

September 13, 2023

Netzer Admati  
249 Warwick Ave  
South Pasadena, CA 91030

Subject: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Light Manufacturing Building  
Proposed on APN 115-210-032, City of Corona, County of Riverside, California (C-0490)

Dear Mr. Admati:

At the request of Netzer Admati (CLIENT), Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) has prepared a cultural and paleontological resources assessment report for the Light Manufacturing Building Proposed on APN 115-210-032 (Project) in the City of Corona, Riverside County, California (see Attachment A, Map 1: Project Vicinity). The City of Corona (CITY) is the lead agency for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this letter report is to document compliance with CEQA and to provide information to allow the CITY to determine whether the proposed Project would cause substantial impacts to archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources.

The Project is located within Section 29, Township 3 South, Range 6 West, SBBM, as depicted on the *Corona North* and *Corona South* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (see Attachment A, Map 2: Project Location). It is located at the northeast corner of Magnolia Avenue/Promenade Avenue and 6<sup>th</sup> Street within APN 115-210-032, approximately 0.75 miles east of Interstate 15 and 0.55 miles south of State Route 91 in the City of Corona (see Attachment A, Map 3: Project Aerial Photo). The Project is approximately one (1) acre in size, and will involve construction of an approximately 9,500-square-foot warehouse with an associated approximately 18,870 square feet concrete paved parking area and 8,054 square feet of landscaping. Ground disturbance associated with the Project is estimated to be to a maximum depth of five (5) feet.

The cultural records search and field survey were conducted by Alexandria Bulato, Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Ms. Bulato is the Archaeologist assigned to the Project for DUKE CRM and is the primary author of this report. Ms. Bulato has worked in all phases of archaeology (archival research, field survey, testing and data recovery excavation, laboratory analysis, report preparation, and construction monitoring) since 2016. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology from California State University (CSU) San Bernardino. The paleontological records search was conducted by Brian Kussman, B.A. Mr. Kussman has over 30 years of experience working in all phases of paleontology (paleontological research, field survey, fossil salvage, fossil preparation, laboratory identification, report preparation, curation, and construction monitoring). He holds a B.A. in Earth Sciences from CSU Fullerton. The report was reviewed by Brian Glenn, Master of Arts (M.A.), Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Mr. Glenn has over 35 years of experience working in all phases of archaeology. He holds an M.A. in Archaeology from the University of California at Los Angeles. All work was conducted under the direct supervision of Curt Duke, M.A., RPA. Mr. Duke is the Principal Archaeologist of DUKE CRM and meets the professional qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior for prehistoric and historical archaeology. Mr. Duke holds an M.A. in Anthropology from CSU Fullerton, and he has worked in all phases of archaeology since 1994.

### Research

On May 15, 2023, DUKE CRM requested the Western Science Center (WSC) in Hemet, California to perform a paleontological records search for known fossil localities within and in the vicinity of the Project. The WSC responded on June 9, 2023 indicating that the records search did not identify any recorded paleontological

resources within one (1) mile of the Project. DUKE CRM performed a search of the online University of California Museum of Paleontology collections, and other published literature for nearby (within 3 miles) fossil localities in similar deposits. These searches produced no localities nearby which have produced paleontological remains.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits of gravels and clays from the Holocene and late Pleistocene epochs (*Qya*). Holocene-age deposits are typically assigned a low paleontological sensitivity, as their young age prevents the accumulation and preservation of significant paleontological material. However, Pleistocene-age deposits have the potential to preserve extinct taxa, and Holocene alluvial deposits often transition at depths as shallow as three (3) to four (4) feet into older, higher sensitivity Pleistocene-age deposits. Examples of extinct Pleistocene taxa include mammoths, mastodons, camels, sabretooth cats, short-face bears, and giant ground sloths. Hundreds of Pleistocene sites have been recorded in units underlying Holocene alluvium throughout Riverside County, particularly at Domenigoni Reservoir near Hemet, California.

On July 27, 2023, DUKE CRM conducted a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC). The EIC is the regional office of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and is located at the University of California, Riverside. The records search included a review of recorded cultural resources and reports within a ½-mile radius of the Project.

A total of 10 cultural resources have been previously documented within ½-mile of the Project. Of these, one (1) resource is prehistoric in age. This resource, P-33-001438, is a bedrock milling station consisting of several metate slicks on two (2) granitic boulder outcrops located approximately ½-mile north of the Project. This site was recorded in 1977, and a 1980 update to the site record indicates that the boulder outcrops had since been destroyed. One (1) resource is a multicomponent site consisting of remnants of a historic-era irrigation canal with an isolated prehistoric ground stone fragment found nearby. The remaining eight (8) resources are historic in age, one (1) of which is a historic railroad grade and seven (7) of which are historic-age buildings. No cultural resources have been recorded within or directly adjacent to the Project area.

**Table 1: Cultural Resources Recorded within ½ mile of the Project**

Resource No.	Site Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Distance
P-33-001438	Prehistoric site	Bedrock milling station	Not evaluated	0.5-mile N
P-33-003832	Historical site	Historic railroad grade	Not evaluated	0.45-mile W
P-33-004791	Multicomponent	Historic irrigation canal	Not evaluated	0.45-mile SE
P-33-020200	Historical building	Historic commercial building	Not evaluated	0.3-mile SW
P-33-020201	Historical building	Historic commercial building	Not evaluated	0.25-mile SW
P-33-020202	Historical building	Historic commercial building	Not evaluated	0.35-mile SW
P-33-020203	Historical building	Historic commercial building	Not evaluated	0.1-mile SE
P-33-020204	Historical building	Historic commercial building	Not evaluated	0.15-mile SE
P-33-020205	Historical building	Historic commercial building	Not evaluated	0.35-mile SW
P-33-020206	Historical building	Historic industrial building	Not evaluated	0.15-mile S

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 15 cultural resource reports cover areas within ½ mile of the Project (Table 1). Of these, nine (9) are regional overview reports that do not specifically address the Project area or the surrounding ½-mile radius. The other six (6) studies cover areas within ½-mile of the Project, but not within or directly adjacent to the Project. None of these studies documented cultural resources within the Project.

**Table 2: Cultural Resource Studies within ½ mile of the Project**

Report No.	Year	Report Title	Authors	Sites within the Project area
RI-00002	1953	Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man.	Malcolm J. Rogers	None
RI-00535	1979	Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section).	Bean, Lowell John et al.	None
RI-00755	1980	Archaeological Resources Conducted for the Corona Assessment District Environmental Impact Report.	Cottrel, Marie	None
RI-02059	1983	The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era: A Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Anthropology.	Oxendine, Joan	None
RI-02515	1989	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the 1,100-Acre Eagle Valley Project, Riverside, California.	Brown, Joan C.	None
RI-02902	1989	The Prado Dam and Reservoir, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	Swanson, Mark T. and Roger G. Hatheway	None
RI-03490	1991	The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past, Present and Future, Baja to Riverside, California.	McIntosh, Beverly Childs	None
RI-03599	1993	An Archaeological Survey for the Home Gardens Sanitary District Initial Study in Corona, Riverside County, California.	Seymour, Gregory R.	None
RI-03604	1992	The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree, Master of Arts.	Jones, Carleton S.	None
RI-04762	1990	Death Valley to Deadwood; Kennecott to Cripple Creek: Proceedings of the Historic Mining Conference, January 23-27, 1989, Death Valley National Monument.	Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, ed.	None
RI-05056	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Corona Feeder Master Plan Project Area, Riverside County, California.	McKenna et al.	None
RI-05906	2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Home Gardens Library, in the Community of Home Gardens, Riverside County, California.	Tang, Bai Tom, Michael Hogan, Mariam Dahdul, and Teresa Woodard	None
RI-07935	2008	Report of Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment of 150-Acre Parcel in Corona, Riverside County, California.	Demcak, Carol R.	None
RI-08902	2012	Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Magnolia Point Project, SW Corner 6th Street and Magnolia Avenue in Corona, Riverside County, California. Assessor's Parcel Nos. 107-030-003, -014, -015, -018, -019, -020, -024, and -027.	Smallwood, Josh	None
RI-10691	1979	Phase I Survey of the City of Riverside - Final Report.	Curl, Alan	None

In addition, the California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) was examined, which includes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and CHPI. The BERD did not identify any cultural resources within the Project area.

Based on a map of historic and ethnohistoric villages prepared by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the nearest ethnographically known Native American village to the Project was Mockingbird Canyon, thought

to be located north of Lake Mathews, approximately 5.4 miles southeast of the Project. The nearest ethnographically known Gabrielino village to the Project was *Paxavxanga*, thought to be located approximately 1 mile southwest of the Project within what is now the City of Corona.

Additionally, a review of historical aerial photographs and historical topographic maps was conducted using the University of California, Santa Barbara's online *FrameFinder* program and the USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer. A 1931 historical aerial photograph depicts the Project area as a parcel of empty land that appears to have been plowed. This photo also depicts a very narrow dirt road west of the Project in the approximate alignment of Promenade Avenue and depicts dirt roads throughout the Home Gardens community, but it appears that no paved roads or homes had yet been developed at this time. Neither I-15 nor SR-91 were constructed at this time. The 1942 *Corona, Calif.* 1:62,500 historical topographic map depicts no development within the Project but depicts that the community of Home Gardens had by this time been developed and shows the Pacific Electric Railway (PER) along the alignment of present-day 6<sup>th</sup> Street/Magnolia Avenue and the Atchison Topeka Santa Fe (ATSF) railroad running east to west adjacent to Samson Street north of the Project. The 1954 *Corona North* and *Corona South, Calif.* 1:24,000 historical topographic maps depict no apparent changes to the Project or the surrounding area from the 1942 map. A 1962 historical aerial photograph again depicts the Project area as a parcel of empty plowed land, but no longer appears to show the narrow dirt road in the alignment of Promenade Avenue. This photo also shows that a small homestead had by this time been developed west of present-day Promenade Avenue. The 1967 *Corona North* and *Corona South, Calif.* 1:24,000 historical topographic maps show that SR-91 had been constructed to the north of the Project by this time but depict no other apparent changes. A 1967 historical aerial photograph depicts a mobile home park had been constructed east of the Project area. A 1973 historical aerial photograph does not show changes to the Project area. The 1997 *Corona North* and *Corona South* 1:24,000 historical topographic maps show that I-15 had been constructed to the west of the Project by this time and show 6<sup>th</sup> Street/Magnolia Avenue and Magnolia Avenue/Promenade Avenue in their present alignments.

A request for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by DUKE CRM on May 15, 2023 to ascertain the presence of known sacred sites, Native American cultural resources, and/or human remains within the boundaries of the proposed Project and the surrounding area. The NAHC responded on June 9, 2023, and stated that the results of the SLF search were positive for potential sacred sites within or adjacent to the Project.

### **Field Survey**

DUKE CRM archaeologist Alexandria Bulato, B.A., conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area on August 10, 2023. Ms. Bulato is cross-trained in the identification of both archaeological and paleontological resources. All open space within the approximately one (1)-acre Project boundary was intensively surveyed using transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart (see Attachment A, Map 3: Project Aerial). There is little to no vegetation within the majority of the Project area, and ground visibility was excellent (90 to 100 percent) over the majority of the Project. Ground visibility was moderate to poor (20 to 50 percent) within the northern portion of the Project due to vegetation cover; vegetation cover was also present along the eastern and western fence lines delineating the Project boundaries. Sediments throughout the Project appeared disturbed by grading and vehicular traffic, and sediments within the western and northern Project boundaries appeared disturbed by construction of Promenade Avenue and associated utilities. Photographs depicting survey coverage are provided in Attachment B. No cultural or paleontological resources were observed during the field survey.

### **Conclusions**

DUKE CRM assessed the proposed Project for potentially significant impacts to cultural and paleontological resources under CEQA. No cultural resources are recorded within the Project, and the pedestrian survey did not identify any prehistoric or historic-era cultural resources. A total of 10 cultural resources are recorded within ½-mile of the Project, the majority of which are historic-age buildings. The nearest ethnographically known Gabrielino village to the Project was thought to be located approximately one (1) mile southwest of the Project,

but only one (1) prehistoric cultural resource has been documented within ½-mile of the Project. Based on these factors and on the level of prior disturbance observed within the Project area, the Project is assessed as having a low sensitivity for prehistoric and historic-era cultural resources. Based on this assessment, no further archaeological investigation is warranted. We understand that the City is consulting with Native American tribes under AB 52; due to the positive SLF search results and because the NAHC did not specify which tribe(s) should be contacted for more information, it is recommended that the City follow up with the tribes to determine whether any sacred sites may be located within or adjacent to the Project.

Research and pedestrian survey did not identify paleontological resources on the surface of the Project. Research suggests that the Project consists of surficial Holocene-age alluvium (*Q<sub>ya</sub>*) underlain by older Pleistocene-age alluvium (*Q<sub>oa</sub>*), the latter of which can be considered to have a moderate sensitivity for paleontological resources. Based on published data, the Project is considered to have a high sensitivity for paleontological resources at depths exceeding four (4) feet. Ground disturbance associated with the Project is proposed to be to a maximum depth of five (5) feet, which would result in potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources according to CEQA. Therefore, paleontological construction monitoring is recommended during ground disturbance greater than four (4) feet within the Project. This, along with appropriate recording and recovery efforts, will mitigate the potential impact to a level that is less than significant for the purposes of CEQA.

***Paleontological Monitoring***

A paleontological monitor shall be present during ground disturbing activities below 4 feet in depth within the Project. The monitor shall work under the direct supervision of a qualified paleontologist (B.S./B.A. in geology or related discipline with an emphasis in paleontology and demonstrated competence in paleontological research, fieldwork, reporting, and curation).

1. The qualified paleontologist shall be on-site at the pre-construction meeting to discuss monitoring protocols.
2. The paleontological monitor shall be present full-time during initial ground disturbance below 4 feet in depth within the Project, including but not limited to grading, trenching, utilities, and off-site easements. If, after excavation begins, the qualified paleontologist determines that the sediments are not likely to produce fossil resources, monitoring efforts shall be reduced.
3. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or redirect grading efforts if paleontological resources are discovered.
4. In the event of a paleontological discovery the monitor shall flag the area and notify the construction crew immediately. No further disturbance in the flagged area shall occur until the qualified paleontologist has cleared the area.
5. In consultation with the qualified paleontologist, the monitor shall quickly assess the nature and significance of the find. If the specimen is not significant it shall be quickly mapped, documented, removed, and the area cleared.
6. If the discovery is significant the qualified paleontologist shall notify the CLIENT and CITY immediately.
7. In consultation with the CLIENT and CITY the qualified paleontologist shall develop a plan of mitigation which will likely include full-time monitoring, salvage excavation, scientific removal of the find, removal of sediment from around the specimen (in the laboratory), research to identify and categorize the find, curation of the find in a local qualified repository, and preparation of a report summarizing the find.

If previously unidentified cultural or paleontological materials are unearthed during construction, work shall be halted in that area until the qualified archaeologist or paleontologist, as appropriate can assess the significance of the find. 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 determined the origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the

remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

DUKE CRM appreciates the opportunity to provide cultural and paleontological services in support of this project. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at (909) 684-2713 or alexbulato@dukecrm.com.

Sincerely,

**DUKE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, LLC**



Alexandria Bulato, B.A.  
Archaeologist/Field Director



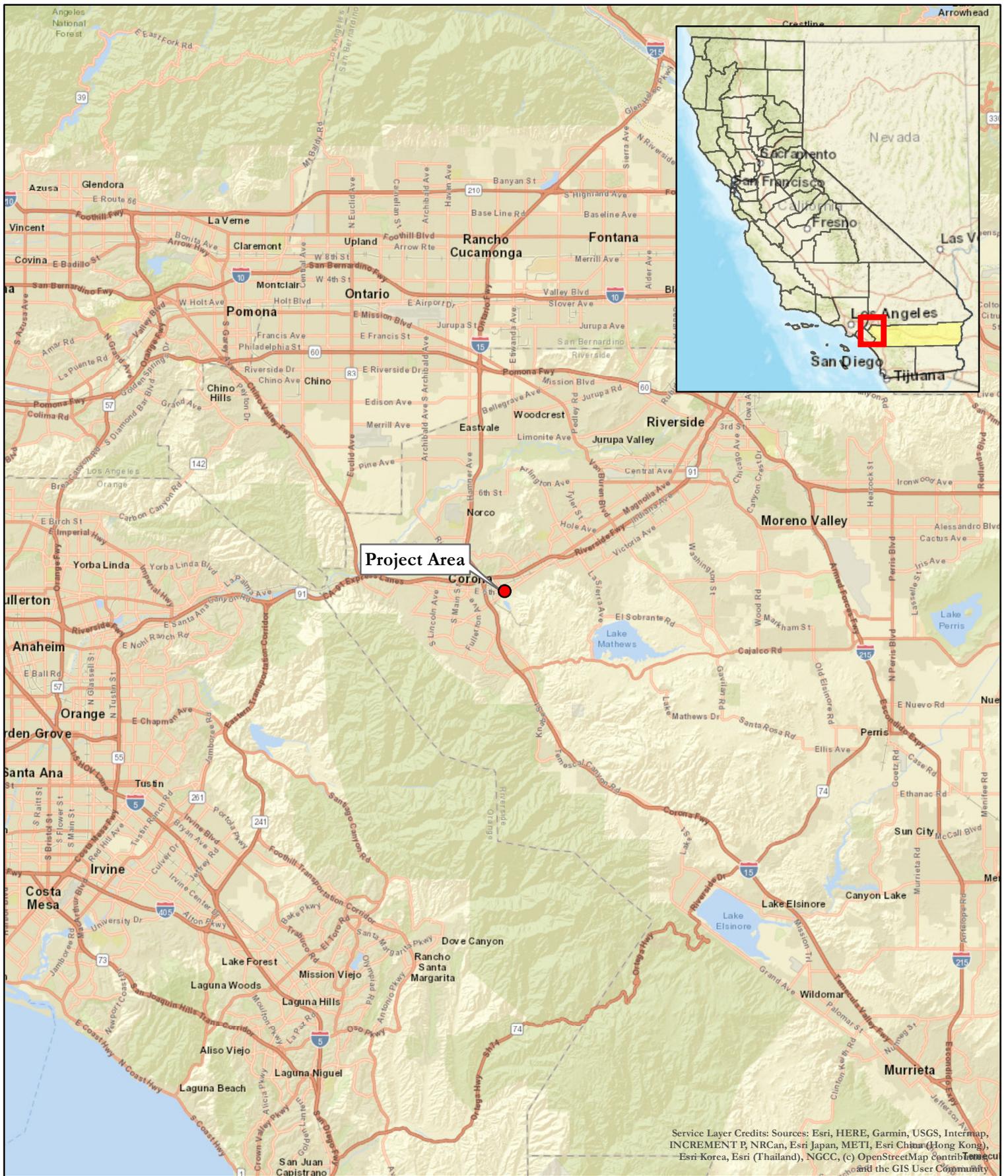
Curt Duke, M.A. RPA  
Principal Archaeologist/President

Attachments

- A: Project Maps
- B: Project Photographs

**ATTACHMENT A**

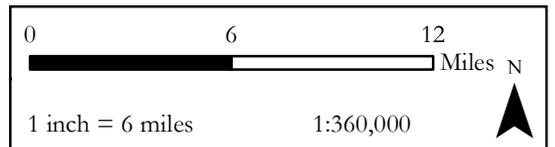
**PROJECT MAPS**



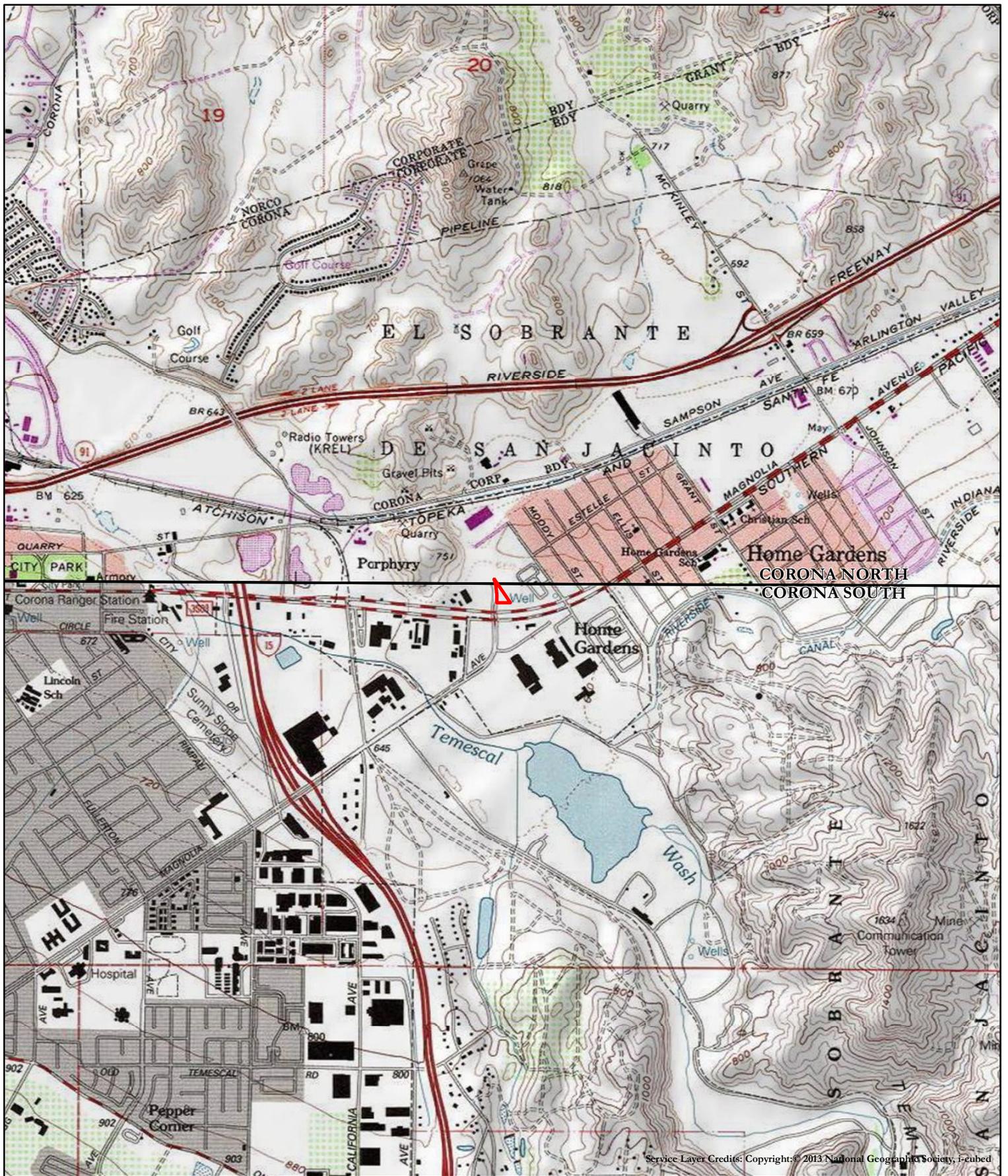
**Figure 1. Project Vicinity**  
 Promenade Ave & 6th St, Corona, C-0490



● Project Area



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



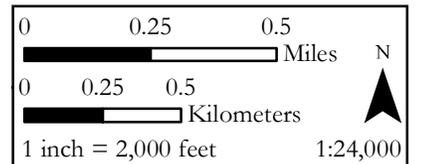
Service Layer Credits: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

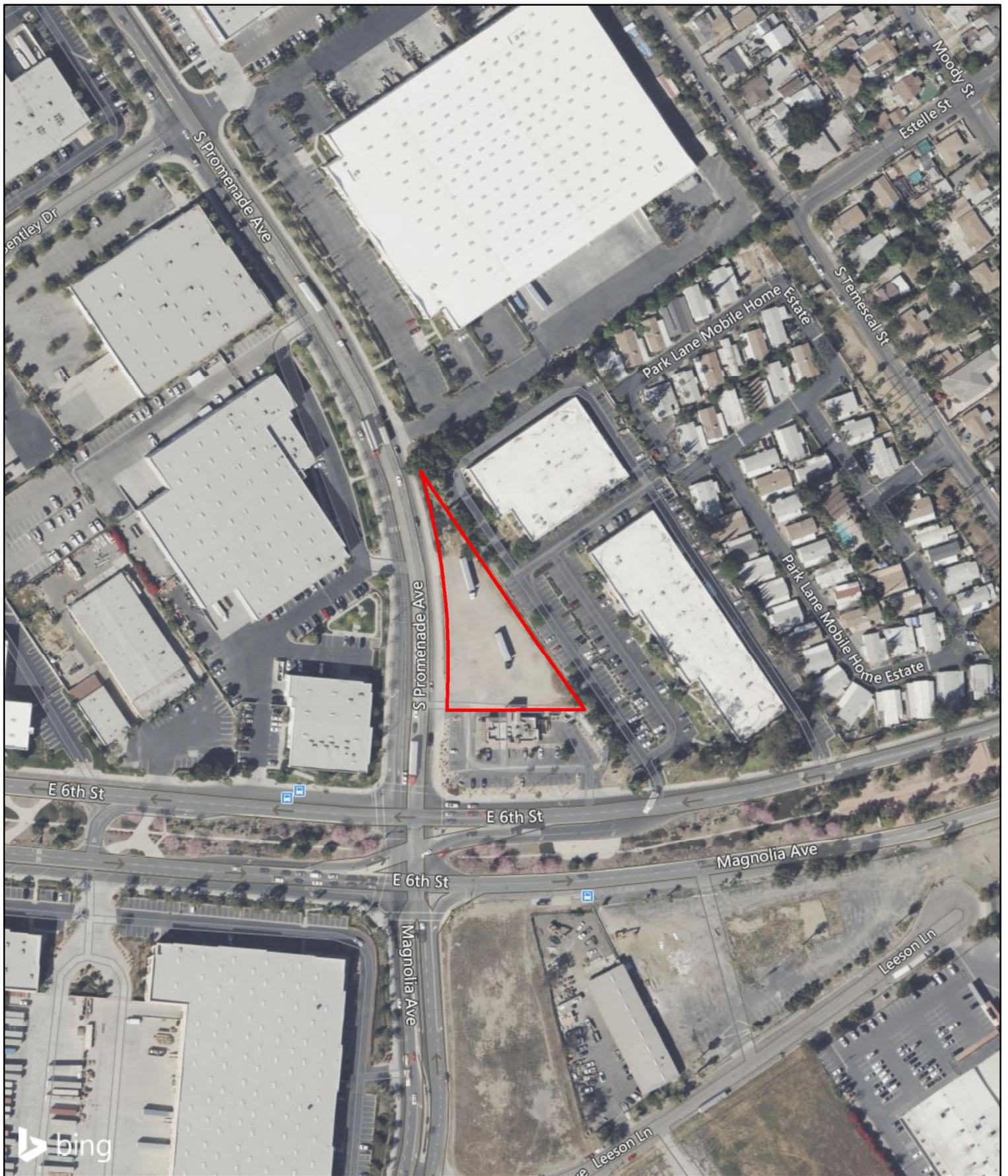
**Figure 2. Project Location**  
 Promenade Ave & 6th St, Corona, C-0490

Corona North & Corona South, Calif USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle  
 T3S, R6W, Section 29

Date of Map (North): 1954 / Photorevised: 1981  
 Date of Map (South): 1954 / Photorevised: 1997

- ▢ Project Area
- USGS 7.5' Quads

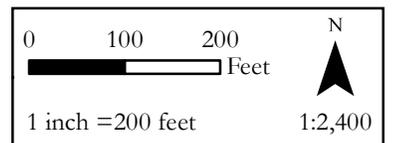




**Figure 3. Project Aerial Photo**  
Promenade Ave & 6th St, Corona, C-0490



 Project Area



**ATTACHMENT B**

**PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS**



Project overview from southwest corner, view to northeast.



Project overview from southeast corner, view to northwest.



Project overview from approximate center of southern Project boundary, view to north.



Example of sparse vegetation along eastern Project boundary, view to north.



Example of typical sediments within southern portion of Project.



Overview of open space within southern portion of Project, view to southwest.



Overgrown area in northern portion of Project, view to north.



Modern refuse near northern Project boundary, view to north.