

# Appendix D    Archaeological and Architectural History Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

## Appendix

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***CONFIDENTIAL***

**Archaeological and Architectural History  
Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report  
for the  
City of Corona City Park Revitalization Project**

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**Riverside County, California**

**Prepared For:**

City of Corona Department of Public Works  
400 South Vicentia Avenue  
Corona, CA 92882

**Prepared By:**

 **ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS  
215 North 5th Street  
Redlands, CA 92374

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained in 2024 to conduct an archaeological and architectural resources inventory and evaluation for the proposed City of Corona City Park Revitalization Project in Riverside County, California. The City of Corona proposes to design and rebuild its oldest park and historic district: City Park. This study was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Corona's Municipal Codes 17.63.050 and 17.63.60 for Landmark and Historic District Listing Criteria for the evaluation of historic-age buildings and structures.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, four cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area P-33-6444, Corona City Historic District; P-33-17926, Corona City Park; P-33-17529, Corona Armory, and P-33-6443, City of Corona Founders Monument. P-33-6443 is listed as a California Landmark #736 and Corona City Park was listed on the Corona Register of Historic Places via city resolution in 2001 as Corona City Historic District #5.

Corona City Park is currently identified as part of a potential historic district (P-33-6444) but does not contribute as its period of significance is earlier than the Parks. An architectural history study completed by Michael Brandman Associates (2009) recommended the park eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, and 3. It also met the criteria as a Corona City Landmark under City criteria. The park is not listed in the California Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environmental Resources Directory (BERD) system for Riverside County, however, the Corona Founders Monument, located within the park, is listed in the BERD.

ECORP reviewed the previous evaluation of City Park and, despite its listing as Corona City Historic District #5, determined that current research suggests that the integrity of the park has been degraded since its period of significance. ECORP completed an updated evaluation of City Park by applying California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), City of Corona Landmark and also City of Corona Historic District eligibility criteria. ECORP recommends Corona City Park as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the CRHR, and the City of Corona Landmarks and Historic District list. Therefore, City Park is not considered a Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.



|       |  |    |
|-------|--|----|
| 4.2.1 | Records Search Methods.....  | 24 |
| 4.3   | Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods .....   | 25 |
| 4.4   | Tribal Coordination Methods .....  | 25 |
| 4.5   | Other Interested Party Consultation Methods .....  | 25 |
| 4.5.1 | City of Corona Building Department .....   | 26 |
| 4.5.2 | Corona Heritage Room, Corona Public Library .....  | 26 |
| 4.5.3 | Historical Newspaper Review .....  | 26 |
| 4.5.4 | The Corona Area Historical Society .....   | 26 |
| 4.5.5 | Riverside County Assessor .....  | 26 |
| 4.6   | Field Methods.....   | 26 |
| 5.0   | RESULTS.....   | 28 |
| 5.1   | Records Search.....  | 28 |
| 5.1.1 | Previous Research .....  | 28 |
| 5.1.2 | Records.....   | 29 |
| 5.1.3 | Map Review and Aerial Photographs .....  | 30 |
| 5.2   | Sacred Lands File Results .....  | 32 |
| 5.3   | Other Interested Party Consultation Results.....   | 32 |
| 5.4   | Field Survey Results.....  | 32 |
| 5.5   | Cultural Resources.....  | 38 |
| 5.5.1 | P-33-6443, Corona Founder’s Monument.....  | 38 |
| 5.5.2 | P-33-6444, Corona Historic District .....  | 38 |
| 5.5.3 | P-33-17926, Corona City Park.....  | 38 |
| 5.5.4 | P-33-17529, Armory.....  | 39 |
| 5.6   | Evaluation of P-33-17926, Corona City Park.....  | 39 |
| 5.6.1 | Remaining features of Corona City Park dating from the 1913–1930 period of<br>Significance ..... | 40 |
| 5.7   | Application of Criteria .....  | 43 |
| 5.7.1 | NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 .....  | 43 |
| 5.7.2 | NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2 .....  | 43 |
| 5.7.3 | NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3 .....  | 43 |
| 5.7.4 | NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.....   | 44 |
| 5.7.5 | Integrity .....  | 44 |
| 6.0   | MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.....   | 47 |
| 6.1   | Conclusions .....  | 47 |
| 6.2   | Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources .....   | 47 |

|       |                              |    |
|-------|------------------------------|----|
| 6.3   | Recommendations.....         | 47 |
| 6.3.1 | Post-Review Discoveries..... | 47 |
| 7.0   | REFERENCES CITED .....       | 49 |

**LIST OF FIGURES**

|            |   |    |
|------------|---|----|
| Figure 1.  | Project Location and Vicinity .....   | 3  |
| Figure 2.  | Project Aerial Overview .....   | 4  |
| Figure 3.  | The Municipal Plunge Circa Late 1920s (view north; Corona Historic Preservation Society 2024).  | 19 |
| Figure 4.  | Aerial Photograph of City Park from 1931 that Shows the Original Pathway Network (University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] 1931). .....   | 20 |
| Figure 5.  | Aerial Photograph of City Park from 1960 that Shows the Addition of the Armory, Baseball Field, YMCA building, and the Reconfiguration of the Eastern End of the Park Since 1931 (University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] 1960)..... | 21 |
| Figure 6.  | Aerial Photograph of City Park from 2023 that Shows its Present-Day Configuration (UCSB 2023).<br>.....   | 21 |
| Figure 7.  | A Now-Demolished Fountain that was Previously Located in the Western Portion of City Park, Circa 1920s (Winn, 2006). .....  | 21 |
| Figure 8.  | Survey Coverage .....   | 27 |
| Figure 9.  | Overview of the Project Area at Quarry Street (view west; March 4, 2024).....   | 33 |
| Figure 10. | Overview of the Project Area’s Southern Portion (view north; March 4, 2024).....  | 33 |
| Figure 11. | Overview of City Park from its Southern End.....  | 34 |
| Figure 12. | Cluster of Trees in the Eastern Portion of City Park (view northwest; April 4, 2024).....   | 34 |
| Figure 13. | Northern Entrance to City Park from Quarry Street (view north; April 4, 2024).....  | 35 |
| Figure 14. | Southern Entrance to City Park Along East 6th Street (view northeast; April 4, 2024).....   | 35 |
| Figure 15. | Circa 1990s Bathrooms and Picnic Shelter in the Southern Portion of City Park (view east; April 4, 2024). .....   | 36 |
| Figure 16. | Northern Entrance to City Park Along Quarry Street (view southeast; April 4, 2024).....   | 36 |
| Figure 17. | Corona Founders Monument (view north; April 4, 2024). .....   | 37 |
| Figure 18. | 1960s-Era YMCA Building in the Western Portion of City Park (view north; April 4, 2024).....  | 37 |
| Figure 19. | Features Remining from Period of Significance.....  | 41 |

**LIST OF TABLES**

|          |   |    |
|----------|---|----|
| Table 1. | Previous Cultural Studies in and within 200 feet of the Project Area..... | 28 |
| Table 2. | Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area .....      | 29 |

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – **Confidential** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

| <b>Term</b> | <b>Definition</b>                                  |
|-------------|--|
| AB          | Assembly Bill                                      |
| ACHP        | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation          |
| APE         | Area of Potential Effects                          |
| APN         | Assessor Parcel Number                             |
| AT&SF       | Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe                       |
| BERD        | Built Environmental Resources Directory            |
| BLM         | Bureau of Land Management                          |
| BP          | Years Before Present                               |
| Caltrans    | California Department of Transportation            |
| CCR         | California Code of Regulations                     |
| CCRR        | California Central Railroad Company                |
| CEQA        | California Environmental Quality Act               |
| CFR         | Code of Federal Regulations                        |
| CHL         | California Historical Landmarks                    |
| CHRIS       | California Historical Resources Information System |
| CRHR        | California Register of Historical Resources        |
| DPR         | Department of Parks and Recreation                 |
| EIC         | Eastern Information Center                         |
| GLO         | General Land Office                                |
| MLD         | Most Likely Descendant                             |
| NAHC        | Native American Heritage Commission                |
| NEPA        | National Environmental Policy Act                  |
| NHPA        | National Historic Preservation Act                 |
| NPS         | National Park Service                              |
| NRCS        | Natural Resources Conservation Service             |
| NRHP        | National Register of Historic Places               |
| OHP         | Office of Historic Preservation                    |
| PRC         | Public Resources Code                              |
| Project     | City of Corona Park Project                        |
| RPA         | Registered Professional Archaeologist              |
| SHPO        | State Historic Preservation Officer                |
| TCRs        | Tribal Cultural Resources                          |
| UCSB        | University of California, Santa Barbara            |
| USGS        | U.S. Geological Survey                             |

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained in 2024 to conduct an archaeological and architectural resources inventory and evaluation for the proposed City of Corona City Park Revitalization Project in Riverside County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

### **1.1 Project Location**

The Project Area consists of approximately 20 acres of property located in Township 3 South, Range 6 West of the unsectioned La Sierra (Yorba) and El Sobrante De San Jacinto Land grants, as depicted on the 1978 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Corona, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figures 1 and 2). The Project Area includes two parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 117-310-001 and 117-301-010) and is located at 930 East 6th Street in the City of Corona, between East Grand Boulevard, Quarry Street, Kress Court, East 6th Street, and Rimpau Avenue.

### **1.2 Project Description**

The Proposed Project entails the redesign of Corona's oldest park known as City Park. City Park was listed on the Corona Register of Historic Places in 2001, as a historic district, therefore, additional design considerations and coordination is needed. The redesign includes the following new construction elements: a 72,000-square-foot 1-story community center as the primary structure that includes a basketball gym, banquet room with kitchen, fitness and dance exercise space, administration offices, classrooms, equipment storage rooms, outside stage area and exterior ramp/mezzanine walkway area extended to the gymnasium, a 1,000-square-foot restroom building, a 3,000-square-foot pool equipment building, an aquatic center including a 25-yard-long pool and a splash pad with an iconic theme representative of the City of Corona's heritage, a 2,000-square-foot mechanical service yard, outdoor landscaped learning spaces, retaining walls, playgrounds, canopy shade structures, sport fields, parking, and other general amenities such as pedestrian trails, benches, drinking fountains, secured trash containers, and security cameras.

### **1.3 Area of Potential Effects**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, grading, and

other elements described in the official Project description. The location of the Project Area and the horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area but could extend as deep as 30 feet below the current surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 45 feet above the surface, which is more than the height of the proposed buildings.

## **1.4 Regulatory Context**

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is City of Corona. The federal lead agency will be determined if one is required.

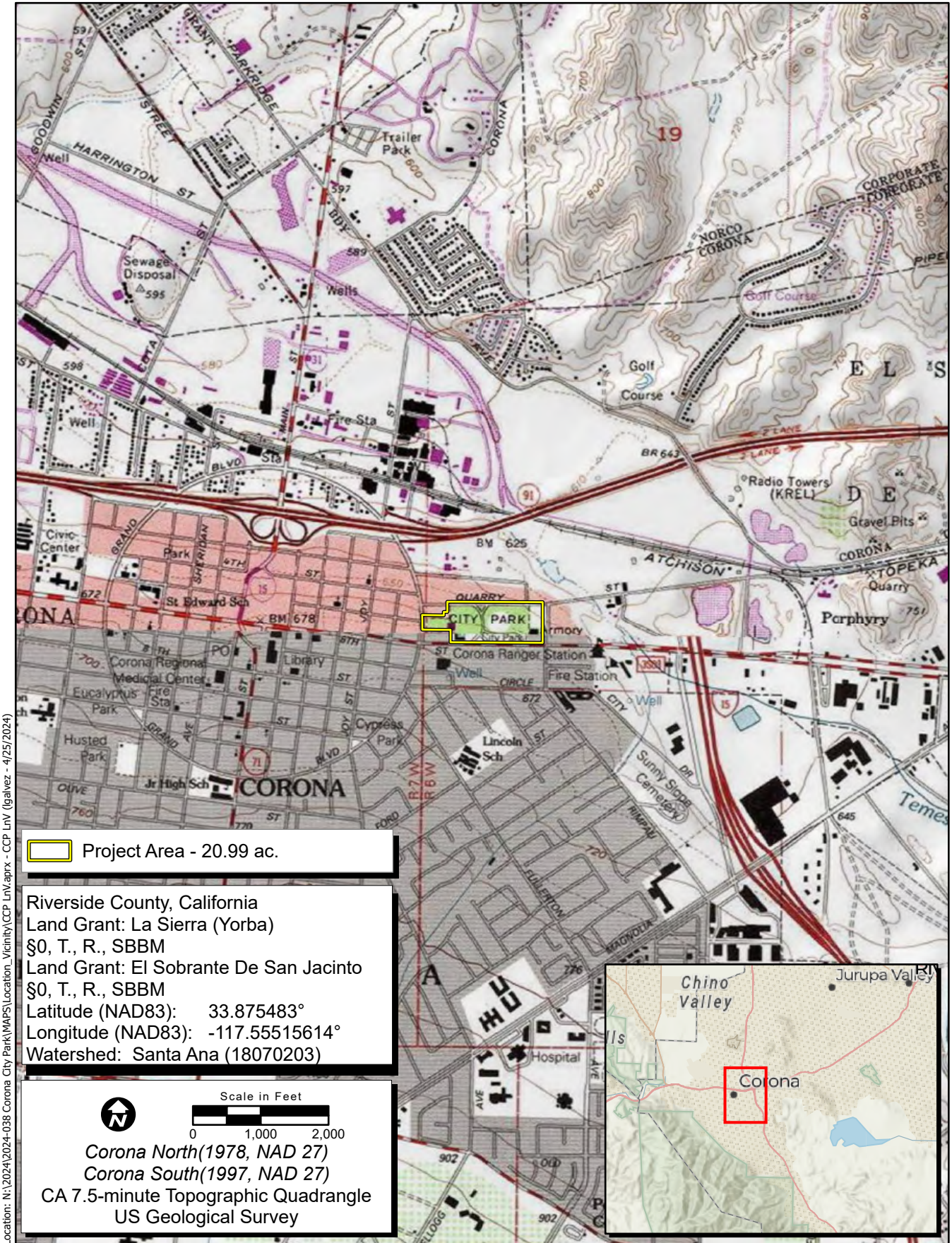
A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.


### **1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act**

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).


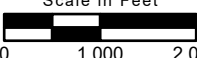
The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and



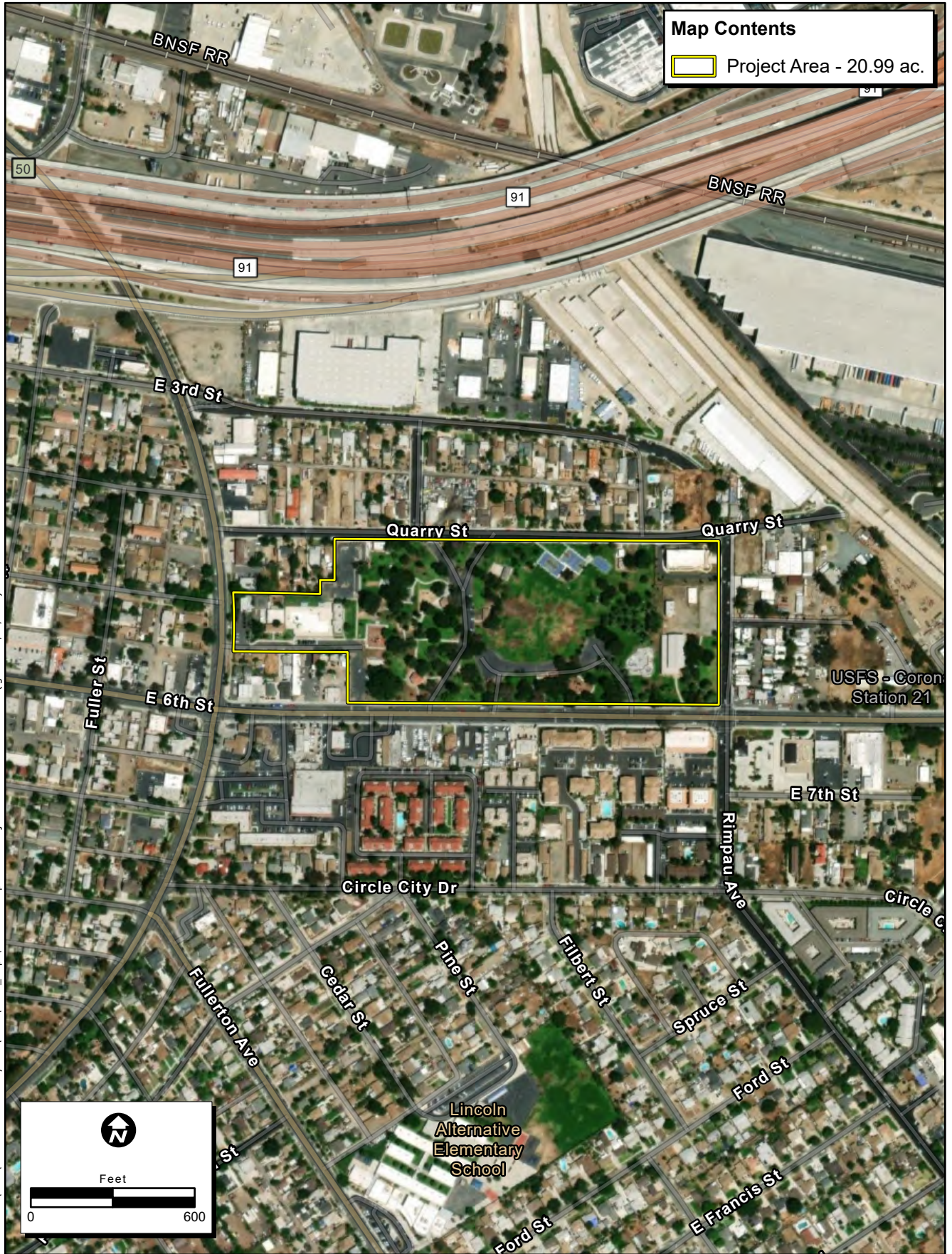
 Project Area - 20.99 ac.

Riverside County, California  
 Land Grant: La Sierra (Yorba)  
 §0, T., R., SBBM  
 Land Grant: El Sobrante De San Jacinto  
 §0, T., R., SBBM  
 Latitude (NAD83): 33.875483°  
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.55515614°  
 Watershed: Santa Ana (18070203)

   
 Scale in Feet  
 0 1,000 2,000  
 Corona North(1978, NAD 27)  
 Corona South(1997, NAD 27)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Map Date: 4/25/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**



**Figure 2. Project Area Overview**

- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

#### **1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act**

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

### **1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

#### **1.4.4 17.63.050 Corona Register – Landmark listing criteria**

Landmarks are physical elements of Corona’s historical development that provide the community with its own unique civic identity and character. A site, improvement, or natural feature shall be eligible for listing on the Corona Register as a landmark if the City Council finds that all of the following criteria are satisfied (78 Code, Section 17.63.050.) (Ord. 2522 Section 1, 2001):

- (1) It has been in existence for a period of at least 50 years, or if less than 50 years old, is of exceptional importance to the community;

- (2) It has significant historic, cultural or architectural value and its designation as a landmark is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to promote, preserve and further the purposes and intent of this chapter;
- (3) It exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:
  - (a) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Corona, the region, the state or the nation;
  - (b) It is associated with the lives of persons significant in Corona's past;
  - (c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction or a valuable example of the use of materials or craftsmanship;
  - (d) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural or natural history;
  - (e) It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer or architect;
  - (f) It exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural styles or types in a neighborhood or contains outstanding elements of architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of a particular historic period;
  - (g) It is in a unique location or contains physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;
  - (h) It is a potential source of archeological or paleontological interest;
  - (i) It is or contains a natural setting or feature that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the city;
- (4) It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association;
  - (a) Integrity is the authenticity of an historic resource's physical identity, as evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the historic resource's period of significance, to be recognizable and to convey the reasons for its significance;
  - (b) A site, improvement or natural feature that has diminished historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the Corona Register if it retains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data or retains sufficient character to convey the reasons for its significance. Thus, it is possible that a site, improvement or natural feature may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing on the California Register or National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing on the Corona Register;
  - (c) Integrity shall be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria which provide its eligibility. An improvement removed from its original location shall be eligible if it is

significant primarily for its architectural value or it is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic person or event;

- (C) A reconstructed improvement shall be eligible if the reconstruction is historically accurate, the improvement is presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and no other original improvement survives that has the same association.
- (D) A site, improvement or natural feature that is intended to be primarily commemorative shall be eligible if its design, age, tradition or symbolic value creates its own historic significance. Examples include, but are not limited to, public statuary, murals, monuments, sculptures, graves and birthplaces. These sites or improvements may be identified by the placement of an historic marker.

#### **1.4.5 17.63.060 Corona Register – Historic District listing criteria**

For a resource to be listed in the Corona Register, it must meet the following criteria (78 Code, Section 17.63.060.) (Ord. 2522 Section 1, 2001):

- (A) An historic district is a geographically defined area possessing a concentration of contributing historic resources that relate to each other and are unified by physical development or historical context.
- (B) A defined area shall be eligible for listing on the Corona Register as an historic district if the City Council finds that all the following criteria are satisfied:
  - (1) The defined area is a unified geographical area with precisely defined boundaries;
  - (2) The defined area contains a significant concentration of individually recognized contributing historic resources united in character by an historic plan, physical development, cultural heritage, past events, an historic period or prehistory era, aesthetic design or architectural traditions;
  - (3) At least 75% of the contributing historic resources in the defined area are 50 years of age or older and retain their original architectural character;
  - (4) The civic and historic value of the contributing historic resources is greater as a collective whole than as individual historic resources;
  - (5) The defined area has significant historic, cultural or architectural value and its designation as an historic district promotes, preserves and furthers the purposes and intent of this chapter.
- (C) Upon the listing of an historic district on the Corona Register, all identified contributing historic resources in the historic district shall be individually listed on the Corona Register, along with notation of the historic district's noncontributing resources.

## 1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area. Appendix D includes a DPR update for resources.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information.

## 2.0 SETTING

### 2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located on the eastern side of Santa Ana Canyon and the northeastern side of the Santa Ana Mountains. The Project Area is located less than 4 miles to the southeast of the now-dry Santa Ana River and approximately 1 mile northwest of Temescal Canyon Wash. Elevations within the Project Area range from 640 to 682 feet above mean sea level.

### 2.2 Geology and Soils

The Project Area is located to the northwest of the Temescal Canyon Wash, between the wash and the Santa Ana Mountains. To assess the Project Area's potential for buried archaeological sites, ECORP reviewed reasonably available information regarding natural water and soils. Geological data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) characterize the geology of the local area in reference to archaeological history. Certain geological characteristics and formations are more likely to be of concern for archaeological materials. The underlying geomorphology of the Project Area consists of Older Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (California Geological Survey 2023). Jennings et al (1977) identifies the underlying geology of the Project Area as older alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits dating to the Pleistocene era. The Santa Ana River was larger during the early Pleistocene era and extended farther westward into the Pacific Ocean compared to where it is today; this is due to sea level rise. Because the river overtops its banks during times of high water, the sediment settles alongside the waterway.

The Project Area is located on the periphery of the Santa Ana flood plain, approximately 3 miles southeast of the Santa Ana River. The river channel has moved over time, and the current location of the river channel is not necessarily in the same location as when pre-contact Native Americans occupied the area. Furthermore, as a consequence of meandering, alluvial deposition and erosion work together to bury or mask archaeological sites that were once located along the banks of the river. Therefore, though the presence of a major river serves as a predictor of pre-contact archaeological sites, the location of these archaeological deposits can exist anywhere within the meander belt of the rivers, thus creating a higher sensitivity that is wider than the current river channels.

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2024), one soil type makes up the Project Area: Garretson gravelly very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; this soil type is well drained and comprises alluvium derived from metasedimentary rock. Alluvium is located along streams and rivers, which is often where pre-contact Native American communities and post-contact European and Native American communities were located.

The Project Area has a low potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites. While pre-contact archaeological sites tend to be located along perennial waterways, and alluvium from the Santa Ana River is present within the Project Area, the age of these sediments are from the Pleistocene, which ended approximately 12,000 years ago. Human occupation in the area was low at this time, reducing the likelihood of intact buried deposits. Currently, the Santa Ana River is more than 3 miles to the northwest of the Project Area. The distance from the river further reduces the overall potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources within the Project Area. However, soil composition and proximity to waterways are not the only factors in determining potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

## **2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife**

Prior to the arrival of European-Americans and the start of ranching and farming activities, vegetation within the Project Area would have comprised various grasses and trees, including oak trees. Currently, the dominant plant community within the Project Area includes modern landscaping consisting of palm trees, cedar trees, pine trees, fir trees, and various grasses.

Prior to the arrival of European-Americans, wildlife within and near the Project Area would have included deer, rodents, and various birds. Wildlife species that may occur within the Project Area today include coyotes and various birds, including ducks.

## **3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT**

### **3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History**

#### **3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 Before Present)**

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages composed of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the

Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

### **3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)**

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991, Koerper et al. 1991, Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentic (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

### **3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP

to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. A few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of these oases. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment," which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

### **3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)**

The Native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the

native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), II (750 BP to 300 BP), and III (300 BP to 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001: I-43). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked- and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

## **3.2 Ethnographic History**

### **3.2.1 Gabrieliño**

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrieliño (also known as Gabrieleno, or Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrieliño were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles Basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term “Gabrieliño” came from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrieliño are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact, (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984) and spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is a subgroup of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrieliño occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrieliño society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrieliño also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, the Gabrieliño population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies and communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). Recently, Gabrielino culture has undergone a resurgence and current descendants are actively preserving their heritage.

### **3.2.2 Luiseño**

The Luiseño are a Takic-speaking people who occupied what is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County (the San Luis Rey River drainage) in pre-contact and historic times. The term Luiseño was given by the Spanish to the native groups who were living in this area and who were forcibly removed to Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño believe the world was created in the area now known as Temecula and that they have been here since the beginning of time.

The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific subsistence territories encompassing hunting, collecting, and fishing areas. Villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño subsistence was centered around the gathering of acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented with hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Bands along the coast also exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Hunting was carried out both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small games were hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities (Bean and Shipek 1978, Boscana 1933). An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Most Luiseño villages contained a ceremonial structure, enclosed by circular fencing and located near the center of the village. Houses were semisubterranean and thatched with locally available brush, bark, or

reeds. Earth-covered semisubterranean sweathouses were also common and were used for purification and curing rituals (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Luiseño first encountered Europeans in 1769 when the expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá arrived in their territory. That same year, the San Diego Mission was established just to the south, followed by the San Juan Capistrano Mission in 1776 and the San Luis Rey Mission in 1798. Poor living conditions at the missions and European-introduced diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following the Mission Period (1769–1834), Luiseño Indians scattered throughout southern California. Some became serfs on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded pueblos established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations. Though many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and classes were organized. Since then, traditional games, songs, and dances have been performed, traditional foods have been gathered and prepared, and traditional medicines and curing procedures have been practiced (Bean and Shipek 1978).

### **3.3 Regional History**

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (now Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

### **3.4 City of Corona Area History**

The present-day City of Corona is situated on former Rancho La Sierra (Yorba) land (Gunther 1984). The Mexican Period, which began with independence from Spain in 1821, continued until the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848.

In 1887, just as South Riverside began to grow, the California Central Railroad Company (CCRR), a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, completed a line to Los Angeles from San Bernardino via Riverside, South Riverside, and Orange. In 1889, the CCRR and another AT&SF subsidiary, the California Southern Railroad Company, were merged into the Southern California Railway Company, which was purchased by the AT&SF in 1906 (Bryant 1974; Gunther 1984; Robertson 1998). The railroad tracks, which passed just north of the great circle formed by Grand Avenue, became the site of the city’s industrial buildings and citrus packing houses (Freel 2011). South Riverside was nicknamed

"Queen Colony" and "Circle City" by many of its early citizens, who resented that its formal name implied that it was merely a suburb of Riverside, the larger city to the north. Around 1889, residents began to agitate for a change of name. A vote was held in 1894, with fanciful names like "Lemonton," "Grevilla," "Hesperides," and "Circleville" up for choosing. The original name was retained until 1896, when on July 13, the settlement was incorporated as the City of Corona. The new name was the suggestion of Baron Harden Hickey, an adventurer, eccentric character, owner of the nearby Cerreto Ranch, and friend of the city's founder, Robert Taylor. Immediately, the name of the local railroad station was changed from South Riverside to Corona, and the *South Riverside Bee* newspaper was renamed the *Corona Courier*. The post office was changed to Corona in 1897 (Gunther 1984). By the turn of the twentieth century, the population of Corona was more than 1,400. Five thousand acres of citrus groves covered the land surrounding the City by 1912, and the packing houses along the AT&SF tracks at the north end of town shipped more fruit than those of any other southern California city. By the 1950s, Corona was known as the "lemon capital of the world," exporting lemon juice, citric acid, lemon oil, and pectin, in addition to whole lemons, all over the globe. The orange and lemon industries were the leading employers in the Corona area through the 1960s (Freel 2011).

After World War II, residential development began to spread from the City's center into the citrus groves, as the value of real estate exceeded the potential profits from fruit crops. By the 1970s, housing tracts had displaced so many Corona lemon and orange groves that the demand for fruit could not be met by local harvests. Sunkist closed its Corona packing houses in 1982, and other producers soon followed.

Agriculture has continued to diminish in the last three decades (Freel 2011). By 1954, the population of Corona was more than 11,000. State Route 91, the Riverside Freeway, cut through the north edge of the Grand Boulevard circle in 1962, initiating a period of growth and downtown renewal that lasted through the 1970s. I-15 was completed through the east side of the City in 1989. As suburban developments such as Corona Hills, Sierra del Oro, and South Corona have grown up around the original central town in recent years, the City has become a bedroom community (Freel 2011). The population of Corona is now over 160,000 (City of Corona 2018).

### **3.4.1 History of Corona City Park**

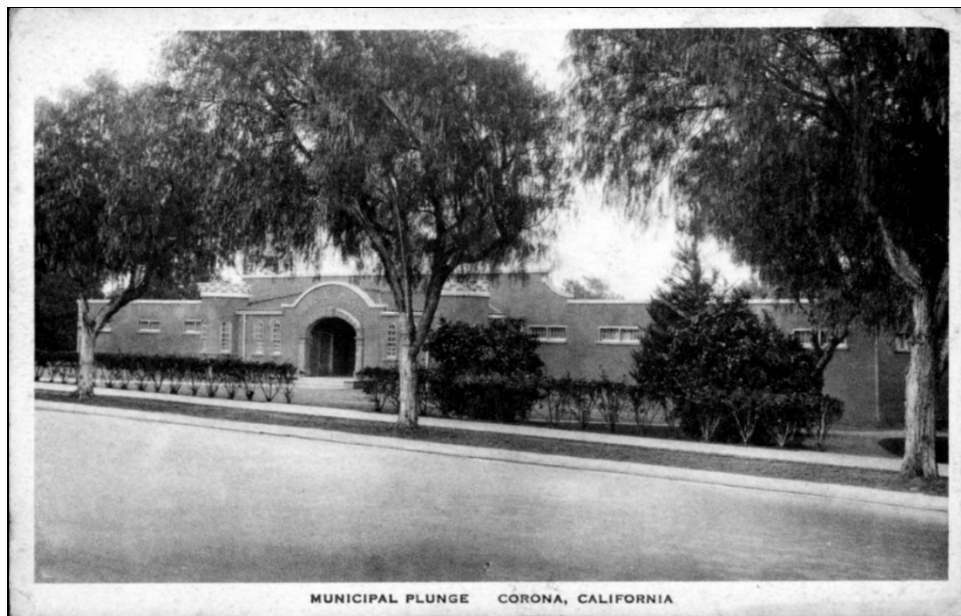
The documented history of the parcel that now contains City Park dates to 1886 when the main eastern section of the park was subdivided into 36 lots by E.A. Smith that ultimately went undeveloped. In 1895, John Fletcher subdivided the narrow western portion of the park, that now houses the Corona City pool, into seven lots but like the larger section the lots also were undeveloped.

After the City's incorporation in 1896, Corona residents began to rapidly buy property and develop municipal structures. Citizens decided in October 1911 to issue bonds totaling \$137,000 for firefighting apparatus, street maintenance, the extension of East 6th Street, and property for a City Park (\$13,500). The park site selection was delegated to a committee, which found that parcels in the "San Jacinto Tract" would be suitable. On April 30, 1912, the city bought the property for City Park from Herbert Praed and Charles and Mary Kekewich, who had tried unsuccessfully to produce lemons there. Newspapers from the time indicate the location of the park faced public debate and some believed the former lemon grove had poor soil for a public park. The contract for park development with local landscape gardener P. M.

Rasmussen was signed on November 27, 1912, for \$3,600 and would be Corona’s first public park (City of Corona 2024; Enterprise 1911, 1913a, 1913b, 1913c).

City Park first opened in 1913 and served as a central meeting place in the city for many years. Historically, it was a popular location for municipal activities, family reunions, church picnics, sports, and romantic strolls. The park’s downtown adjacent location made it easily accessible to most citizens (City of Corona 2024).

Rasmussen’s contract specified each tree, shrub, and flower to be planted on the property and the total number of plants was 1,676. Irrigation was introduced in 1925. Local architect Leo Kroonen Sr. developed the Municipal Plunge swimming pool complex, which was completed in 1925 and dismantled in 1967 (Figure 3). In 1936, a Founders Plaque was built and designated as California Historic Landmark No. 738, Corona Founders Monument. Corona's 20-30 club, consisting of males aged twenty to thirty-nine, installed the first bronze plaque, which was stolen and later replaced by the City of Corona. A massive Moreton Bay fig tree sits at the southwest side of the park and represents another historic period feature at the park (Michael Brandman Associates 2009; City of Corona 2024; Enterprise 1911, 1913a, 1913b, 1913c, 1914).



**Figure 3. The Municipal Plunge Circa Late 1920s  
(view north; Corona Historic Preservation Society 2024).**

The park is attached to the City of Corona's original circular plan (Grand Avenue). A single property was acquired between 1919 and the mid-1920s to expand the park's facilities. This property was added after the 1913-1916 road races were held. By the 1930s, Queen Palms and Brazilian peppertrees are seen on both sides of Grand Avenue, with palms also along Quarry and Commercial Street (East 6th Street) to entirely enclose the Park area.

City Park is distinguished by its open space, picnic tables, shelters, landscaping, trees, and recreational activities. The park has been reconfigured over the decades and nonextant features include the original

Municipal Plunge, armory, baseball field, cactus garden, the children's wading pools, the long picnic tables under the tile-roofed shelters, merry-go-round, see-saw, and the old metal slide in the playground. Only a few images survive of the enormous cannon from World War I that remained outside the park's entrance until World War II, when it was melted down for the war effort. The air compressor from the Sunkist facility, which powered the whistle that was heard throughout the city for decades, is now located at the park's entrance (Michael Brandman Associates 2009; City of Corona 2024).

### 3.4.2 Aerial Comparison of City Park

The following three aerial images from 1931, 1960, and 2023 demonstrate the significant alterations that have occurred at the park over the decades.



**Figure 4. Aerial Photograph of City Park from 1931 that Shows the Original Pathway Network (University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] 1931).**



**Figure 5. Aerial Photograph of City Park from 1960 that Shows the Addition of the Armory, Baseball Field, YMCA building, and the Reconfiguration of the Eastern End of the Park Since 1931 (University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] 1960).**



**Figure 6. Aerial Photograph of City Park from 2023 that Shows its Present-Day Configuration (UCSB 2023).**

### 3.4.3 The Municipal Park from 1904-1931



**Figure 7. A Now-Demolished Fountain that was Previously Located in the Western Portion of City Park, Circa 1920s (Winn, 2006).**

Corona's City Park is connected to the American municipal park movement, which lasted from about 1904 to 1931. The notion of the municipal park arose from the Progressive Era reforms of the early twentieth century. Instead of traditional English style pleasure grounds, which included of flower gardens, lawn, and passive enjoyment of the scenery, the municipal park was intended to be a center of action. This may include educational or cultural programs housed in facilities expressly constructed for them, as well as the provision of open areas for outdoor activities, the practice of which was expected to lead to greater health and more sportsman-like behavior (City of Los Angeles 2017).

Character-Defining Features of Municipal Parks:

- The current look matches the original and has enough historic integrity to indicate its historical significance.
- Retains a significant number of character-defining features, such that the visual, spatial, and contextual relationships of the property may be understood.
- Uses "gardenesque" design elements like mature vegetation to define activity areas, ornamental planting beds, and concentrations of a specific species or type of vegetation.
- Plants are strategically positioned and managed to enhance the property's character.
- May include winding or curvilinear paths.
- May include earthworks, such as artificial mounds and recessed glades.
- Commemorative monuments and statues may be included.
- Features for passive recreation may include picnic spots, park furniture, planters, artificial lakes/water features, walking trails, and walkways.
- The park itself may represent later phases of urban park development.

**3.4.4 Period of Significance**

ECORP has determined that the period of significance for Corona City Park is 1913 to 1930. This date range captures the first phase of development at the park, which occurred from the park's opening in 1913 to completion of 1920s-era improvements (such as the Municipal Plunge), and the establishment of the present-day driveway configuration.

## 4.0 METHODS

### 4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Christa Westphal, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resource investigation. Staff Archaeologist Casey LeJune, RPA and Senior Architectural historian Andrew Bursan conducted the fieldwork. Associate Archaeologists Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA and Erica Ramirez-Schroeder prepared the technical report. Brian Marks, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Christa Westphal, M.A., RPA is a Senior Archaeologist with more than 10 years of experience in California cultural resources management. She has experience in many aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory, and reporting. These include archaeological survey, excavation, monitoring, artifact analysis, artifact collections management, graphics production, Geographic Information System analysis, CHRIS records searches, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests, preparation of Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and author and contributor of technical reports. She holds a B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and Southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field director on numerous projects and participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, surveys, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and precontact artifacts. Additionally, she has contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

Andrew Bursan is an Architectural Historian with 16 years of experience in historic preservation and land planning. He has worked on a variety of projects with organizations like California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), LA County Metro, and several city governments, including Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Andrew's expertise covers project management, architectural surveys, historical assessments, and extensive historical research. He has contributed to historic context statements, technical reports, and impact analyses for cultural resources.

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA, is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience working in cultural resource management across California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites. She has contributed to and authored multiple cultural resources reports.

Erica Ramirez-Schroeder is an Associate Archaeologist with 6 years of experience in California cultural resources management. She has experience in many aspects of archaeological fieldwork, laboratory, and reporting. These include archaeological survey, excavation, monitoring, artifact collection management, artifact analysis, CHRIS record searches, preparation of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR forms), and ground penetrating radar. She holds a B.A. in History and an M.A. in Cultural Resources Management.

Dr. Marks is the Principal Investigator and has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010 following eight years of archaeological work in the southeast United States. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised more than 200 survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects

## 4.2 Archaeological and Architectural History Methods

### 4.2.1 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the CHRIS at University of California at Riverside on March 25, 2024 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 200-foot (approximately 61-meter) radius of the Proposed Project Area and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD; OHP 2020); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2024); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Maps reviewed include the:

- 1902 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale);
- 1942 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1943 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1960 photorevised version of the 1954 USGS Corona North, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1960 photorevised version of the 1954 USGS Corona South, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);

- 1969 photorevised version of the 1967 USGS Corona North, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1969 photorevised version of the 1967 USGS Corona South, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1979 photorevised version of the 1975 USGS Corona North, California orthophoto topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1979 photorevised version of the 1975 USGS Corona South, California orthophoto topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed aerial photographs taken in 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1980, 1985, 1995, 1998, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry, which revealed that the Corona Historic Preservation Society does not provide a city registry.

### **4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods**

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the NAHC on March 28, 2024 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

### **4.4 Tribal Coordination Methods**

As discussed further in Section 5.2, the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC for the Project Area was positive (i.e., Native American cultural resources may be present within the Project Area); therefore, the NAHC provided ECORP with a list of tribes who may have ancestral ties to the Project Area. On April 17 and 18, 2024, ECORP sent letters to each of the 46 tribal contacts included on the NAHC-provided list: 43 letters via email on April 17, 2024, and three were mailed on April 18, 2024.

### **4.5 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods**

ECORP emailed a letter to the Corona Historic Preservation Society on March 28, 2024 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

#### **4.5.1 City of Corona Building Department**

ECORP obtained a copy of a building permit for City Park from the City of Corona Building Department during a site visit to the park on April 4, 2024. ECORP only obtained one building permit: Permit No. B0300164; this permit was from 2003 and pertained to the construction of a block wall. ECORP reviewed all available permits and all information obtained from the City of Corona in the preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations presented in this report. ECORP was unable to locate the original building permits for City Park.

#### **4.5.2 Corona Heritage Room, Corona Public Library**

ECORP visited the Corona Public Library on April 4, 2024 to research City Park. The Corona Public Library's Heritage Room was closed for remodeling; however, ECORP was able to check other sources of information at the library. The library had two books related to the history of Corona. ECORP used all available information obtained from the library in preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations presented in this report.

#### **4.5.3 Historical Newspaper Review**

ECORP reviewed historical newspapers from Corona and the surrounding cities to understand the development of the City of Corona and City Park. ECORP used these documents in preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations presented in this report.

#### **4.5.4 The Corona Area Historical Society**

ECORP sent an *interested party* letter to the Corona Area Historical Society on March 28, 2024 to inform them of the Project and to seek information about Corona City Park. The Corona Area Historical Society replied on March 29, 2024 and provided information regarding the oldest features that remain within City Park.

#### **4.5.5 Riverside County Assessor**

ECORP obtained assessor data for City Park on April 9, 2024. This assessor data provided information about construction dates and the current owners.

### **4.6 Field Methods**

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive archaeological and architectural history pedestrian survey on March 4, 2024 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 8). At the time, ECORP examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP archeologists did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.



**Figure 8. Survey Coverage**

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using DPR 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

## 5.0 RESULTS

### 5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the EIC for previously completed studies and recorded resources, and aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

#### 5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of four previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 200 feet of the Project Area, covering approximately 5 percent of the total area surrounding the Project Area within the records search radius (Table 1). Two of the four studies were conducted within or along a boundary of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of historic-era sites, including buildings, structures, a monument, and a district. The previous studies were conducted between 2009 and 2017.

| <b>Report Number</b> | <b>Author(s)</b>              | <b>Report Title</b>  | <b>Year</b> | <b>Includes Portion of the Project Area?</b> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| 9088                 | Michael Dice                  | Cultural Resource Survey and Historic Resource Assessment of the Corona City Park, 930 East Sixth Street, Corona, California | 2009        | Yes  |
| 9603                 | Andre Simmons and Sherri Gust | Cultural Resources Assessment for the Corona Affordable Housing Project, City of Corona, Riverside County, California        | 2016        | No   |
| 10280                | Andrew Belcourt               | Cultural Resource Assessment Reclaimed Waterlines Section 106 Project City of Corona Riverside County, California            | 2011        | Yes  |
| 10353                | N. Hearth                     | Cultural Resources Record Search and Field Survey Results, Dollar Self- Storage DPR 15-023, City of Corona, California       | 2017        | No   |

The results of the records search indicate that the entire Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, and as many as 26 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area for the Project under current protocols.

The records search also determined that 20 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 200 feet of the Project Area (Table 2). Four of the 20 resources are within the Project Area. All 20 resources are believed to be associated with historic-era sites, specifically buildings, structures, districts, foundations, and a historic-era trash scatter.

| <b>Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Project Area</b> |                                 |  |                        |                           |                             |
|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Site Number<br/>CA-RIV-</b>   | <b>Primary Number<br/>P-33-</b> | <b>Year and Recorder</b>   | <b>Age/<br/>Period</b> | <b>Site Description</b>   | <b>Within Project Area?</b> |
| -  | 6444                            | 1983 G. Scott, Riverside County Historical Comm.;<br>2007 T. Cooley    | Historic               | Corona Historic District  | Yes                         |
| -  | 17926                           | 2009 Michael H. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates, San Bernardino, CA. | Historic               | Corona City Park          | Yes                         |
| -  | 17929                           | 2009 Michael H. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates                      | Historic               | Corona Armory             | Yes                         |
| 12921  | 6443                            | 1979 Jim Arbuckle, N/A   | Historic               | Corona Founder's Monument | Yes                         |

### 5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for Riverside County (dated March 3, 2020) lists one resource within the Project Area; the Corona Founders Monument. The monument is identified as 7P- *a State Point of Historical Interest that does not meet CR criteria.* (OHP 2020).

The National Register Information System (NPS 2024) lists Grand Boulevard Historic District. Grand Boulevard borders the westernmost boundary of the Project Area and may overlap with the identified Corona Historic District #5.

The park is located within P-33- 6444, a potential Corona Historic District, surveyed in 1983 by the Riverside County Historical Commission. The P-33-6444 district is not an official City district and encompasses a wide variety of properties built in different decades.

Corona City Park is listed as a City of Corona local district known as City Park Historic District No. 5. under City Resolution #2001-51 for the designation of City Park as a historic district.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on March 28, 2024. The landmark CHL No. 738, Corona Founders Monument; is a plaque located within the southwestern portion of the park.

*Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions that the City of Corona, which was originally called South Riverside, was founded in 1886. As mentioned above, a monument to those founders is located in City Park and is therefore within the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2024) did not reveal any information about the land within the Project Area.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 117-310-001 revealed that the property consists of 18.56 acres of city-owned vacant residential land. A RealQuest online property search for APN 117-301-010 revealed that the property consists of 1.98 acres of city-owned vacant residential land. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 200 feet of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Smith 1978) lists the nearest Native American village as the Gabrielino village of *Paxauxa*, located directly across Temescal Canyon Wash from a large Luiseno village.

### **5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs**

The review of aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and the potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows that the Project Area was initially used for agriculture. Following is a summary of the review of maps and photographs.

- The 1902 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:125,000 scale) does not depict any features within the Project Area, which is located to the east of the City of Corona.
- The 1942 USGS Corona and Vicinity, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale) depicts the City of Corona laid out in a grid and the Project Area bounded by Grand Road and other nearby roads. The map depicts four unlabeled streets that correspond to present-day Quarry Street, Rimpau Avenue, East 6th Street, and East Grand Boulevard. Industrial and residential development surround the Project Area. The map depicts the Pacific Electric Rail Line, which connects from East 6th Street, along the Project Area's western boundary.
- The 1943 USGS Corona, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) depicts the Project Area as unchanged compared to the previous map.
- An aerial photograph from 1948 shows that the Project Area is mostly covered in vegetation—likely trees. The photograph shows a circular portion of land at the center of the Project Area that is cleared of all vegetation. The photograph shows residential development surrounding the Project Area; however, the vicinity also contains many open sections of land that appear to be used for agriculture.
- The 1954 (HTMC, 1960) USGS Corona North, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts the Project Area as unchanged compared to previous maps. The Corona North map depicts the northern and eastern portions of the Project Area; the eastern portion contains a building that is labeled "Armory." The map cuts off a small part of the southern section of the Project Area; this cut-off section is depicted on the 1954 USGS Corona South, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale), which depicts the Project Area as unchanged compared to the previous map. Both maps label the Project Area as "City Park." The maps depict

and label Quarry Street and East 6th Street and depict the surrounding area with more development.

- An aerial photograph from 1959 shows the Project Area as unchanged compared to previous photographs. The photograph shows increased residential and commercial development surrounding the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1966 and 1967 show the Project Area as mostly unchanged compared to previous photographs: the 1966 photograph shows paths through the park, and the 1967 photograph shows additional tree coverage. The 1967 photograph also shows more residential development to the southeast and to the northwest of the Project Area.
- The 1967 (HTMC 1969) USGS Corona North, and Corona South, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:24,000 scale) depict the Project Area as unchanged compared to previous maps. These maps are laid out in the same way as the 1954 maps.
- The 1979 photorevised 1975 USGS Corona North, California orthophoto topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) appears to be an aerial photograph taken in September 1975; it depicts the Project Area as a blurry, darkened area. This darkened area is likely the trees within the park. The vacant, central area of the park is still present, as it was in previous photographs. The 1975 photorevised 1975 USGS Corona South, California orthophoto topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts the Project Area in the same condition as the north for the same year.
- An aerial photograph from 1980 shows the Project Area as unchanged compared to previous photographs. The photograph shows additional residential and commercial development to the north of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1985 and 1995 show the Project Area as unchanged compared to previous photographs.
- An aerial photograph from 1998 shows that the Project Area remains mostly unchanged compared to the 1995 photograph. The photograph shows two concrete foundation platforms that have been constructed to the south of the Project Area, one is a white and red, almost brick-colored, foundation platform to the southwest and west. There is also a parking lot and a white-colored pathway or wall within the northeastern portion.
- An aerial photographs from 2005 and 2009 show the Project Area as unchanged compared to the previous photograph.
- An aerial photograph from 2010 shows the parking lot in better detail. The parking lot is visible in aerial photographs from 2010 through 2016.
- The remaining aerial photographs from 2018 and 2020 show that the parking lot has been converted into two basketball courts and a tennis court.

In sum, the Project Area, which is located on the outskirts of the City of Corona, has been developed as a park at least since 1942.

## **5.2 Sacred Lands File Results**

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC were positive and therefore indicate that Native American cultural resources are present within the Project Area. The NAHC provided a list of tribes to contact. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

## **5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results**

On March 31, 2024, the Corona Historic Preservation Society responded to ECORP's letter (which was sent on March 28, 2024) and stated that most of the cultural resources in the Project Area were removed more than 20 years ago, including the Armory Building, an artillery piece, and the Spanish tile-roofed picnic table pavilions. The only remaining resources include one historic-era drinking fountain that is not currently connected to a water source, the Corona Founders Monument, and various trees (such as palms, pines, and cedars). The Corona Historic Preservation also mentioned a historic-era commemorative marker monument to the Municipal Plunge under the canopy of the Moreton Bay fig tree, near the southwestern corner of City Park. They also mentioned that the current design of the park reflects its historic roots and includes features such as the Founder's Rock (the Founder's Monument), the Sunkist air compressor, and the 1919 water fountain, in addition to the trees and historic light poles and lamps. The response letters are provided in Appendix A.

## **5.4 Field Survey Results**

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on March 4, 2024 (Figures 9 through 18). ECORP archaeologists surveyed all accessible unpaved portions of the Project Area using 15 meter transects. The archaeologists did not survey parking lots, walkways, fenced areas (i.e., the daycare and pool on the western side of the Project Area), and the building to the northeast of the Project Area. Most of the visible ground surface was covered in short grass, with a few bare patches of soil. ECORP did not observe any new cultural resources. The ECORP architectural historian documented and photographed all built environment elements within the park.



**Figure 9. Overview of the Project Area at Quarry Street (view west; March 4, 2024).**



**Figure 10. Overview of the Project Area's Southern Portion (view north; March 4, 2024).**



**Figure 11. Overview of City Park from its Southern End.**



**Figure 12. Cluster of Trees in the Eastern Portion of City Park (view northwest; April 4, 2024).**



**Figure 13. Northern Entrance to City Park from Quarry Street (view north; April 4, 2024).**



**Figure 14. Southern Entrance to City Park Along East 6th Street (view northeast; April 4, 2024).**



**Figure 15. Circa 1990s Bathrooms and Picnic Shelter in the Southern Portion of City Park (view east; April 4, 2024).**



**Figure 16. Northern Entrance to City Park Along Quarry Street (view southeast; April 4, 2024).**



**Figure 17. Corona Founders Monument  
(view north; April 4, 2024).**



**Figure 18. 1960s-Era YMCA Building in the Western Portion of City Park  
(view north; April 4, 2024)**

## 5.5 Cultural Resources

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, several historical architectural components were recorded within the Project Area: P-33-6444 - the Corona Historic District; P-33-17926 - City Park, P-33-17929 - the Corona Armory, and P-33-6443 - the Founder's Monument. The 2024 survey by ECORP did not identify any new cultural resources within the Project Area.

### 5.5.1 P-33-6443, Corona Founder's Monument

Resource P-33-6443 was originally recorded in 1979 by Arbuckle (1979). The monument credits the founders of the City of Corona, George L. Joy, Samuel Merrill, A. S. Garretson, and Adolph Rimpau, who purchased lands in 1886. The monument was registered as California Landmark #736 on June 6, 1960.

ECORP revisited the monument, located in the park, on March 4, 2024, and found it to be in the same condition as previously recorded.

### 5.5.2 P-33-6444, Corona Historic District

The boundary for resource P-33-6444 encompasses the Corona City Park and is commonly referred to as the Corona Historic District. The historic district area is bounded by the railroad tracks to the north, Rimpau Avenue to the east, Ontario Avenue to the south, and Lincoln Avenue to the west. The growth of Corona between 1887 and 1910 featured Victorian-style wood-frame houses. Bungalows, smaller vernacular wood frame homes, Queen Annes, Colonial Revivals, craftsman bungalows, schools, family markets, and commercial structures are located within the district, which is centered around the Grand Boulevard circle. The park is located on the eastern edge of this historic district.

ECORP revisited the location of the historic district and determined that Corona City Park does not contribute to the historic district, P-33-6444. The boundary of the historic district was initially drawn in 1983 to include areas outside the Grand Boulevard circle, which may not contribute. In addition, the period of significance for P-33-6444 is between 1887 and 1910; while the period of significance for the Corona City Park is 1913-1930; therefore, the park is not a contributor to the district.

### 5.5.3 P-33-17926, Corona City Park

Michael Brandman Associates completed a cultural resources inventory study in 2009 and as a result recorded Corona City Park (Michael Brandman Associates 2009). The study included a records search at the EIC, a sacred lands file search at the NAHC, and archaeological survey. Ultimately, Michael Brandman Associates recommended the park ineligible for listing on the NRHP, but recommended it eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2 and 3. Michael Brandman Associates (2009) recommended that the physical features from the period of significance have not been retained through time and many have been lost during upgrades. The park is also not associated with an event, historical pattern, or person that is unique or significant at the National level. The park does not contain the ability to yield important scientific information to address research questions. Therefore, the park is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

Michael Brandman Associates determined that the park did contribute to a “unique developmental time” for the history of the City of Corona and was eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1 (Michael Brandman Associates 2009:31). Research suggested that the park was sponsored by an individual that is considered to have contributed significantly at the State level and therefore, was eligible under Criterion 2. However, the author does not identify which individual or why they are considered to have contributed significantly to the State. Michael Brandman Associates (2009) determined that the park retained fair integrity and that “City-related elements within the park may be unique therefore, the park was eligible under Criterion 3. The park was not likely to yield important historical information and therefore, was not eligible under Criterion 4. The authors also recommended the park eligible as a Landmark under City criteria.

ECORP revisited Corona City Park in 2024. From east to west, City Park presently includes a YMCA building (475 East Grand Avenue; c. 1958), the Corona City Park Pool (c. 1967), an amphitheater (c. 1980s), walkways, parking lots, post-1980s picnic shelters, bathrooms, a large lawn for soccer at the center of the park, a skateboard park (1998) in the southeastern corner, and tennis and volleyball courts (c. 2016) in the northeastern corner. Driveways leading to the parking lots in the west-central and southern portions of City Park are curvilinear and flanked by palm trees on the southern side (Figures 13 and 16). Coast live oaks are the most common tree plantings and are evenly distributed throughout the park. Other mature plantings include pepper trees, banana trees, agave, various palms, and a large fig tree that dates to the creation of the park. A concentration of trees that includes multiple species are located on the far eastern end of the park (Figure 12).

The YMCA buildings include a main building: a modest, one-story, vernacular modern building with a rectangular plan that was constructed in c. 1958. A flat roof with projecting beam ends above clerestory windows highlights the main building’s front façade. The main building contains a recessed main entrance on the southern end of its primary western façade. To the rear of the main YMCA building are two front-gable modular buildings of recent construction. Farther to the east is the pool building, which consists of a one-story building of roman brick construction with a rectangular plan and is topped by a mansard roof. Double metal doors at the center of the primary eastern façade provide entrance. A 1980s-era amphitheater with a poured-concrete half-shell stage is located in the northwestern portion of the park. The rebuilt Municipal Plunge building (2017) is located in the far northeastern part of the park; this building replicates the original 1920s-era Municipal Plunge building with decorative parapets, bastions, and one-story cinderblock construction.

#### **5.5.4 P-33-17529, Armory**

The armory was built in 1949 and consisted of a large hall- like structure with a low angle dipped roof. Two sheds are also located within the yard of the armory (MBA 2009). ECORP revisited the location of the armory on March 4, 2024 and found the area vacant, as the building and sheds were removed in 2022 (Riverside Daily Press 1949).

### **5.6 Evaluation of P-33-17926, Corona City Park**

ECORP’s updated evaluation of City Park recommends that the park does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Corona Historic Landmark, either individually or as part of an

existing historic district, as demonstrated below. ECORP evaluated the park as a whole, which included resources P-33-6443 and P-33-17529. Figure 19 shows the remaining features located within the park that date to the period of significance and each are described further below.

### **5.6.1 Remaining features of Corona City Park dating from the 1913–1930 period of Significance**

#### **5.6.1.1 Driveway**

Although the driveways have been repaved multiple times, they are located in the west-central portion of the park and follow the original configuration from its period of significance.

#### **5.6.1.2 Fig Tree**

A large fig tree at the southwestern corner of the park is documented as an original planting of the park. It is one of the only known surviving plantings from 1913.

#### **5.6.1.3 Former Pump Building**

A 1920s-era concrete vault is a former pump building and located in the southwestern portion of the park and was most likely constructed to protect electrical equipment.

#### **5.6.1.4 Stone Walls**

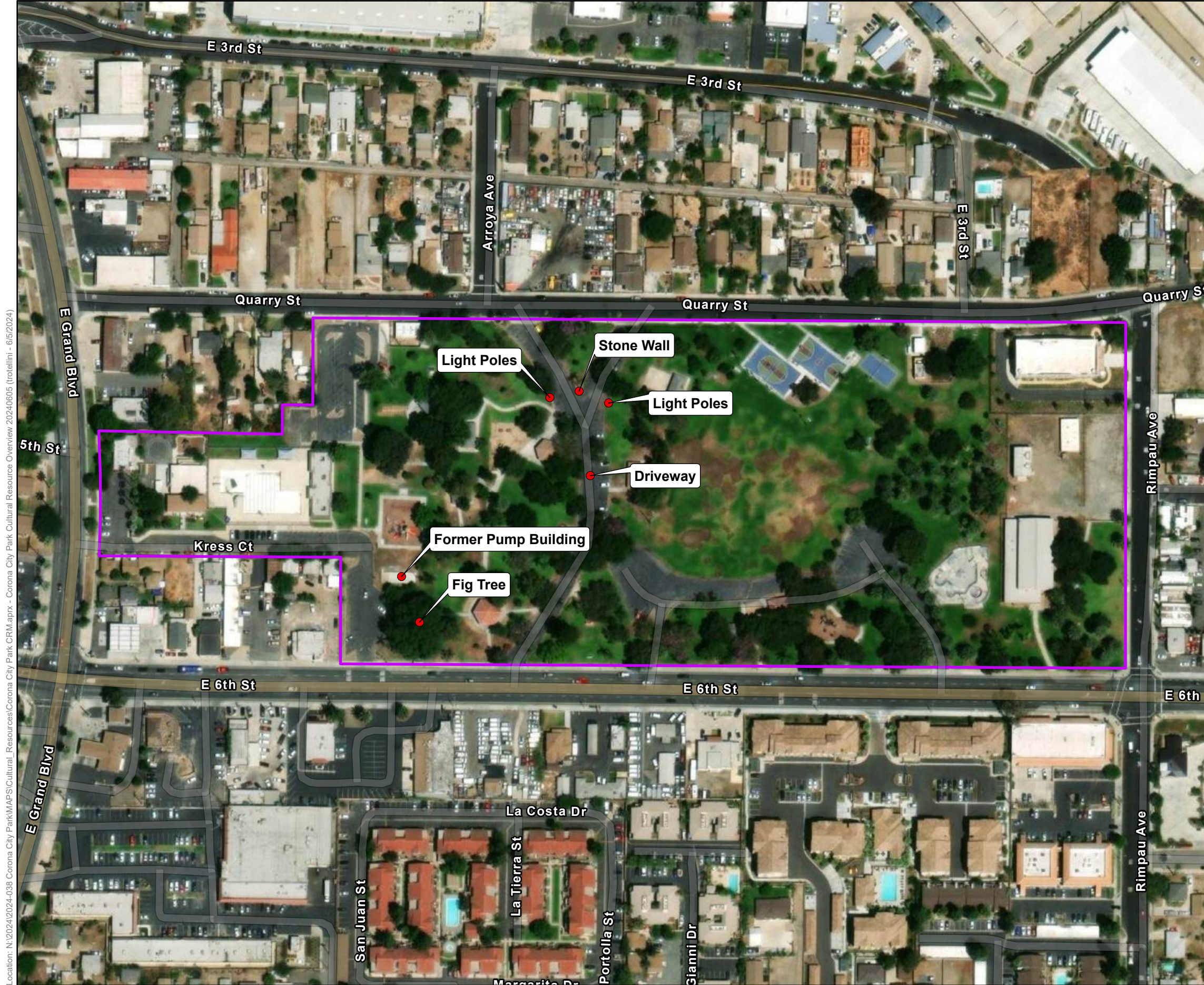
Multiple 1920s-era stone walls for planter features are located at the southern entrance to the park and within the parking lot area. They range from 1 to 2 feet in height.

#### **5.6.1.5 Light Poles**

Multiple 1920s-era light poles are located in the west-central portion of the park, near the northern and southern entrances.

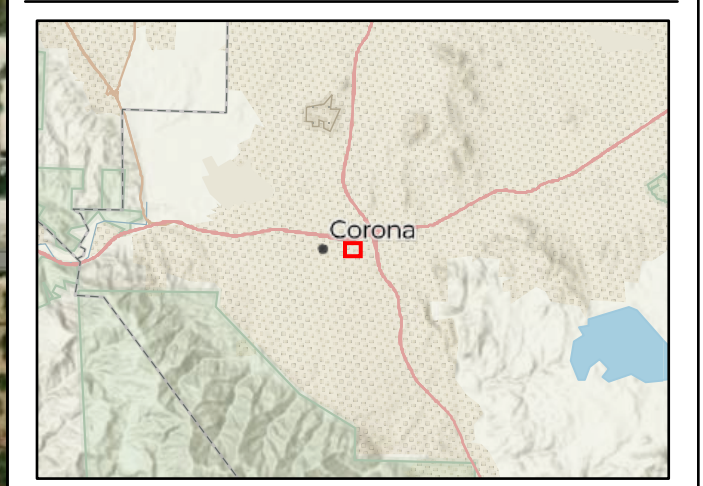
#### **5.6.1.6 Drinking Fountain**

A concrete water fountain (c. 1913) is located in the southern portion of the park. However, during ECORP's 2024 field visit the fountain could not be located.



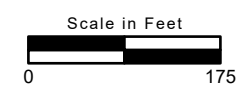
- Map Contents**
- Corona City Park Historic District
  - Cultural Features

Sources: Maxar, Esri World Imagery



Location: N:\2024\2024-038 Corona City Park\Map\Cultural\_Resources\Corona City Park Cultural Resource Overview 20240605 (trotelli) - 6/5/2024

Map Date: 6/5/2024



**Figure 19. Corona City Park Features from Period of Significance**

### **5.6.1.7 Removed Historic Elements of the Park Built During the Period of Significance**

#### **The Municipal Plunge**

City Park's first pool—the *Municipal Plunge*—was constructed in 1925 for around \$15,000. It had a dramatic cinderblock façade that was designed to resemble an adobe encircling a big rectangular pool. The pool was serviced by a dedicated water well. Architect Leo Kroonen created the exterior, which had castle-like cylindrical corners and a magnificent entrance facing south on Commercial Street (East 6th Street). In 1967, the Municipal Plunge was demolished and rebuilt with a new pool complex, which cost \$85,000.

#### **The Former Pump Building**

The Former Pump Building was constructed in 1925 to store underground water pumps for the Municipal Plunge (Riverside Daily Press 1925, 1926). The pump building is in the process of being demolished along with the pool and pool building.

#### **Original Shelters**

City Park appears to have added shelters starting in 1919. Shelters were built in the southern and western portions of the park, which indicates that they were added within the park's period of significance. In 1930, a second shelter was built using the same design. The shelters were open sided and were constructed from redwood; they had 8- to 10-foot-tall cinderblock columns in each corner to support their metal roofs. The shelters, which had big fireplaces and chimneys under their roofs, were dismantled in the 1990s due to safety concerns.

#### **Wading Pools**

Wading pools were constructed in City Park in the 1920s; however, they were quickly abandoned due to unsanitary conditions. The pools, which included a central fountain, were located where the current pool is today. The wading pools were replaced with a circular garden in the 1940s.

#### **Armory Building (P-33-17929)**

The Armory Building was built in 1949 and demolished in 2022. The site of the former armory is currently vacant and therefore no longer eligible as historic resource under CEQA (Riverside Daily Press 1949).

#### **Tree Plantings**

Most of the original tree plantings from 1913 have been removed from the park due to the addition of park amenities such as the amphitheater, pool building, armory, skate park, tennis courts, and basketball courts, which are all non-original features. Research indicates that the original cactus garden was removed by the 1950s.

## **Baseball Field**

A baseball field at the center of City Park was erected in the mid-1930s; the City redesigned it as a soccer field in the 1990s.

### **5.7 Application of Criteria**

#### **5.7.1 NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1**

Archival research of City Park did not indicate that the park was associated with any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Though the park is associated with the trend of municipal park building in the early 20th century, archival research failed to indicate anything significant or unique about its development history compared to similar parks of the period. As a municipal park in Southern California, it was not the first or last of its type; similar types exist throughout the region. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the park is associated with more specific events or patterns of development that have historical significance at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

#### **5.7.2 NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2**

To be eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, the park would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. Archival research failed to indicate any such direct association between individuals that are known to be historic figures at the national, state, or local level and City Park. Although numerous people visited the park over the decades, research indicates that none of them had a direct association to the park. In addition, directory and newspaper research did not uncover other names associated with City Park. As a result, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

#### **5.7.3 NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3**

Originally built in 1913 and reconfigured through the decades, City Park represents a typical example of a city municipal park that was founded during the first quarter of the 20th century. The park no longer exhibits most of the character-defining features, special relationships, and circulation patterns from its period of significance. The ad-hoc design approach to the park over the decades is not unique or historically significant. Though the park designer (R.M. Rasmussen) was a respected local landscape gardener, there is no indication that he was a master designer or a prominent figure. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

#### **5.7.4 NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4**

The information potential for City Park is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

#### **5.7.5 Integrity**

City Park possesses integrity of location because it has not been moved. The setting around City Park has changed from being mostly agricultural land in the 1910s and 1920s to being surrounded by single-family homes and commercial businesses after World War II. Therefore, the change in surroundings has resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. City Park has been dramatically altered over the decades, and many features from its period of significance have been removed, including the original plantings, the Municipal Plunge, fountains, and wading pools. The removal of numerous plantings and early park features has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Regardless of integrity and currently being listed as a City Historic District, due to lack of historical significance, City Park does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or potential historic district.

#### **5.7.5.1 17.63.050 Corona Register – Landmark Listing Criteria.**

This section evaluates the Project Area (City Park) against the City of Corona's Landmark Listing Criteria.

##### **Criterion A, 1**

Although City Park is greater than 50 years old, ECORP found no indication that it is of exceptional importance.

##### **Criterion A, 2**

Although City Park is reflective of the trend of early-20th-century municipal park development in Southern California, archival research failed to indicate anything significant or unique about its development history. The park was part of a larger national municipal park movement (1904-1931) and was not unique for its pattern in history. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the park is associated with more specific events or patterns of development that have historical significance at the local level.

##### **Criterion A, 3a**

Although City Park is reflective of the trend of early-20th-century municipal park development in Corona, archival research failed to indicate anything significant or unique about its development history. The park does not represent an innovation in park development and similar types exist throughout the region. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the park is associated with more specific events or patterns of development that have historical significance at the local level.

**Criterion A, 3b**

As stated in the NRHP and CRHR evaluation above, City Park is not associated with the lives of persons significant in Corona's past.

**Criterion A, 3c**

Originally built in 1913, City Park represents an early-20th-century municipal park, which was common from 1904 to 1930. This park is not a fully realized expression of the style, which would retain more of the park's original configuration, buildings, and plantings.

**Criterion A, 3d**

City Park is a typical municipal park, and there is no evidence that it reflects special elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history.

**Criterion A, 3e**

Research found no evidence to suggest that City Park is the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect.

**Criterion A, 3**

City Park represents a typical example of its type and does not exemplify one of the best remaining architectural styles or types in a neighborhood or contain outstanding elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship of a particular historic period.

**Criterion A, 3g**

City Park is not in a unique location.

**Criterion A, 3h**

City Park is not a potential source of archeological or paleontological interest.

**Criterion A, 3i**

There is no evidence that City Park contains a natural setting or feature that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of Corona.

**Criterion A, 4**

City Park has been dramatically altered since its construction, and many features from its period of significance have been removed including the original Municipal Plunge, fountains, wading pools. Numerous plantings, baseball field, original shelters, and the armory have been removed within the park, which has resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship.

### **Criterion C**

City Park is not a reconstructed improvement.

### **Criterion D**

City Park is not a site, improvement, or natural feature that is intended to be primarily commemorative.

#### **5.7.5.2 17.63.060 Corona Register – Historic District listing criteria**

ECORP evaluated Corona City Park according to the historic district listing criteria identified in city regulatory statutes.

(1) *The defined area is a unified geographical area with precisely defined boundaries;*

City Park has maintained a unified geographical area with precisely defined boundaries since the 1920s and within its period of significance.

(2) *The defined area contains a significant concentration of individually recognized contributing historic resources united in character by an historic plan, physical development, cultural heritage, past events, an historic period or prehistory era, aesthetics design or architectural traditions;*

City Park has been dramatically altered over the decades, and many features from its period of significance have been removed, including the original plantings, Municipal Plunge, fountains, and wading pools. Therefore, a significant concentration of individually recognized contributing historic resources united in character by a historic plan, physical development, cultural heritage, past events, historic period or prehistory era, aesthetics design or architectural traditions have been lost over the decades.

(3) *At least 75% of the contributing historic resources in the defined area are 50 years of age or older and retain their original architectural character;*

Although some historic-era elements remain, they are not cohesive in their placement.

(4) *The civic and historic value of the contributing historic resources is greater as a collective whole than as individual historic resources;*

Based on the small amount of surviving and contributing historic resources and lack of cohesion, they are not greater as a collective whole than as individual historic resources.

(5) *The defined area has significant historic, cultural or architectural value and its designation as an historic district promotes, preserves and furthers the purposes and intent of this chapter.*

Given the decades of alterations and the loss of historic-era features associated with the park, vestiges of significant historic, cultural, or architectural features have largely been lost over time.

In conclusion, Corona City Park, listed as a City of Corona local district known as City Park Historic District No. 5. was found locally eligible as a Corona City landmark in a report by Michael Brandman Associates in 2009. However, ECORP found that the park no longer retains the character defining features and integrity

to be eligible as an individual resource or as a historic district under the CRHR, NRHP, Corona City Landmark Listing, and Corona City historic district listing.

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusions**

The records search and the 2024 archaeological and architectural history field survey identified four previously recorded resources; P-33-6444 - the Corona Historic District; P-33-17926 - City Park, P-33-17929 - the Corona Armory, and P-33-6443 - the Founder's Monument within the Project Area. ECORP completed an evaluation of Corona City Park as whole, which included P-33-6433 and P-33-17929, against the eligibility criteria of the CRHR, NRHP, Corona City Landmark Listing, and Corona City historic district listing. ECORP found the park did not retain the features that define it, therefore the previous determination by Michael Brandman Associates (MBA 2009) was updated and the park recommended ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, Corona Landmark and Historic District eligibility criteria. Therefore, no Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

### **6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources**

The Project Area has a low potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites. While pre-contact archaeological sites tend to be located along perennial waterways, and alluvium from the Santa Ana River is present within the Project Area, the age of these sediments are from the Pleistocene, which ended approximately 12,000 years ago. Human occupation in the area was low at this time, reducing the likelihood of intact buried deposits. Currently, the Santa Ana River is more than 3 miles to the northwest of the Project Area. The distance from the river further reduces the overall potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources within the Project Area. Additionally, the disturbance caused by the creation of City Park would have disturbed/destroyed any pre-contact cultural resources in the upper 12 to 24 inches.

The Project Area also has a high potential for buried historic-era resources due to the presence of landscaping in the area in the early 1910s. The Project Area has a low potential for buried historic-era resources associated with buildings and structures from the 1920s. Generally, buildings present before the 1920s have a potential for associated buried refuse near the building, due to the lack of city or county waste management. However, the shelters present by the 1920s likely did not contain a buried component, therefore, the Project Area has a low potential for buried historic-era resources from buildings/structures. Buried landscaping remnants that may be present do not meet any criteria for eligibility for the NRHP or CRHR; therefore, there is no potential to impact buried landscaping resources.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

#### **6.3.1 Post-Review Discoveries**

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any

unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
  - If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Riverside County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

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## LIST OF APPENDICES

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Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs   | Year | Author(s)                         | Title  | Affiliation                    | Resources   |
|------------|---|------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| RI-04144   | NADB-R - 1085336;<br>Submitter - 324;<br>Voided - MF-4620 | 1998 | LOVE, BRUCE and BAI<br>"TOM" TANG | CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT:<br>TEMESCAL VALLEY REGIONAL<br>INTERCEPTOR, SANTA ANA WATERSHED<br>PROJECT AUTHORITY, RIVERSIDE<br>COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | CRM TECH                       | 33-000100, 33-000630, 33-001099,<br>33-003832, 33-004112  |
| RI-09088   |   | 2009 | Michael Dice                      | Cultural Resource Survey and Historic<br>Resource Assessment of the Corona City<br>Park, 930 E. Sixth Street, Corona, California                 | Michael Brandman<br>Associates | 33-017926, 33-017929  |
| RI-09603   | Other - Cogstone<br>Project Number: 3796                  | 2016 | Andre Simmons and<br>Sherri Gust  | Cultural Resources Assessment for the<br>Corona Affordable Housing Project, City of<br>Corona, Riverside County, California                      | Cogstone                       |   |
| RI-10280   | Other - LSA<br>PROJECT NO.<br>CCR1101                     | 2011 | ANDREW BELCOURT                   | CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT<br>RECLAIMED WATERLINES SECTION 106<br>PROJECT CITY OF CORONA RIVERSIDE<br>COUNTY, CALIFORNIA                       | LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.           | 33-000652, 33-000675, 33-000808,<br>33-001040, 33-001259, 33-001436,<br>33-001437, 33-001438, 33-001439,<br>33-001440, 33-001441, 33-001445,<br>33-001511, 33-001654, 33-001655,<br>33-002202, 33-002315, 33-002316,<br>33-003002, 33-003055, 33-003153,<br>33-003559, 33-003629, 33-003852,<br>33-004791, 33-005310, 33-005781,<br>33-007585, 33-007586, 33-007719,<br>33-008831, 33-008923, 33-012556,<br>33-012559, 33-012622, 33-013146,<br>33-013147, 33-013148, 33-013409,<br>33-013859, 33-014736, 33-015129 |
| RI-10353   |   | 2017 | NICHOLAS F. HEARTH                | CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD<br>SEARCH AND FIELD SURVEY RESULTS,<br>DOLLAR SELF-STORAGE DPR 15-023,<br>CITY OF CORONA, CALIFORNIA                   | DUKE CRM                       |   |

## Resource List

| Primary No. | Trinomial     | Other IDs                                | Type                          | Age      | Attribute codes | Recorded by  | Reports  |
|-------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|--|----------|
| P-33-006443 |               | Resource Name - Corona Founders          | Structure, Site               | Historic | HP26            | 1979 (Jim Arbuckle, n/a)   |          |
| P-33-006444 |               | Resource Name - Corona Historic District | Building, Structure, District | Historic | HP03            | 1983 (G. Scott, Riverside County Historical Comm.);<br>2007 (T. Cooley)  |          |
| P-33-006472 |               |  |                               | Historic |                 | 1983 (Gloria Scott, Riverside County Historical Commission)              |          |
| P-33-006473 |               |  |                               | Historic |                 | 1983 (Gloria Scott, Riverside County Historical Commission)              |          |
| P-33-006474 |               |  |                               | Historic |                 | 1983 (Gloria Scott, Riverside County Historical Commission)              |          |
| P-33-017926 |               | Other - Corona City Park                 |                               | Historic |                 | 2009 (Michael H. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates, San Bernardino, CA.) | RI-09088 |
| P-33-017929 |               | Other - Corona Armory                    |                               | Historic |                 | 2009 (Michael H. Dice, Michael Brandman Associates)                      | RI-09088 |
| P-33-024219 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024220 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024221 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP03            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024222 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024225 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024227 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024229 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024231 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024232 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024242 |               |  | Building                      | Historic | HP02            | 2012 (Tim Yates, ICF International)                                      |          |
| P-33-024245 |               |  | Site                          | Historic | AH02; AH04      | 2012 (Robin Hoffman, Karen Crawford, ICF International)                  |          |
| P-33-028749 | CA-RIV-012921 | Other - 2018_07_18_JLM_1                 | Site, Other                   | Historic | AH04; HP39      | 2019 (John Gust, Cogstone Resource Management)                           |          |



March 28, 2024

Corona Historic Preservation Society  
P.O. Box 2904  
Corona, CA 92878-2904  
Sent via email: CHPSInfo@yahoo.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Corona City Park Project, Riverside County, California**

Dear Corona Historic Preservation Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of approximately 20 acres located in the City of Corona. This area is within the Corona City Park, located between Quarry Street and East 6<sup>th</sup> Street, and East Grand Avenue and Rimpau Avenue, as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100 or bmarks@ecorpconsulting.com.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

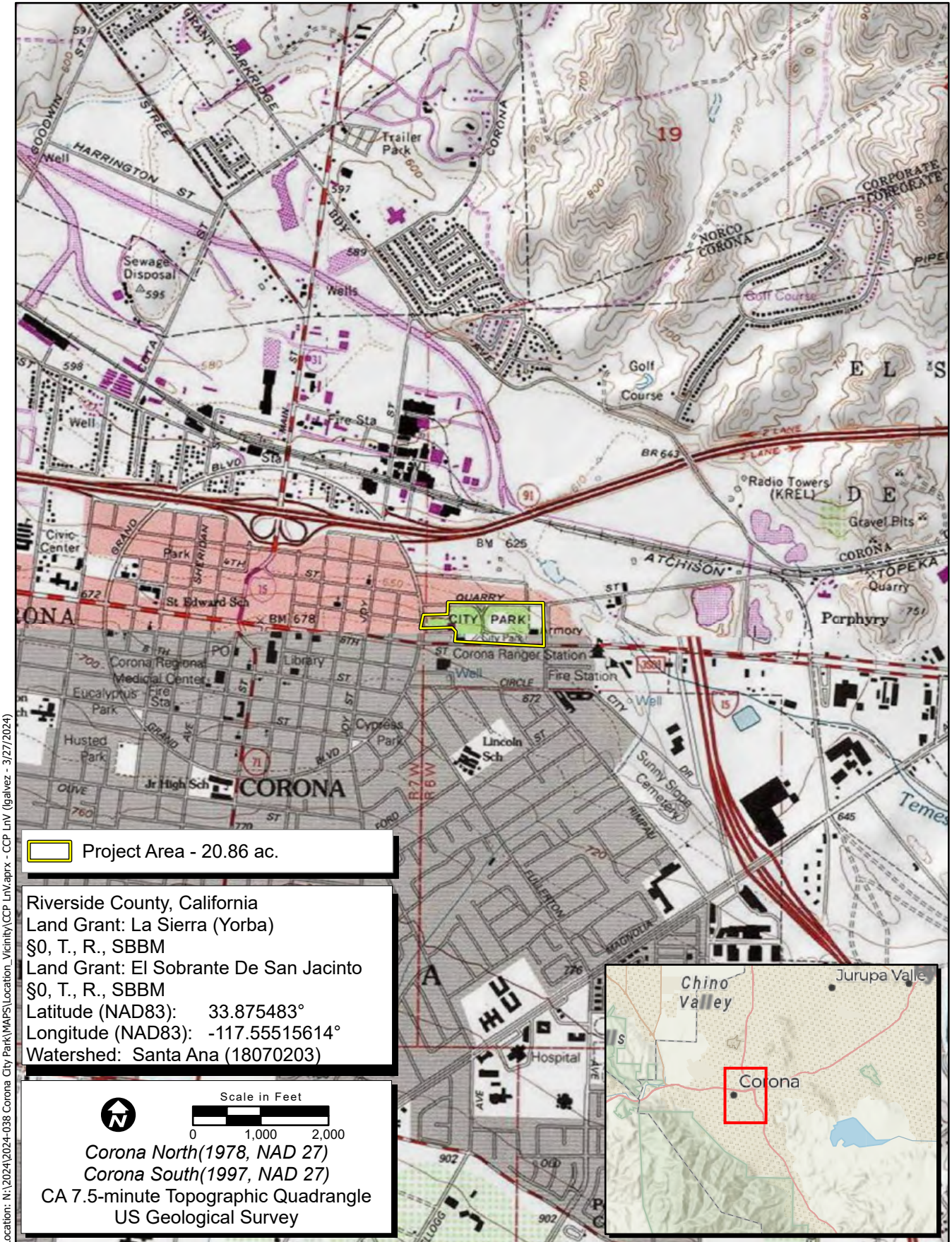
Sincerely,


*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand


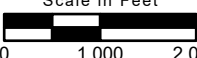
Associate Archaeologist

Attachment:  
Project Location and Vicinity Map



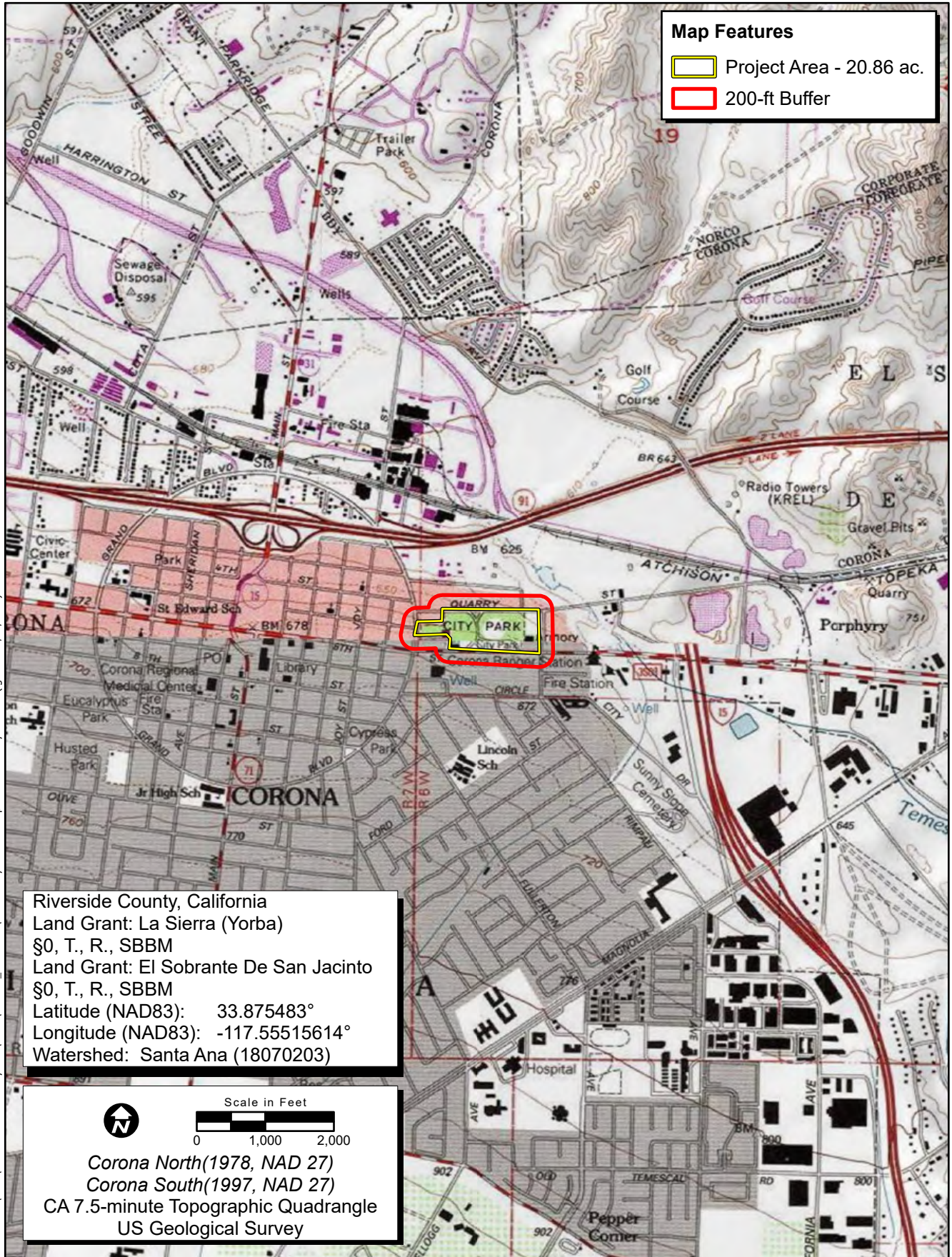
 Project Area - 20.86 ac.

Riverside County, California  
 Land Grant: La Sierra (Yorba)  
 §0, T., R., SBBM  
 Land Grant: El Sobrante De San Jacinto  
 §0, T., R., SBBM  
 Latitude (NAD83): 33.875483°  
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.55515614°  
 Watershed: Santa Ana (18070203)

   
 Scale in Feet  
 0 1,000 2,000  
 Corona North(1978, NAD 27)  
 Corona South(1997, NAD 27)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Map Date: 3/27/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**



Location: N:\2024\2024-038 Corona City Park\WAPS\Cultural\_Resources\Corona City Park CRM.aprx - Corona City Park RS (lgalvez - 3/20/2024)

Map Date: 3/20/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

**Records Search**



2024-038 Corona City Park



March 29, 2024

Ms. Evelyn Hildebrand  
Associate Archaeologist  
ECORP Consulting, Inc  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

***RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Corona City Park Project,  
Riverside County, California***

Dear Ms Hildebrand:

Unfortunately, most of the cultural resources in this area have been removed more than 20 years ago. i.e. The Plunge (1925-1945), the Armory Building (1950s-2021?), the big artillery piece (1918-1940s), the lighted softball diamond (1920s-1990?), the cactus garden, the wading pools, the long Spanish tile roofed picnic table pavilions, etc.

As far as we have been able to determine only one historic drinking fountain from 1919 (currently not connected to a water source), Founders Monument (Rock), (California Historical Landmark No. 738, placed 6/6/1960 and the historic palms, pines, cedars, fir, Moreton Bay Fig and other trees remain. The remaining meandering asphalt roadway with parking has been an integral part of the park for many decades and conveys its authenticity as an old park. Concrete walkways have been suggested but are not usually found or desired in old parks because the tree root system is so developed that within a short period of time the sidewalks will become cracked and broken and possibly become trip hazards. We can provide photographs of historic elements from when they were a part of the City Park, if that is desired.

There is an historic site commemorative marker monument to the Municipal Plunge (1925-1945) under the canopy of the gigantic historic Moreton Bay Fig tree near the southwestern corner of the Park. Part of the compressor from the Sunkist Growers plant that powered the whistle heard at least three times daily for more than 60 years is located on the ground near the park sign facing East Sixth Street. We would be happy to share other comments or reactions to existing facilities and proposed changes.

Sincerely,

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Richard Winn**

Richard Winn, Acting Secretary

Attachment: Aerial photograph of the Park



## Evelyn Hildebrand

---

**From:** Rich Winn <rwinn141@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Saturday, April 13, 2024 2:16 AM  
**To:** Evelyn Hildebrand  
**Subject:** Corona City park Response letter - 2

Ms. Hildebrand:

As far as historic photographs, we are not sure how much use they might be for this new project. but I will assemble whatever I have access to and forward them to you via another message. The Corona Public Library should have a more comprehensive collection. Somewhere "out there" are a few that represent the park in its best current condition.

The current design as presented depicts just the minimum tokens to its historic roots:- Founders Rock, the Sunkist air compressor mechanism and the 1919 fountain and the many historic trees, and these must be retained.

We would prefer retaining the historic light poles and lamps that are in the park and adding to them and not placing the modern bulb lights shown in the latest presentation. Decorating a sow's ear with bangles and baubles does not a silk purse make.

I understand that one idea was trying to show a gabled roof as homage to a old packing house. A valiant effort but the giant windows betray that thought. Take a look at the Corona Marine building at Third Street and West Grand if you want authenticity -- that includes the building materials used to construct the building and the saw-tooth roof line that provides plenty of illumination.

We would like to reiterate that a new park built to modern standards is not what is needed or desired. The meandering asphalt roadway with necessary but largely infrequent post and plank fencing and at-grade parking has been an integral part of the park and should be preserved to convey its ambiance as an old park. Concrete walkways have been suggested but are not usually found or desired when updating old parks because the tree root system is so developed that within a short period of time the sidewalks will become cracked and broken and possibly become trip hazards. At grade walkways of decomposed granite are more likely to reduce the trip and fall exposure from cracked and broken concrete and would facilitate less costly maintenance and repair expenses.

Our thoughts are that before turning a shovel of soil more effort should be made to assess just who is the "target audience" for whom this **new** and improved park is being refurbished.

Surveys of our members tend to indicate that it is not going to draw residents from South Corona, nor is it likely to draw residents from Auburndale or Sierra Del Oro other than for special events, Cinco de Mayo celebrations and such, as it currently does.

Regards,

For the Board of Directors,

Richard Winn

Acting Secretary

Corona Historic Preservation Society

Sacred Lands File Coordination

# 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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

3/28/2024

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Corona City Park 2024-038

**County:** Riverside

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Corona North (1978, NAD 27) and Corona South (1997, NAD 27)

**Township:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Range:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Section(s):** unsectioned

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting Inc.

**Street Address:** 2525 Warren Drive

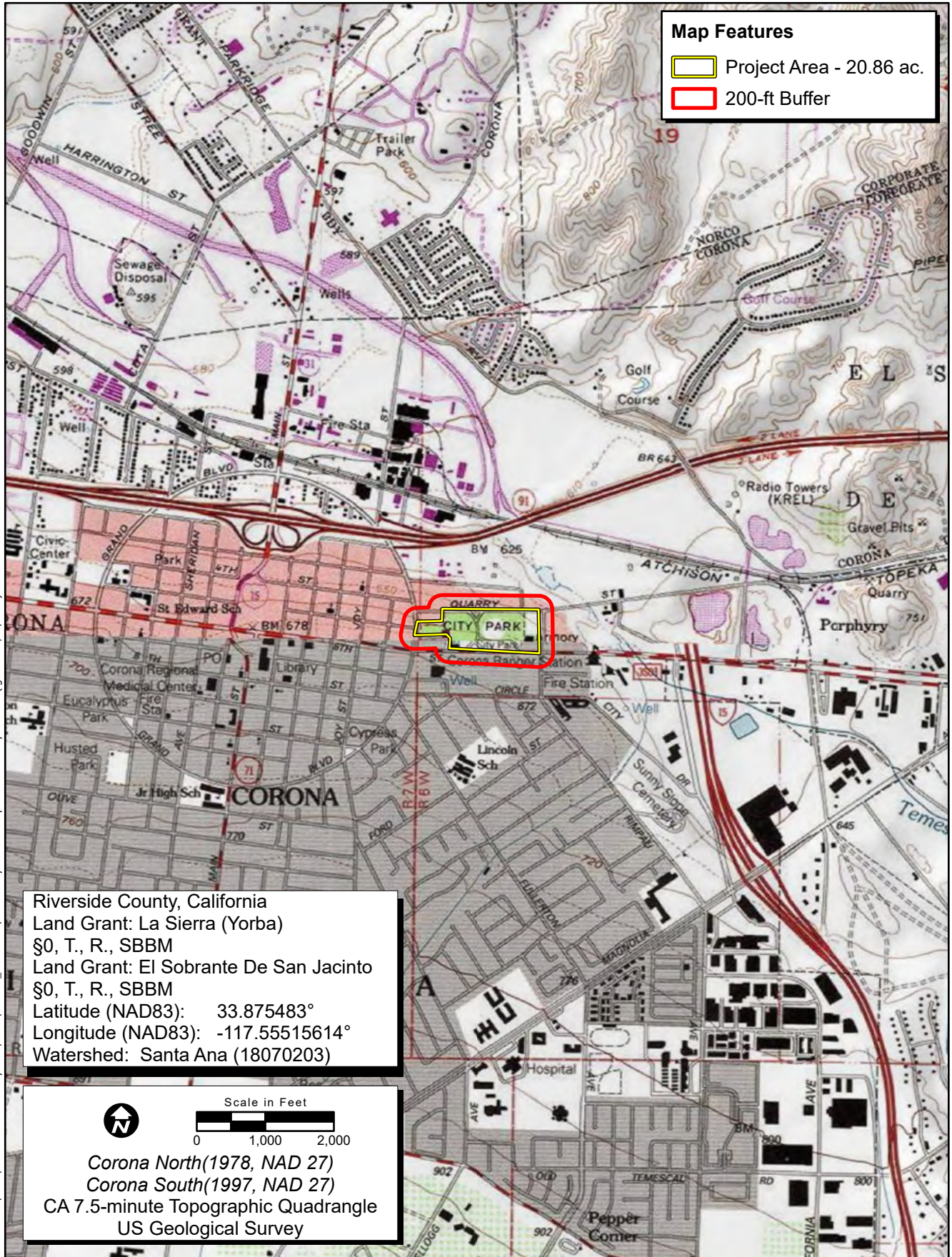
**City:** Rocklin **Zip:** 95677

**Phone:** 916-782-9100

**Fax:** 916-782-9134

**Email:** ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com

**Project Description:** Please see the attached map.  
Please use the project number on all correspondence.



Location: N:\2024\2024-038 Corona City Park\WAPS\Cultural\_Resources\Corona City Park CRM.aprx - Corona City Park RS (lgalvez - 3/20/2024)

Map Date: 3/20/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

**Records Search**



2024-038 Corona City Park

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 17, 2024

Evelyn Hildebrand  
ECORP Consulting Inc.

Via Email to: [ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com)

**Re: Corona City Park 2024-038 Project, Riverside County**

To Whom It May Concern:

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 positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**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  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

April 17, 2024

Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Email: abecerra@tmdci.org

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Coordinator,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

Please email your response to my attention at [ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com) by May 1, 2024. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264  
Email: ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Director of Historic Preservation/THPO,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Email: lisareed990@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Committee Chairwoman,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO  
Pala Band of Mission Indians  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Email: [awallick@palatribe.com](mailto:awallick@palatribe.com)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Assistant THPO,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Ann Brierty, THPO  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Email: [abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear THPO,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist

April 17, 2024

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Email: [jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov](mailto:jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 CA Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Email: besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Director,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 CA Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Email: anthonymad2002@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Erica Schenk, Chairperson  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 CA Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Email: chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Charles Alvarez, Chairperson  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Email: Chavez1956metro@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

Please email your response to my attention at [ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com) by May 1, 2024. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher  
Pala Band of Mission Indians  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Email: [cnejo@palatribe.com](mailto:cnejo@palatribe.com)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Legal Analyst/Researcher,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Email: [dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Attorney General,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Email: [admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Email: [admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Secretary,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Email: GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 941078  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094  
Email: christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Resource Administrator,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Email: gtongva@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Email: grestmmtm@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear TM MLD,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A  
31411-A La Matanza Street  
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675  
Email: jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson, THPO,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Email: [ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com](mailto:ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Email: [jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Resource Specialist,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist

April 17, 2024

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Email: [historicpreservation@quechantribe.com](mailto:historicpreservation@quechantribe.com)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Historic Preservation Officer,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P. O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Email: [jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov](mailto:jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Environmental Coordinator,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O.Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Email: executivesecretary@quechantribe.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear President, Quechan Tribal Council,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Email: [jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes  
4955 Paseo Segovia  
Irvine, CA, 92603  
Email: kaamalam@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Resource Director,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Email: lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Email: belardom@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Committee Vice Chair,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Email: [abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012  
Email: [sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com](mailto:sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

Please email your response to my attention at [ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com) by May 1, 2024. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 782-9100. Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians  
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road  
Pala, CA, 92059  
Email: sgaughen@palatribe.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 25628  
Santa Ana, CA, 92799  
Email: [sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net](mailto:sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Steve Bodmer, General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians  
Pechanga Band of Indians  
P.O. Box 1477  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Email: sbodmer@pechanga-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear General Counsel for Pechanga Band of Indians,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Email: [sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov](mailto:sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov)

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Tribal Chairman,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061  
Email: bennaecalac@aol.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Thomas Tortez, Chairperson  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Email: thomas.tortez@tmdci.org

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Tuba Ebru Ozdil, Pechanga Cultural Analyst  
Pechanga Band of Indians  
P.O. Box 2183  
Temecula, CA, 92593  
Email: eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Pechanga Cultural Analyst,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Email: vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Tribal Administrator,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Email: admin@ramona-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Email: culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member  
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians  
One Government Center Lane  
Valley Center, CA, 92082  
Email: jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist



April 17, 2024

Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
P.O. Box 3919  
Seal Beach, CA, 90740  
Email: tongvatcr@gmail.com

**RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project, Orange County, California**

Dear Cultural Resource Director,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained by PlaceWorks, Inc, to assist in the planning for the project indicated above. The City of Corona proposes to redesign and rebuild the City's oldest park, City Park. The Park is part of a historic district. As part of our due diligence, ECORP contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are reaching out to you for information regarding the sacred land, and if it is within the Project Area as indicated on the enclosed map. **This letter is a request for information only and does not constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.** The lead State and Federal Agencies will be conducting AB 52 as applicable as part of their approval process.

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Sincerely,

*Evelyn Hildebrand*

Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A., RPA  
Associate Archaeologist

**From:** [Ann Brierty](#)  
**To:** [Evelyn Hildebrand](#)  
**Subject:** Automatic reply: Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 17, 2024 3:57:26 PM

---

OOO-on business, April 16th-20th, 2024.

Please contact Elisha Duncan, Administrative Assistant to THPO at [eduncan@morongo-nsn.gov](mailto:eduncan@morongo-nsn.gov) if it is an urgent matter.  
Thank you Ann Brierty

The information contained in this communication is confidential. It is intended solely for use by the recipient and others authorized to receive it. If you are not the recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, or distribution of this information is strictly prohibited and may be unlawful.

For your safety, the contents of this email have been scanned for viruses and malware.

# 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](http://rincon-nsn.gov)



April 26, 2024

Sent via email: [ehildebrand@ecorpcorps.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpcorps.com)

**Re: Corona City Park, City of Corona, Riverside County, California**

Dear Ms. Hildebrand,

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 in response to your request for information pertaining to cultural and tribal cultural resources on the above referenced project. The identified location is within the Traditional Use Area of the Luiseño people and is also within the Tribe’s specific area of Historic interest. As such, the Rincon Band is traditionally and culturally affiliated to the project area.

After reviewing the provided documents and our internal information, the Rincon Band has no information on specific Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) within or surrounding the project area to share. However, this does not mean that none exists. We recommend working closely with the other Tribes as they may have pertinent information to provide. 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](mailto:slinton@rincon-nsn.gov). Thank you for the opportunity to protect our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Shuuluk Linton".

Shuuluk Linton  
Tribal Historic Preservation Coordinator  
Cultural Resources Department

**From:** [Steven Estrada](#)  
**To:** [Evelyn Hildebrand](#)  
**Cc:** [Christa Westphal](#); [Joseph Ontiveros](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park  
**Date:** Sunday, April 28, 2024 5:54:04 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.jpg](#)

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Thank you Evelyn.

Santa Rosa does have concerns for known cultural resources, particularly ancestor remains, within the general area. As such we refer future consultation and monitoring to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and its THPO, Joseph Ontiveros.

On Apr 17, 2024, at 3:46 PM, Evelyn Hildebrand  
<[ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com)> wrote:

Greetings,

Attached is an outreach letter and a Project location map regarding the cultural resources study for the Corona City Park Project within the City limits of Corona, Orange County, California. As part of our due diligence, ECorp Consulting, Inc. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are writing to seek information regarding cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. This letter is a request for information only and **does not** constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.

If you would like to provide comment or have any questions, please reply all to this email or call at 916-782-9100 by May 1, 2024.

**Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A. /\\**  
**RPA #4682**

<NA all letters\_\_steven estrada.pdf>

**From:** [Christa Westphal](#)  
**To:** [Gabrieleno Administration](#); [Evelyn Hildebrand](#)  
**Cc:** [Kara Grant](#); [Andy Salas](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2024 8:21:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [~WRD0121.jpg](#)  
[image001.jpg](#)

---

Good morning,

We received a positive result from the NAHC indicating there may be sacred lands within the Project Area. The results letter recommended contacting tribes which may be associated with the Project Area; therefore, we sent a letter on April 17, 2024. This is **not** a request for government-to-government consultation. We will absolutely be sure that the City is aware of your concerns. You should also be receiving a separate government-to-government consultation request under AB 52 from the City.

Thanks!

**Christa Westphal, RPA**

---

**From:** [Christa Westphal](#)  
**To:** [Gabrieleno Administration](#); [Evelyn Hildebrand](#)  
**Cc:** [Kara Grant](#); [Andy Salas](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park  
**Date:** Monday, May 13, 2024 8:21:00 AM  
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[image001.jpg](#)

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Thanks!

**Christa Westphal, RPA**

---

*of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “. “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized—the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”*

On Wed, Apr 17, 2024 at 3:06 PM Evelyn Hildebrand <[ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com)> wrote:

Greetings,

Attached is an outreach letter and a Project location map regarding the cultural resources study for the Corona City Park Project within the City limits of Corona, Orange County, California. As part of our due diligence, ECORP Consulting, Inc. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are writing to seek information regarding cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. This letter is a request for information only and **does not** constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.

If you would like to provide comment or have any questions, please reply all to this email or call at 916-782-9100 by May 1, 2024.

**Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A. /|**

**RPA #4682**

Office: 844-390-0787  
website: [www.gabrielenoindians.org](http://www.gabrielenoindians.org)



*The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “. “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”*

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If you would like to provide comment or have any questions, please reply all to this email or call at 916-782-9100 by May 1, 2024.

**Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A. /\\**  
**RPA #4682**

**From:** [Gabrieleno Chairman](#)  
**To:** [Evelyn Hildebrand](#)  
**Cc:** [Administration Gabrieleno Indians](#); [Christa Westphal](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park  
**Date:** Friday, May 10, 2024 3:52:06 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.jpg](#)

---

Hi Evelyn ,

Thank you for reaching out . We have significant and sensitive resources in the area and would prefer to consult directly with the city regarding the project, especially considering the need for confidentiality protections. We are requesting a government to government consultation between us and the city

We ask that you please provide your clients contact to prevent delays.

Chairman Salas

Admin Specialist  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
PO Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723  
Office: 844-390-0787  
website: [www.gabrielenoindians.org](http://www.gabrielenoindians.org)



*The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “. “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized—the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”*

On Wed, Apr 17, 2024 at 3:06 PM Evelyn Hildebrand <[ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com)> wrote:

Greetings,

Attached is an outreach letter and a Project location map regarding the cultural resources study for the Corona City Park Project within the City limits of Corona, Orange County, California. As part of our due diligence, ECORP Consulting, Inc. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that

we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are writing to seek information regarding cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. This letter is a request for information only and **does not** constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.

If you would like to provide comment or have any questions, please reply all to this email or call at 916-782-9100 by May 1, 2024.

**Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A.** /\

**RPA #4682**



***California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)***

2525 Waren Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

Ph: 916.782.9100

**From:** [Vanessa Minott](#)  
**To:** [Evelyn Hildebrand](#)  
**Cc:** [Christa Westphal](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park  
**Date:** Thursday, April 18, 2024 8:21:58 AM  
**Attachments:** [image002.png](#)  
[image003.jpg](#)

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Acha'i Tamit,  
Santa Rosa appreciates your efforts for tribal outreach in regards to the project mentioned in your email. We do not have any comments at this time.

Respectfully,  
Vanessa Minott,  
Tribal Administrator



Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539  
951-659-2700 ext. 102  
760-668-0460 work cell

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**From:** Evelyn Hildebrand <ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 17, 2024 3:47 PM  
**To:** Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>  
**Cc:** Christa Westphal <cwestphal@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Subject:** Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park

Greetings,

Attached is an outreach letter and a Project location map regarding the cultural resources study for the Corona City Park Project within the City limits of Corona, Orange County, California. As part of our due diligence, ECRP Consulting, Inc. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Land File. The search returned a positive result and in their response letter, the NAHC recommended that we contact all individuals on their Native American contact list. Therefore, we are writing to seek information regarding cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. This letter is a request for information only and **does not** constitute a request for government-to-government consultation.

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**Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A. /\\**

**RPA #4682**

**From:** [THPO Consulting](#)  
**To:** [Evelyn Hildebrand](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park  
**Date:** Thursday, April 18, 2024 8:34:06 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.jpg](#)

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Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,



Claritsa Duarte  
*Cultural Resources Analyst*  
[cduarte@aguacaliente.net](mailto:cduarte@aguacaliente.net)  
C: (760) 985-7538 | D: (760) 883-1134  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

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**From:** Evelyn Hildebrand <ehildebrand@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 17, 2024 2:24 PM  
**To:** THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>  
**Cc:** Christa Westphal <cwestphal@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Subject:** Cultural Resources Identification Effort- Corona City Park

**\*\* This Email came from an External Source \*\***

Greetings,

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**Evelyn Hildebrand, M.A. / \**  
**RPA #4682**



# AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

84-001 AVENUE 54 COACHELLA, CA 92236 | T: 760-398-4722 F: 760-369-7161

TRIBAL CHAIRPERSON: AMANDA AUGUSTINE TRIBAL TREASURER: WILLIAM VANCE

TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBER: RONNIE VANCE

Date: 04/22/2024

Dear: EVELYN HILDEBRAND  
ASSOCIATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

## **SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Identification Effort for Corona City Park Project**

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

*Jacobia Kirksey*

Jacobia Kirksey, Tribal Operations Specialist  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



Project Area Photographs















IMG\_0796



IMG\_0797



IMG\_0798



IMG\_0799



IMG\_0800



IMG\_0801



IMG\_0802



IMG\_0803



IMG\_0804



IMG\_0805



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