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Olson Townhomes - Planning Application No. 2021-0084

Appendix D

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, November 2021

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

Olson Townhomes Development Project Huntington Beach, California

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary	1
1.0 Undertaking Information/Introduction	3
1.1 Contracting Data	3
1.2 Undertaking.....	3
1.3 Project Location	3
1.4 Project Personnel.....	3
2.0 Regulatory Setting	4
2.1 California Environmental Quality Act	4
2.2 Assembly Bill (AB) 52	5
2.3 Senate Bill (SB) 18	5
2.4 City of Huntington Beach.....	6
2.5 Human Remains	6
3.0 Setting	7
3.1 Natural	7
3.2 Cultural	7
3.2.1 Prehistory	7
3.2.2 Ethnography.....	10
3.2.3 History	12
4.0 Methods	14
4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search	14
4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search	14
4.3 Historic Aerial Review	14
4.4 Sacred Lands File Search.....	14
5.0 Results	15
5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search	15
5.1.1 Studies.....	15
5.1.2 Resources	15
5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search	16
5.3 Historic Aerial Review	16
5.4 Sacred Lands File Search.....	16
6.0 Findings and Recommendations	18
6.1 Archaeological Resources	18
6.2 Human Remains	18
7.0 Certification	19
8.0 References	20

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1 Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of the Project Site	15
Table 2 Cultural Resources Sites Within One-Half Mile of the Project Site	16

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Follows Page</u>
Figure 1 Project Site USGS	Error! Bookmark not defined.

ATTACHMENTS

- A Cultural Resources Records Search (SCCIC)
- B Paleontological Resources Records Search (NHMLAC)
- C Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- D Personnel Qualifications

National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information Sheet

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Olson Townhomes Development Project Huntington Beach, California

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November 2021

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USGS **Newport Beach, CA** 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Township 5 South; Range 11 West, Section 25 (S.B.B.M).

Investigation: Literature review, Tribal scoping

Key Words: SCCIC; NHMLAC, NAHC, ARMR

Acreage: 2.1

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

Vandermost Consulting Services, Inc. dba as VCS Environmental, has prepared this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Olson Townhomes Development Project, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County (Project). The City of Huntington Beach is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency.

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

Dates of Investigation

A cultural resources literature review was completed on November 9, 2021, at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator, Michelle Galaz at California State University, Fullerton (Attachment A). A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Alyssa Bell at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), on September 18, 2021 (Attachment B). A negative Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 14, 2021 (Attachment C). This report was completed in November 2021.

Findings of Investigation

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources and Tribes have requested monitoring during consultation. Mitigation measures are recommended:

- The SCCIC records search did not identify cultural resources within the Project site; however, two (one prehistoric) are recorded within a half-mile of the Project site.
- Three cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include at least a portion of the Project site.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search is negative. The Project is amending the General Plan, which requires consultation under Senate Bill (SB) 18 in addition to CEQA consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Two Tribes have requested monitoring during AB 52 consultation.
- The sediments underlying the site are unconsolidated, Younger Quaternary clayey and silty alluvium (Qyaca).
- The three extant properties on the Project site (8371, 8421, and 8461 Talbert Avenue) were evaluated and determined not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Urbana 2021).

Mitigation Measures

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Retention of a qualified archaeologist and Tribal representative to monitor grading of the site is recommended. At the Project pre-grading meeting, the archaeologist, the Native American Tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas within the

Project. Should the archaeologist, after consultation with the appropriate Native American Tribe(s), find the potential exists for impacts to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, the archaeologist and the Native American Tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor Project-related grading and shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources.

HUMAN REMAINS

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make her/his recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

Investigation Constraints

The Project site is developed with three single-family homes and other outbuildings. No native ground surface is present.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the Applicant, the City of Huntington Beach, VCS, and at the SCCIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at VCS, San Juan Capistrano.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contracting Data

VCS Environmental (VCS) was retained by Sagecrest Planning+Environmental (Sagecrest) to complete a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Olson Townhomes Development Project, City of Huntington Beach, California.

VCS completed this Phase I cultural resources study, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for inclusion in Sagecrest's Environmental Assessment for the Olson Townhomes Development Project. The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and mitigation measures to evaluate any discoveries and to reduce the impact of the Project on resources to a less than significant level.

1.2 Undertaking

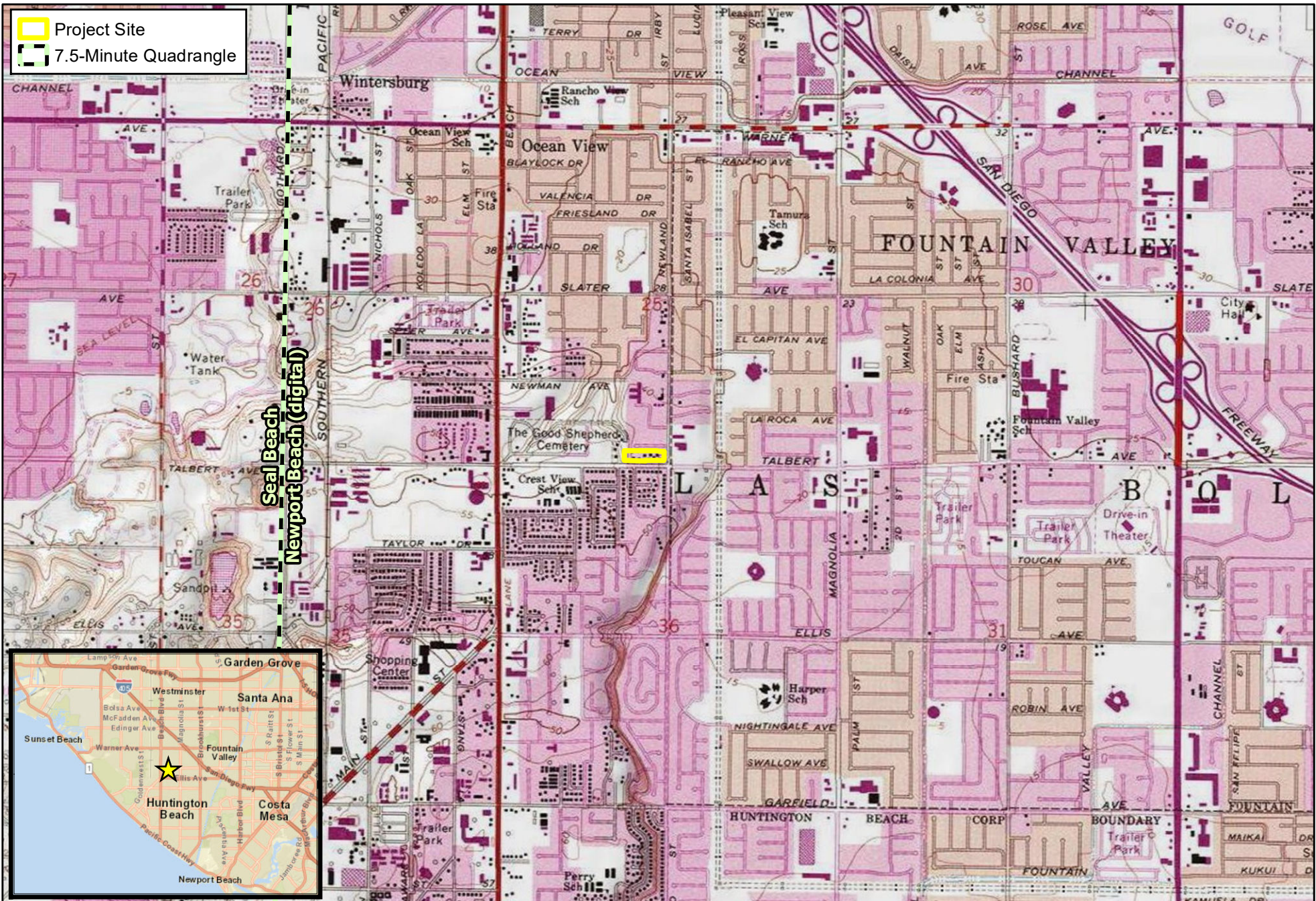
Redevelopment of an infill site with thirty-four (34) attached townhome units, ranging from two to three stories. All units will feature attached, 2-car, side-by-side garages. All units will be for-sale, five (5) of which are designated as moderate-income affordable. Units will range from 1,258 square feet to 1,846 square feet. Bedrooms range from 3 to 4 and bathrooms from 2 to 3. All units will be sold and owned legally as condominiums.

1.3 Project Location

The Project site encompasses 2.1 acres in Huntington Beach, Orange County. It is a rectangular-shaped area located along Talbert Avenue, immediately west of Newland Street. The Project site is located in Township 5 South; Range 11 West, Section 25 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Newport Beach, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle (S.B.B.M.) (Figure 1 depicts the regional and specific location of the Project site).

1.4 Project Personnel


Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA requested the literature reviews from the SCCIC and NHMLAC, received the SLF search from the NAHC, and authored this report. Refer to Attachment D for qualifications.



 Project Site
 7.5-Minute Quadrangle

Seal Beach
 Newport Beach (digital)



Prepared By: 
 Date: Sep 2021
 VCS Environmental



Quadrangle: Newport Beach (digital)
 Section: 25
 Township & Range: T5S R11W
 County: Orange
 Meridian: San Bernardino
 State: California

Figure 1

Olson Townhomes
 USGS Topographic Map

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and must be adhered to both prior to and during Project implementation.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant impact on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 CCR §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4), are stated below (PRC §5024.1).

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource . . . Generally, a resource shall be considered by a lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources including the following:

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

Impacts that would materially impair the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from the proposed Project are considered significant if the project (A) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, the California Register; (B) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register; or (C) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency (§15064.5[b][2]).

The purpose of a Phase I cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of a project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be

expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, additional investigations would be required to evaluate the resources for CRHR eligibility and appropriate management of these resources would be required prior to Project implementation.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Public agencies should seek to avoid significant impacts to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.2 Assembly Bill (AB) 52

This Project is subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB 52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The law requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project and have requested such consultation, prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the Project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to "Tribal Cultural Resources" are considered significant impacts to the environment.

For "Tribal Cultural Resources," PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

"Tribal Cultural Resources" are either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are either of the following:
 - A. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - B. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. 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. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

To determine if such resources exist, under AB 52 (PRC §21080.3.1) lead agencies must consult with Tribes that request consultation and must make a reasonable and good faith effort to mitigate the impacts of a development on such resources to a less than significant level. AB 52 allows Tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation and the lead agency must then initiate consultation within 30 days of the request by Tribes. The City is undertaking AB 52 consultation with interested Tribes.

2.3 Senate Bill (SB) 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (California Government Code Section 65352.3) sets forth requirements for local governments to consult with Native American Tribes to aid in the protection of traditional Tribal cultural places through local land use planning. The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American Tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early stage of planning for the purpose of

protecting, or mitigating impacts on, cultural places. The Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to General Plan Guidelines (OPR 2005), identifies the following contact and notification responsibilities of local governments:

- Prior to the adoption or any amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must notify the appropriate Tribes (on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC]) of the opportunity to conduct consultations for the purpose of preserving, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places located on land within the local government's jurisdiction that is affected by the proposed plan adoption or amendment. Tribes have 90 days from the date on which they receive notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the Tribe (Government Code Section 65352.3).
- Prior to the adoption or substantial amendment of a general plan or specific plan, a local government must refer the proposed action to those Tribes that are on the NAHC contact list and have traditional lands located within the city or county's jurisdiction. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period (Government Code Section 65352). Notice must be sent regardless of whether prior consultation has taken place. Such notice does not initiate a new consultation process.
- Local government must send a notice of a public hearing, at least 10 days prior to the hearing, to Tribes who have filed a written request for such notice (Government Code Section 65092).

2.4 City of Huntington Beach

The goals, objectives, and policies of the Historic and Cultural Resources Element of the City of Huntington Beach's General Plan (Huntington Beach 2015) address five goals: (HCR-1) To promote the preservation and restoration of the sites, structures and districts which have architectural, historical, and/or archaeological significance to the City of Huntington Beach, (HCR-2) Develop avenues for communication and participation in arts and cultural activities and programming to bring together diverse segments of the community, (HCR-3) Highlight the City's unique cultural heritage and enhance its visual appeal, (HCR-4) Expand opportunities for the City's children to receive quality experiences of arts and culture, and (HCR-5) Establish a wide range of arts and cultural programs and facilities that address the needs and interest of residents, workers, and visitors.

The City recognizes the importance of preserving and protecting archaeological resources and making them accessible to the public. Objective HCR 1.1 of Goal HCR-1 seeks to ensure that all the City's historically and archaeologically significant resources are identified and protected.

2.5 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Natural

The Project site encompasses 2.1 acres and is a rectangular-shaped area located adjacent and north of Talbert Avenue, immediately west of Newland Street. It is a fully developed environment, surrounded by single-family residential communities to the north; south, and east and St. Vincent de Paul Catholic church to the west.

The elevation of the bulk of the property is approximately 45 feet above mean sea level (amsl) across the site. Ornamental trees, bushes, and grass lawns are present on the Project site.

3.2 Cultural

3.2.1 Prehistory

A long-standing tenet of New World archaeology has been that humans did not arrive in the western hemisphere until about 12,000 to 13,000 Years Before Present (YBP). Increasingly, researchers are arguing for earlier dates of entry, but the evidence has not been universally accepted by archaeologists. With more recent evidence, that is changing (Dillehay & Collins 1988, Dixon 1993; Adovasio and Page 2002; Johnson et al. 2002; Dillehay et al. 2015, Holen et al. 2017); the most recent being the discovery of 21,000- to 23,000-year-old human footprints preserved on an ancient lakeshore in White Sands National Park in New Mexico (Bennett et al. 2021).

Most of the generally accepted early remains indicate a very small, mobile population apparently dependent on hunting large game animals as the primary subsistence strategy. While early populations certainly used other resources, the bulk of the few traces remaining today are related to large game hunting. This situation results from the fact that hunting equipment involved many lithic tools that do not decay, while the remainder of the population's material culture was of wood or leather, which are more subject to attrition through taphonomic (post depositional processes) factors. Therefore, lithic artifacts are the only surviving material from the Paleo-Indian Period. These consist primarily of large and extremely well-made projectile points and large but cruder tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were not permanent but were probably sited near a major kill. Occupation would have lasted only until the resources of that kill were exhausted. Such an economy, using only a small fraction of the available resources would not have supported a large population. It is probable that the Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than extended families and that contact with other such groups was infrequent. However, recent evidence suggests that some very early people may have had a more sedentary lifestyle and probably relied upon a variety of resources (see Adovasio and Page 2002 for a discussion of the Monte Verde, Chile site).

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of coastal Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region. Wallace's synthesis is largely "descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them" (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of cultural horizons, which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nevertheless, although now over 65 years old, the general schema of the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for southern California prehistory that is summarized below.

By the late 1960s, radiocarbon dates and assemblage data were more widely available for many Southern California archaeological sites. Based on these new data, Warren (1968) synthesized Southern California prehistory into five traditions which, unlike Wallace's horizons, account for more regional variation within each time period. Defined as "a generic unit comprising historically related phases," traditions were not strictly sequential temporal units (Warren 1968). That is, different traditions could co-exist in the same region or in neighboring regions at the same time.

Others have used the terms Early, Middle, and Late Holocene to characterize southern California Prehistory (Byrd & Raab 2007).

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE¹). While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is more commonly referred to as the Paleo Indian Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). As discussed above, the precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas. The San Dieguito Tradition, defined by Warren at the stratified C.W. Harris site in San Diego County, is encompassed by this period of time (Moratto 1984:97).

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren's (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that, as millingstones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this time period, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

Later studies (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983) suggested that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this time period. At present, little is known about cultural change during this period of time in southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur over the course of this time period. Future research that is focused on temporal change in the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of southern California prehistory. One avenue of research that could help accomplish this goal would be a synthesis of the growing amount of archaeological "gray" literature involving cultural resource mitigation of Milling Stone Period sites in the Los Angeles County area.

Warren (1968) defined Wallace's Millingstone Horizon in southern California as the Encinitas Tradition, further subdivided into regional expressions that exhibited common technological development. The Topanga Complex, used to express the general association between groups of artifacts, defines this culture for the entirety of the Los Angeles Basin including Orange County.

Most recently, Sutton & Gardner (2010) have reimagined the Encinitas Tradition based on more recent archaeological work in southern California that has revealed more regional differences within the Tradition. The term Topanga Complex (for the Los Angeles Basin) of the Encinitas Tradition is, to Sutton and Gardner,

¹ BCE stands for "Before Common Era" and CE stands for "Common Era". These alternative forms of "BC" and "AD", respectively, are used throughout this document.

still valid; however, they suggest renaming it the Topanga Pattern to indicate similarities in cultural traits such as technology, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices. While they retained the terms proposed by Warren for the Los Angeles Basin, they proposed a distinction between coastal and inland groups based on those differences (Sutton & Gardner 2010:7).

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools (e.g., projectile points) generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Period. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous Tribes in southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture generally became more diverse and elaborate during this time period and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

While Warren recognizes the start of the Campbell Tradition in the Santa Barbara region at roughly the beginning of the Intermediate Period, he did not see clear evidence of cultural change farther south. As a result, the Encinitas Tradition in southern California encompasses both the Milling Stone and Intermediate Periods in Warren's chronology (1968:2, 4). However, the later chronological schema by Koerper and Drover (1983) clearly recognizes an Intermediate Period in southern California. They suggest that Warren's inability to recognize an intermediate cultural stage was likely due to "the lack of conclusive data in 1968" (1983:26).

Sutton (2010) reconceptualized the prehistory of the Los Angeles Basin, that encompasses Wallace's Intermediate and Late Periods, and renaming it the Del Rey Tradition. It will be discussed briefly below.

Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE). During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this time period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied and widely distributed, the latter evidence suggestive of elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Tatic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542 CE to 1769 CE); this period is also known as the Protohistoric Period, as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

Evidence is growing that prehistoric cultural change has been much more variable through time and across culture areas than previously thought. Cultural traits such as maritime economies, seafaring, complex trade networks, and year-round occupation of villages appear to have developed much earlier than previously thought. Culture change during the Late Prehistoric Period, in particular, may have been driven more by environmental and resource pressures than optimal adaptation to the environment (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Based on some of the most recent archaeological work in the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands, Sutton (2010) proposes to replace the traditional Intermediate and Late Periods/Horizons with the Del Rey Tradition. Around 3,500 years BP this Tradition replaced the Encinitas/Millingstone with a modified material cultural, a shift in settlement patterns, and new subsistence practices owing to the arrival of Takic populations from the east (Sutton 2010:3) - the so-called "Shoshonean Wedge." These were the forerunners of the Gabrielino.

3.2.2 Ethnography

At the time of European contact in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá's expedition crossed the Los Angeles Basin, what were to be named the Gabrielino Native Americans by the Spanish occupied the area around the Project site (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). While the term Gabrielino identifies those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel Archángel, the overwhelming number of people in these areas were of the same ethnic nationality and language (Takic) group. Their territory extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County and eastward to the San Bernardino area.

This and the following ethnographic information relate to currently surviving native peoples still living in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. They maintain their cultural practices and customs. The current Gabrielino comprise at least five bands that are recognized Tribes by the State of California (they do not enjoy Federal recognition, however). They include the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; the Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. The terms the Native Americans in southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost; therefore, the names do not necessarily identify specific ethnic or Tribal groups. Some currently refer to themselves as *Tongva*, while others prefer the term *Kizh*. For the sake of clarity and consistency, the term Gabrielino will be used for the remainder of this report.

As described above, the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin possibly as early as 1,500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region. The Gabrielino gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, who were probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538–540). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

SETTLEMENT

According to Bean and Smith (1978:538), the Gabrielino are, in many ways, one of the least known groups of California's native inhabitants. In addition to much of the Los Angeles Basin, they occupied the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente. Gabrielino populations are difficult to reconstruct; however, at any one time, as many as 50 to 100 villages were simultaneously occupied. Like the prehistoric culture before them, the Gabrielino were a hunter/gatherer group who lived in small sedentary or semi-sedentary groups of 50 to 100 persons, termed rancherías. These rancherías were occupied by at least

some of the people all of the time. Location of the encampment was determined by water availability. Houses were circular in form and constructed of sticks covered with thatch or mats. Each village had a sweat lodge as well as a sacred enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978). Although the earliest description of the Gabrielino dates back to the Cabrillo expedition of 1542, the most important and extensive accounts were those written by Father Gerónimo Boscana about 1822 and Hugo Reid in 1852. Most of the Gabrielino villages were abandoned around 1805 due to rapid decline from European-introduced diseases (Singer 1985).

The Project site is located near the village of *Lukupá*, “a place east of Long Beach” near Las Bolsas Rancho. It was identified as a large rancheria south of Santa Ana on the coast. One possible location of *Lukupá* is the Newland House site (CA-ORA-183) at Bartlett Park in Huntington Beach (McCawley 1996:71).

SUBSISTENCE

Gabrielino subsistence relied heavily on plant foods, but was supplemented with a variety of meat, especially from marine resources. Food procurement consisted of hunting and fishing by men and gathering of plant foods and shellfish by women. Hunting technology included use of bow and arrow for deer and smaller game, throwing sticks, snares, traps, and slings. Fishing was conducted with the use of shell fishhooks, bone harpoons, and nets. Seeds were gathered with beaters and baskets. Seeds and other foods were stored in baskets. Seeds were prepared with manos and metates and/or mortars and pestles. Food was cooked in baskets coated with asphaltum, in stone pots, on steatite frying pans, and by roasting in earthen ovens (Bean and Smith 1978).

TRADE

Most trade between settlements was through reciprocity (barter), indicated by strings of Olivella shell beads used as a medium of exchange throughout southern California (Ruby 1970). Gabrielino and Juaneño from the mainland probably traded trade beads, game, and plant foods in exchange for shell beads and steatite, and plant foods from the islanders. Steatite artifacts along with fish, shell money, and animal pelts were traded by the mainlander Gabrielino into the interior for seeds and deer skin. According to Bean and Saubel (1972), the Gabrielino traded with the Serrano and the Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino traded goods such as shell beads, dried fish, sea otter pelts, asphaltum, and steatite for goods such as salt, obsidian, deer hides, furs, and acorns. There is evidence of trade between the Arizona Hohokam and the Gabrielino, probably with the Mojave people as middleman (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997). *Glycymeris* shell bracelets, ceramics, and blankets may have been exchanged for Pacific shells and shell beads (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997).

RELIGION

Aside from shamanistic curing rituals, principal religious activity is related to the Chinigchinich cult that emphasized correct behavior as promulgated by a mythical figure, Chinigchinich. The Chinigchinich religion developed in Gabrielino territory and spread southeast to the Juaneño/Luiseño, Cupeño, and Ipai. It is a cult that is tied into an older creation myth. Chinigchinich is said to be the giver of laws and the punisher for those who are disobedient. Shamans were given responsibilities to oversee the cult. It was an extensive system of polar opposites (duality) that are united under higher principals (unity) (Applegate 1979). Male-Female dualism found in the creation myth is also present in the origin myth (Applegate 1979). Chinigchinich cult ceremonies included boys’ puberty ceremonies using *toloache*, a drug made from Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium*). During the vision quest, a personal protector or totemic animal was acquired. Such totems could be bear, coyote, crow, or rattlesnake. Other ceremonies were to obtain vengeance on enemies; to express thanks for victory; and to commemorate the dead. The focus of the ceremonies was a circular sacred enclosure (*Wankesh*) found in each village. The emphasis on male rites of passage and war

may be a response to the increasing population and resultant competition for territory and access to resources. Or it may be a response to the arrival of the Spanish since the Chinigchinich religion seems to be of later (not prehistoric) origin.

Both inhumation (burial in a grave) and cremation were practiced by the Gabrielino. During cremations, the goods and hut of the deceased were often buried with him. Annual mourning ceremonies were held in the late summer for all who had died during the previous year. Clothes of the deceased and an image of the deceased were often burned at this time. Eagles were sacrificed for recently deceased chiefs (Applegate 1979).

3.2.3 History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The Spanish Period is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. The Old Spanish Trail, used by explorers, missionaries, and traders extended through the area.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure.

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

This history is adapted from the City of Huntington Beach’s website (Huntington Beach n.d.).

European settlement can be traced to Spanish soldier, Manuel Nieto, who in 1784 received a Spanish land grant of 300,000 acres, which he named Rancho Los Nietos, as a reward for his military service. The Stearns Rancho Company ran cattle and horses and raised barley crops on what is now the city of Huntington Beach. In the early 1800’s a portion of the property was sold to Col. Robert Northam, who raised and sold barley to surrounding ranchers. By 1889, the city was called Shell Beach and consisted of a small group of settlers. In 1901, Shell Beach was changed to Pacific City when P.A. Stanton formed a local syndicate and purchased 40 acres along the beach with 20 acres on each side of Main Street. Stanton’s dream was to build a town on the Pacific Coast which would rival Atlantic City on the East Coast.

Huntington Beach incorporated in 1909 under its first mayor, Ed Manning. Its original developer was the Huntington Beach Company, a real-estate development firm owned by Henry Huntington, a railroad magnate after whom the city is named. The Huntington Company is still a major land-owner in the city. Huntington Beach remained a sleepy seaside town until the famous oil boom in the 1920’s.

The initial growth of the city began with the oil boom in 1920. This was the largest California oil deposit known at the time. Wells sprang up overnight and in less than a month the town grew from 1,500 to 5,000

people. After a final oil strike in 1953, the fire department began clearing out oil derricks within the city and along the coast to make room for the population explosion that began in the 1950's. Beginning in the late 1950's and continuing into the 1960's and 1970's, residents by the thousands moved into the city. Huntington Beach became the fastest growing city in the continental U.S. as housing tract after housing tract were built. In the 1970's and 1980's oil production rigs were concealed to improve the beach's image. Forty years ago, Donald Douglas Jr. acquired the bean fields across from the current U.S. Weapons Station bordering Bolsa Chica in the city. He began building the Douglas Aircraft Space Systems Center. The plant produced the upper stage of the Saturn V rocket that took the Apollo astronauts on their successful mission to the moon. Douglas Aircraft became McDonnell Douglas, and in the 1990's Boeing purchased the combined firms. Today Boeing is one of the largest employers in the city.

In 1925, Duke Kahanamoku brought the sport of surfing to Huntington Beach and the southern California shores. The city's first surf shop, Gordie's Surf Boards, opened in 1953. Six years later, the first U.S. Surfing Championships were held in Huntington Beach. The following year, the Surfing Championships were covered on television, which rocketed Huntington Beach's international fame as a surfer's paradise. In 2005, the USA Surf Team adopted Huntington Beach as its official home and the Association of Surfing Professionals-North America moved to the city.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature review of documents on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton was completed by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator Michelle Galaz on November 9, 2021 (Attachment A).

The SCCIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one-half mile of the Project site. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) *Newport Beach, CA* 7.5-minute quadrangle to evaluate the Project area for any cultural resources sites recorded, or cultural resources studies conducted on the parcel and within a one-half mile radius.

4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological resources records search was completed by Alyssa Bell at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), on September 18, 2021 (Attachment B).

4.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination was made by Patrick Maxon of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on October 27, 2021.

4.4 Sacred Lands File Search

An NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was requested via email on September 13, 2021. A negative Sacred Lands File Search was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 30, 2021, and a second was sent on October 14, 2021. Tribal letters were mailed for SB 18 and AB 52 consultation on July 2, 2021. A follow-up email to nonresponsive Tribes was sent on September 9, 2021 (Attachment C).

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

5.1.1 Studies

The SCCIC lists twelve cultural resources studies conducted within a one-half mile radius of the Project site. Three (OR-00001, OR-02033, and OR-04313) are within the Project site (Table 1).

Table 1
Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author(s) (Year)	Type/Size/Resources
OR-00001*	Ahlering (1973)	Survey HB; 26 resources
OR-00326	Desautels (1978)	Survey; 9 resources
OR-00356	Ahlering (1972)	Testing: ORA-145; 1 resource
OR-01836	Padon (1998)	Literature search; 0 resources
OR-02033*	Mason (1987)	Research Design; 30 resources
OR-02037	Duke (1999)	Survey cell site; 0 resources
OR-02226	Duke (2001)	Survey cell site; 1 resource
OR-03008	Miller (2002)	Monitoring Lambert Park; 1 resource
OR-03616	McKenna (2004)	Survey (ASR); 3 resources
OR-04087	Salenius (1998)	PEIR/EIS; 0 resources
OR-04313*	Anon. (2013)	HB General Plan Historical and Cultural Resources Element; 0 resources
OR-04434	Bonner et al. (2014)	Survey cell site; 0 resources
Within Project site*		

OR-00001: This study, completed in 1973 by Michael Ahlering of Archaeological Research, Inc., is the first cultural resources study to be placed in the CHRIS system in Orange County. It is a cultural sources survey and inventory of mapped sites in the City of Huntington beach. Twenty-six resources were identified that include the resources at Bolsa Chica wetlands, Lambert Park, and other sites in the city.

OR-02033: This study by Roger Mason of SRS is a research design intended to support and guide the evaluation of coastal archaeological sites in northern Orange County. Thirty resources were identified and included many of the same resources as those described in OR-00001.

OR-04313: This document, completed by the City of Huntington beach in 2013, is the Historic and Cultural Resources element of the Huntington Beach general Plan laying out the city's plan to consider cultural resources in development projects.

5.1.2 Resources

The SCCIC lists two cultural resources within a half-mile of the Project site. Neither are recorded within the Project site (Table 2).

Table 2
Cultural Resources Sites Within One-Half Mile of the Project Site

Resource Number (P-30-)	Recorder(s) (most recent) (Year)	Type
000145	RMW/SWCA (2001)	Historic refuse; Prehistoric lithic scatter, habitation debris, shell, burials
000296	Bursztynsky (1971)	Prehistoric lithic scatter, habitation debris, possible burials

5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

The paleontological records search conducted by the NHMLAC revealed that there are no fossil localities that lie directly within the Project site, but fossil localities do exist nearby in the same sedimentary deposits that occur on the Project site. The sediments underlying the site are unconsolidated, Younger Quaternary clayey and silty alluvium (Qyaca) (USGS n.d.).

According to Bell (2021), terrestrial fossils found in the Project vicinity in Pleistocene alluvial sediments include: Legless Lizard (*Anniella*), tree frog (*Hyla*), gopher snake (*Pituophis*), garter snake (*Thamnophis*) kingsnake (*Lampropeltis*), salamander (*Enatina*), toad (*Bufo*), turtle (*Clemmys*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys*), vole (*Microtus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys*), shrew (*Sorex*), pack rat (*Neotoma*), bat (*Chiroptera*), Mammoth (*Mammuthus*), horse (*Equus*), and bison (*Bison*), among others.

Marine species have also been recovered including school shark (*Galeorhinus*), eagle ray (*Myliobatus*), skate (*Raja*), flatfish (*Citharichthys*), goby (*Lepidogobius*), alligator lizard (*Gerrhonotus*), midshipmen (*Porichthys*), angelshark (*Squatina*), croaker (*Seriphus*), flatfish (*Citharichthys*), cusk eel (*Otophidium*), and sculpin (*Cottidae*), among others.

Because fossil-bearing units are potentially present in the Project site, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the Project area be completed.

5.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) was completed on October 27, 2021. Aerial photographs are available of the Project area dating to 1953. It appears that the three properties that are currently extant on the Project site (8371, 8421, and 8461 Talbert Avenue) were already present in 1953. Trees and other infrastructure were added in the 1960s and 1970s. The three properties were evaluated and determined not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Urbana 2021).

5.4 Sacred Lands File Search

Two Tribal contacts lists were received from the NAHC; the first on June 30, 2021, the second on October 14, 2021 (Attachment C). The first response was for both SB 18 and AB 52 consultation; the second for AB 52 only and included a negative Sacred Lands File Search.

The NAHC's Tribal contacts list of local Tribes in each response names Tribes that may wish to consult on the Project under the Tribal consultation requirements of SB 18 and AB 52. The NAHC recommends offering consultation to each Tribe via letter and supporting documentation. On July 2, 2021, The City of Huntington

Beach sent informational letters pursuant to the requirements of both AB 52 and SB 18 to the following individuals/Tribes:

- Ralph Goff, Chairperson, Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Robert Pinto, Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Robert Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Matias Belardes, Chairperson, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator, La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson, La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation (by fax)
- Michael Linton, Chairperson, Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

The City of Huntington Beach maintains an AB 52 consultation list that includes four of the Tribes on the SB 18 list:

- Matias Belardes, Chairperson, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
- Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

These four Tribes were included in the AB 52/SB 18 letter that the City sent to Tribes on July 2, 2021. On September 9, 2021, a follow up letter was sent to Anthony Morales and Isaiah Vivanco as they had not yet responded to the July 2, 2021 letter.

To date, responses have been received from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation and the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation. Both requested consultation and Tribal monitoring during Project grading (Attachment C). Tribal consultation between the City and Tribes is ongoing.

6.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources and Tribes have requested monitoring during consultation. Mitigation measures are recommended:

- The SCCIC records search did not identify cultural resources within the Project site; however, two (one prehistoric) are recorded within a half-mile of the Project site.
- Three cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include at least a portion of the Project site.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search is negative, but the Project is amending the General Plan, which requires consultation under Senate Bill (SB) 18 in addition to CEQA consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was negative; however, two Tribes have requested monitoring during AB 52 consultation.
- The sediments underlying the site are unconsolidated, Younger Quaternary clayey and silty alluvium (Qyaca).
- The three extant properties on the Project site (8371, 8421, and 8461 Talbert Avenue) were evaluated and determined not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Urbana 2021).

6.1 Archaeological Resources

Retention of a qualified archaeologist and Tribal representative to monitor grading of the site is recommended. At the Project pre-grading meeting, the archaeologist, the Native American Tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas within the Project. Should the archaeologist, after consultation with the appropriate Native American Tribe(s), find the potential exists for impacts to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, the archaeologist and the Native American Tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor Project-related grading and shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources.

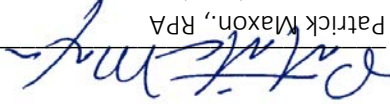
6.2 Human Remains

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make her/his recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed, if feasible, and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

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

DATE: November 2021

SIGNED:


Patrick Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

7.0 CERTIFICATION

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ATTACHMENT A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (SCCIC)

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

11/9/2021

Records Search File No.: 22845.9008

Patrick Maxon
VCS Environmental
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675

Re: Records Search Results for the Olson Townhomes Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Newport Beach, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 2	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 3	OR-00001, OR-02033, OR-04313
Reports within ½-mile radius: 9	SEE ATTACHED LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:** available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
- Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
<u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 14 shapes

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 4 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 14 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 9 pages

(X) Historical Maps – 4 pages

(X) Invoice # 22845.9008

Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK or SINGLE PROJECT Records Searches IF YOU HAVE A GIS PERSON ON STAFF ONLY!!

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.

Some of you have a fully digital operation and have GIS staff on board who can process a fully digital deliverable from the Information Center. IF you can accept shape file data and do not require a custom map made for you by the SCCIC, and you are willing to sort the data we provide to you then these instructions are for you. Read further to be sure. You may have only one project at this time or some of you have a lot of different search locations that can be processed all at once. This may save you a lot of time getting results back and if we process your jobs in bulk, and you may enjoy significant cost savings as well.

Bulk processing will work for you if you have a GIS person on staff who can sort bulk data for you and make you any necessary project maps. This type of job can have as many job locations as you want but the point is that we will do them in bulk – at the same time - not one at a time. We send all the bulk data back to you and you sort it. This will work if you need searches in LA, Orange, or Ventura AND if they all have the same search radius and if all the other search criteria is the same– no exceptions. This will not work for San Bernardino County because we are not fully digital for San Bernardino County. You must submit all your shape files for each location at the same time and this will count as one search. If you have some that need a different radius, or different search criteria, then you should submit that job separately with its own set of instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:

Please send in your requests via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

DELIVERABLES:

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.
2. You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for each project location.

3. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.
6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the "custom map charges". This is in lieu of the \$12 per GIS shape file data fee that we normally charge for GIS files and this will only apply during the Covid 19 emergency. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual.
7. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both. We email you the password.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at sccic@fullerton.edu

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

Report Detail: OR-00001

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-00001

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Ahlering, Michael L.

Year: 1973

Title: Report of a Scientific Resources Survey and Inventory: Conducted for the City of Huntington Beach, California

Affiliation: Archaeological Research, Inc.

No. pages: 73

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Other research

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Mapped to City of Huntington Beach

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000078	CA-ORA-000078/H	Bolsa Chica Gun Club Site
P-30-000082	CA-ORA-000082	STRANDT'S 105
P-30-000084	CA-ORA-000084/H	HERRING'S SITE "B"
P-30-000085	CA-ORA-000085/H	STRANDT 6, HERRING SITE D
P-30-000086	CA-ORA-000086	VOID
P-30-000087	CA-ORA-000087	"F"
P-30-000088	CA-ORA-000088/H	STRANDT #11 OR #12
P-30-000142	CA-ORA-000142	STRANDTS #105
P-30-000145	CA-ORA-000145/H	DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site
P-30-000149	CA-ORA-000149	Huntington Street Site
P-30-000183	CA-ORA-000183	NEWLAND-STRANDT #13
P-30-000185	CA-ORA-000185	GOTHARD ST. SITE
P-30-000276	CA-ORA-000276	
P-30-000288	CA-ORA-000288	
P-30-000289	CA-ORA-000289	VOIDED
P-30-000290	CA-ORA-000290	
P-30-000291	CA-ORA-000291	
P-30-000292	CA-ORA-000292	
P-30-000293	CA-ORA-000293	
P-30-000302	CA-ORA-000302/H	HH SITE / HARPER SITE
P-30-000346	CA-ORA-000346	
P-30-000356	CA-ORA-000356	
P-30-000358	CA-ORA-000358	
P-30-000359	CA-ORA-000359	
P-30-000363	CA-ORA-000363	
P-30-000365	CA-ORA-000365/H	

No. resources: 26

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Report Detail: OR-00001

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 5/5/2008	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i> 2/12/2015	agarcia	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
3/24/2010	mgalaz	Added page count.
2/12/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-00326

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-00326

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Desautels, Roger J.

Year: 1978

Title: Archaeological Report on the Proposed Orange County Water District Costa Mesa/ Huntington Beach Area of the County of Orange,

Affiliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

No. pages: 18

No. maps:

Attributes: Field study, Other research

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000076	CA-ORA-000076	Eberhart's OR-9
P-30-000087	CA-ORA-000087	"F"
P-30-000113	CA-ORA-000113	
P-30-000142	CA-ORA-000142	STRANDTS #105
P-30-000145	CA-ORA-000145/H	DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site
P-30-000174	CA-ORA-000174	TRACT 1362
P-30-000296	CA-ORA-000296	
P-30-000358	CA-ORA-000358	
P-30-000492	CA-ORA-000492	

No. resources: 9

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified: 2/18/2015	agarcia	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
10/19/2010	mgalaz	Added page count.
2/18/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-00356

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-00356

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Ahlering, Michael L.

Year: 1972

Title: Report of Archaeological Testing: the Dobkin Site (4-ORA-145)

Affiliation: Archaeological Research, Inc.

No. pages: 24

No. maps:

Attributes: Excavation

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000145	CA-ORA-000145/H	DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified: 5/27/2015	sstjames	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
2/18/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-01836

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-01836

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Padon, Beth

Year: 1998

Title: Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County

Affiliation: Discovery Works, Inc.

No. pages: 30

No. maps:

Attributes: Literature search

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): ANAHEIM, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
	<i>Entered:</i> 5/5/2008	jay	
	<i>Last modified:</i> 1/22/2015	agarcia	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	1/22/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-02033

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-02033

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Mason, Roger D.

Year: 1987

Title: Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California

Affiliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

No. pages: 89

No. maps:

Attributes: Other research

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000078	CA-ORA-000078/H	Bolsa Chica Gun Club Site
P-30-000082	CA-ORA-000082	STRANDT'S 105
P-30-000083	CA-ORA-000083/H	The Cogged Stone Site
P-30-000084	CA-ORA-000084/H	HERRING'S SITE "B"
P-30-000085	CA-ORA-000085/H	STRANDT 6, HERRING SITE D
P-30-000086	CA-ORA-000086	VOID
P-30-000088	CA-ORA-000088/H	STRANDT #11 OR #12
P-30-000143	CA-ORA-000143	Landing Hill
P-30-000145	CA-ORA-000145/H	DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site
P-30-000183	CA-ORA-000183	NEWLAND-STRANDT #13
P-30-000256	CA-ORA-000256	Landing Hill #1
P-30-000257	CA-ORA-000257	LANDING HILL #2
P-30-000258	CA-ORA-000258	LANDING HILL #3
P-30-000259	CA-ORA-000259	LANDING HILL #4
P-30-000260	CA-ORA-000260	LANDING HILL #5; LANDING HI
P-30-000261	CA-ORA-000261	LANDING HILL #6
P-30-000262	CA-ORA-000262	LANDING HILL #7
P-30-000263	CA-ORA-000263	LANDING HILL #8
P-30-000264	CA-ORA-000264	LANDING HILL #9
P-30-000288	CA-ORA-000288	
P-30-000290	CA-ORA-000290	
P-30-000291	CA-ORA-000291	
P-30-000292	CA-ORA-000292	
P-30-000294	CA-ORA-000294	VOIDED
P-30-000302	CA-ORA-000302/H	HH SITE / HARPER SITE
P-30-000322	CA-ORA-000322/H	Installation Restoration (IR) Site
P-30-000365	CA-ORA-000365/H	
P-30-000366	CA-ORA-000366	
P-30-000368	CA-ORA-000368	
P-30-000555	CA-ORA-000555	

No. resources: 30

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH

Report Detail: OR-02033

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	5/5/2008	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i>	2/23/2015	agarcia	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
	7/29/2009	tshackford	Correcting page count
	2/23/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-02037

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-02037

Other IDs:

Type	Name
Cellular	

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt

Year: 1999

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 292-01, County of Orange, California

Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 7

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Excavation, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified: 2/23/2015	agarcia	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
2/23/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-02226

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-02226

Other IDs: Type Name
Cellular

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Duke, Curt

Year: 2001

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Cm292-03 Orange County, California

Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 9

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000296	CA-ORA-000296	

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified: 2/23/2015	agarcia	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
2/23/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-03008

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-03008

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Miller, Jason A.

Year: 2002

Title: Archaeological Monitoring During Construction of the Lambert Park Access Ramp

Affiliation: RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.

No. pages: 29

No. maps:

Attributes: Monitoring

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000145	CA-ORA-000145/H	DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified: 2/23/2015	agarcia	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
2/23/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-03616

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-03616

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): McKenna, Jeanette A.

Year: 2004

Title: Negative Archaeological Survey Report to Construct a New Oc-9 (21 Inch) Transmission Pipeline Within the Existing Newlad Street Right-of-way, Extending From Edinger Ave and Yorktown Ave; and a New 12 Inch Distribution Main Between Waner Ave and Heil Ave.

Affiliation: McKenna et al.

No. pages: 30

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000145	CA-ORA-000145/H	DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site
P-30-000356	CA-ORA-000356	
P-30-000383	CA-ORA-000383	PA22 Shady Canyon

No. resources: 3

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/5/2008	jay	
Last modified: 2/24/2015	agarcia	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/6/2008	jay	Appended records from old Surveys database.
2/24/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-04087

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-04087

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Salenius, Sylvia

Year: 1998

Title: Program EIR/Tier 1 EIS, Groundwater Replenishment System

Affiliation: Orange County Water District & Orange County Sanitation District

No. pages: 672

No. maps:

Attributes: Management/planning

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): ANAHEIM, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
Entered:	10/13/2011	Inoyes	
Last modified:	1/27/2015	agarcia	
IC actions:	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	1/27/2015	agarcia	GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-04313

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-04313

Other IDs: Type

Name

City of Huntington Beach

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Unknown

Year: 2013 (Nov)

Title: Historic and Cultural Resources Element - Huntington Beach

Affiliation: City of Huntington Beach

No. pages: 17

No. maps: 1

Attributes: Architectural/Historical

Inventory size: QC

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date

User

Entered: 5/22/2014

agarcia

Last modified: 2/26/2015

agarcia

IC actions: Date

User

Action taken

2/26/2015

agarcia

GIS QC

Record status:

Report Detail: OR-04434

Identifiers

Report No.: OR-04434

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Bonner, Diane, Wills, Carrie, and Crawford, Kathleen

Year: 2014 (1)

Title: Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02292A (CM292 St Vincent De Paul) 8345 Talbert Avenue, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

Affiliation: EAS

No. pages: 14

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-30-000145	CA-ORA-000145/H	DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site
P-30-000296	CA-ORA-000296	

No. resources: 2

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): Orange

USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH

Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
8345 Talbert Ave	Huntington Beach CA		

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
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Entered: 3/13/2015	Inoyes
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Last modified: 3/13/2015	Inoyes
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IC actions:

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-30-000145

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-30-000145

Trinomial: CA-ORA-000145/H

Name: DOBKINS; Lambert Park Site

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Resource Name	DOBKINS
	Resource Name	Lambert Park Site

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Prehistoric, Historic

Information base: Survey, Surface collection, Other

Attribute codes: AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AP02 (Lithic scatter) - cogstone, effigies, hammer stones...; AP09 (Burials); AP15 (Habitation debris) - shell, bone

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
2/8/1964	PURCELL		Update
1/1/1963	MCKINNEY	PCAS	
6/22/1963	Cowper, Dorothy	Archaeological Survey Association of So Cal	Update
12/14/2001		RMW Paleo / SWCA	Update. Missing pages 7-8.

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
OR-00001	1973	Report of a Scientific Resources Survey and Inventory: Conducted for the City of Huntington Beach, California	Archaeological Research, Inc.
OR-00326	1978	Archaeological Report on the Proposed Orange County Water District Costa Mesa/ Huntington Beach Area of the County of Orange,	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
OR-00356	1972	Report of Archaeological Testing: the Dobkin Site (4-ORA-145)	Archaeological Research, Inc.
OR-01995	1979	A Catalogue of Significant Data Derived From Orange County Site Records	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly
OR-02033	1987	Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
OR-03008	2002	Archaeological Monitoring During Construction of the Lambert Park Access Ramp	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
OR-03616	2004	Negative Archaeological Survey Report to Construct a New Oc-9 (21 Inch) Transmission Pipeline Within the Existing Newlad Street Right-of-way, Extending From Edinger Ave and Yorktown Ave; and a New 12 Inch Distribution Main Between Waner Ave and Heil Ave.	McKenna et al.
OR-03624	2004	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Talbert Barrier West End Improvement Project, City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.
OR-03662	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA23205A (SCE M6-T3 Barre-Ellis), Blue Bird Avenue,	Michael Brandman Associates

Resource Detail: P-30-000145

OR-04034	1974	Fountain Valley, Orange County, California The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information	Archaeological Research, Inc.
OR-04266	2000	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Groundwater Replenishment System, Orange County, California	RMW Paleo Associates
OR-04434	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02292A (CM292 St Vincent De Paul) 8345 Talbert Avenue, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	EAS

Location information

County: Orange
USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH
Address:
PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 5/1/2008	jay	
<i>Last modified:</i> 9/4/2019	sstjames	
<i>IC actions:</i> <i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
5/1/2008	jay	Appended records from Encodent database.
5/1/2013	agarcia	Data updated.
2/27/2015	mgalaz	Updated.

Record status: Verified

Resource Detail: P-30-000296

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-30-000296
Trinomial: CA-ORA-000296
Name:
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site
Age: Prehistoric
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP09 (Burials) - Possible human bone; AP15 (Habitation debris); AP16 (Other) - cogstones
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: Unknown
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
1/14/1971	BURSZTYNSKY, C.	PCAS	

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
OR-00326	1978	Archaeological Report on the Proposed Orange County Water District Costa Mesa/ Huntington Beach Area of the County of Orange,	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
OR-01995	1979	A Catalogue of Significant Data Derived From Orange County Site Records	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly
OR-02226	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Cm292-03 Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.
OR-04034	1974	The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information	Archaeological Research, Inc.
OR-04434	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02292A (CM292 St Vincent De Paul) 8345 Talbert Avenue, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	EAS

Location information

County: Orange
USGS quad(s): NEWPORT BEACH
Address:
PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 5/1/2008	jay	
Last modified: 9/4/2019	sstjames	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
5/1/2008	jay	Appended records from Encodent database.
5/28/2013	agarcia	Data updated.

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (NHMLAC)

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

September 18, 2021

VCS Environmental

Attn: Pat Maxon

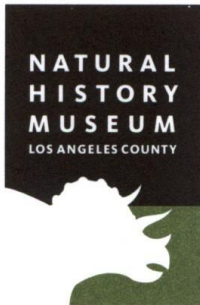
re: Paleontological resources for the Orange Townhomes HB Project

Dear Pat:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Orange Townhomes HB project area as outlined on the portion of the Newport Beach USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on September 8, 2021. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7657-7659	Ellis Avenue from Patterson Ln to Chalk Ln, Huntington Beach	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; gray siltstone)	School shark (<i>Galeorhinus</i>), eagle ray (<i>Myliobatus</i>), skate (<i>Raja</i>), flatfish (<i>Citharichthys</i>), goby (<i>Lepidogobius</i> , <i>Leptocottus</i>), midshipmen (<i>Porichthys</i>), croaker (<i>Seriphus</i>), flatfish (<i>Citharichthys</i>), cusk-eel (<i>Otophidium</i>), skate (<i>Raja</i>), angelshark (<i>Squatina</i>), sculpin (<i>Cottidae</i>)	150 - 350 ft bgs
LACM IP 23655-23656	Huntington Central Park West	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; horizontal sands)	Invertebrates - marine gastropods (<i>Lirobittium</i>) and others	Unknown - exposed during sand pit operations
LACM IP 21491	Huntington Beach, below US-1, adjacent to the Bolsa Chica Ecological Preserve	Unknown formation (Pleistocene, med to coarse friable sandstone)	Invertebrates (unspecified)	exposed in sea cliff 3 feet below top
LACM VP 7366, 7422-7425, 7679	The Huntington Beach Urban Center Sand	Unknown formation (Pleistocene, sands)	Legless lizard (<i>Anniella</i>), tree frog (<i>Hyla</i>), gopher snake (<i>Pituophis</i>), garter snake (<i>Thamnophis</i>), kingsnake (<i>Lampropeltis</i>),	Unknown



Borrow Area, N of Pacific Coast Hwy and W of Huntington Dr	ring-necked snake (<i>Diadophis</i>), garter snake (<i>Thamnophis</i>), long-nosed snake (<i>Rhinocheilus</i>), coachwhip (<i>Masticophis</i>), salamander (<i>Enallina</i>), slender salamander (<i>Batrachoseps</i>), skinks (<i>Plestiodon</i>), alligator lizard (<i>Gerrhonotus</i>), toad (<i>Bufo</i>), side-blotched lizard (<i>Uta</i>), spiny lizard (<i>Sceloporus</i>), climbing salamander (<i>Aneides</i>), turtle (<i>Clemmys</i>); quail (<i>Callipepla</i>), rail (<i>Rallus</i>); vole (<i>Microtus</i>), pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys</i>), shrew (<i>Sorex</i>), kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys</i>), cottontail rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus</i>), mole (<i>Scapanus</i>), harvest mouse (<i>Reithrodontomys</i>), deer mouse (<i>Peromyscus</i>), pack rat (<i>Neotoma</i>), chipmunk (<i>Eutamias</i>), bat (<i>Chiroptera</i>), Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>), horse (<i>Equus</i>), bison (<i>Bison</i>); stickleback (<i>Gasterosteus</i>), houndstark (<i>Triakis</i>); Land snails
--	--

Sunset Beach at low tide, 50 yards north of Anderson Street & west of Pacific Coast Highway	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene)	Camel (<i>Camelops hesternus</i>)	Surface
---	---------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (“NHMLA”). It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (NAHC)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 30, 2021

Ricky Ramos
City of Huntington Beach

Via Email to: rramos@surfcity-hb.org

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Olson Townhomes Project, Orange County

Dear Mr. Ramos:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission. The request form can be found at <http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local-Government-Tribal-Consultation-List-Request-Form-Update.pdf>.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Orange County
6/30/2021**

**Campo Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

**Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Olson Townhomes Project, Orange County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Orange County
6/30/2021**

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay
Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians

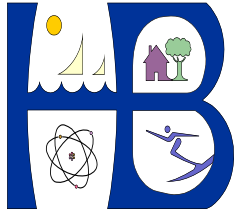
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Olson Townhomes Project, Orange County.



City of Huntington Beach

2000 MAIN STREET

CALIFORNIA 92648

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Phone (714) 536-5271

Fax (714) 374-1540

July 2, 2021

Subject: Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Public Resources Code §21080.3.1) and Senate Bill (SB) 18 Consultation (Government Code §65352.3): Olson Townhomes Project, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

Dear Tribal Leaders:

The City of Huntington Beach is the lead agency, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for the proposed Olson Townhomes ("Project") at 8371 to 8461 Talbert in the City of Huntington Beach. The applicant has submitted the following entitlement applications:

General Plan Amendment No. 21-002 to amend the General Plan designation from RL (Residential Low Density) to RM (Residential Medium Density);

Zoning Map Amendment No. 21-001 to amend the zoning designation from RL to RM;

Tentative Tract Map No. 19157 to subdivide a \pm 2.1 acre site for condominium purposes; and

Conditional Use Permit No. 21-004 to develop 34 attached two- and three-story townhomes up to 35 ft. tall.

The project will also require environmental analysis pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. This letter is intended as formal notification of the proposed Project pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52, and an invitation to undertake formal government-to-government consultation pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 18 with the City of Huntington Beach.

AB 52 requires lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that request such consultation in writing prior to the agency's release of a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), or Negative Declaration (ND). To that end, the City of Huntington Beach is notifying you of this Project. AB 52 allows tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation.

Because this Project proposes a General Plan Amendment, it is subject to the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 Tribal Consultation Guidelines (Government Code Section 65352.3). Under the law, tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) are provided 90 days from receiving notification to request government-to-government consultation with the City of Huntington Beach. A shorter timeframe can also be agreed to by

the tribe. This letter is to inform you of the existence of the proposed Project and extend an offer of consultation between you and the City of Huntington Beach pursuant to SB 18.

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you possess any information or knowledge regarding Native American Sacred Lands or other tribal cultural resources in and around the Project site, and wish to consult with the City of Huntington Beach regarding these resources or mitigation measures to reduce the impacts of the Project on them, please direct your email to rmos@surfcity-hb.org or any correspondence on this matter to:

City of Huntington Beach
Community Development Department
P.O. Box 190
Huntington Beach, California 92648
Attention: Ricky Ramos, Senior Planner

The City of Huntington Beach would welcome a response at your earliest possible convenience, but no later than 30 days after receiving this letter. Should we not receive a response within 30 days, we will presume that you have declined consultation under AB 52. However, under SB 18 you have 90 days to respond. Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any questions or would like to discuss this proposed Project. I can be reached by phone at (714) 536-5624.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ricky Ramos
Senior Planner

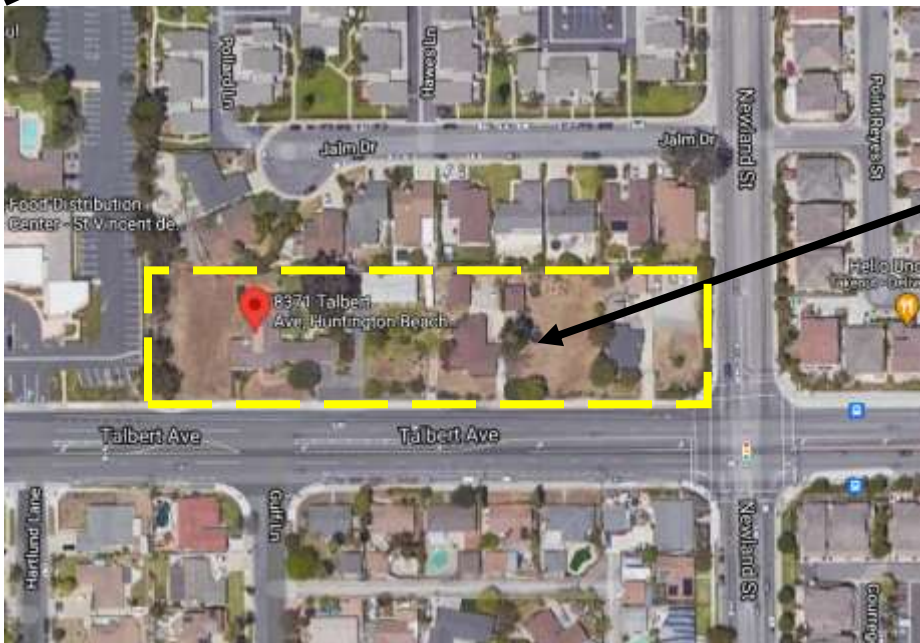
Attachment – Exhibit 1, Project Site

Distribution List (by email only unless otherwise noted):

1. Ralph Goff, Chairperson, Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
2. Robert Pinto, Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
3. Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4. Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
5. Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
6. Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
7. Robert Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
8. Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
9. Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
10. Matias Belardes, Chairperson, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
11. Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator, La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
12. Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson, La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
13. Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
14. Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation (by fax)
15. Michael Linton, Chairperson, Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians
16. Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Pala Band of Mission Indians
17. Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians



**PROJECT
SITE**



VICINITY MAP
8371 -8461 Talbert Ave.

Local Government Tribal Consultation 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

Type of List Requested

CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

General Plan (SB 18) - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

___ General Plan ___ General Plan Element ___ General Plan Amendment

___ Specific Plan ___ Specific Plan Amendment ___ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: _____

Local Government/Lead Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: _____ City/Community: _____

Project Description:

Additional Request

Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 14, 2021

Ricky Ramos
City of Huntington Beach

Via Email to: rramos@surfcity-hb.org

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18, Government Code §65352.3 and §65352.4, Olson Townhomes Project, Orange County

Dear Mr. Ramos:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties.

Government Code § 65352.3 and § 65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

The law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

The NAHC also believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded or are adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code §6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we are able to assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address:

Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Orange County
10/14/2021**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Cupeno
Rd. Luiseno
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4 et seq for the proposed Olson Townhomes Project, Orange County.

From: [Ramos, Ricky](#)
To: [Ben Johnson](#)
Subject: FW: Notice of Opportunity to Consult for Olson Townhomes at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave, Huntington Beach
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[image001.jpg](#)
[Kizh Nation - Mitigation Measures - v.7 - 04-13-21.pdf](#)

FYI.

Ricky Ramos
Senior Planner
City of Huntington Beach
(714) 536-5624

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Wednesday, July 7, 2021 12:40 PM
To: Ramos, Ricky <rros@surfcity-hb.org>
Cc: Andy Salas <chairman@gabrielenoindians.org>
Subject: Re: Notice of Opportunity to Consult for Olson Townhomes at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave, Huntington Beach

Hello Ricky

Mr. Salas is okay with using the same language for the project.

Thank you
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: 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 Fri, Jul 2, 2021 at 2:00 PM Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS – KIZH NATION



Mitigation Measures Proposed to Reduce Adverse Project Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (the “Tribe” or “Kizh”) formally requested consultation with the lead agency for the subject development project pursuant to local, state and/or federal law. We have evaluated the location of the subject project and determined that it is located within the boundaries of our Tribe’s cultural and ancestral territory. Moreover, based upon historical maps, oral history, relevant data from the project area, historical literature, pertinent studies and/or reports (shared and/or discussed during consultation), we determined that there is a substantial likelihood that our Tribe’s cultural resources, artifacts, ancestral human remains, and/or grave goods are present at the project site. To reduce the harm the project will bring to existing tribal cultural resources (“TCR”) (including artifacts, human remains, grave goods, and places of cultural, ceremonial, and/or historical significance), we find the proposed the mitigation measures (below) to be necessary to adequately reduce the adverse project impacts, during each and every ground-disturbing project activity, and regardless of the phase of project development or construction, or what permits have or have not been issued. Those distinctions are of no consequence to the Kizh or our TCRs—ground disturbance is ground disturbance.

The Kizh are the direct lineal descendants of the project location, which is located within the geographic boundaries of the Tribe’s ancestral territory (as well as cultural, traditional, and historical territory). As the ancestrally affiliated Tribe with the project location, the Kizh possess Tribal archives, documented historical information, first-hand information and inventories of discovered artifacts, human remains, and burial goods in the vicinity of the project location, as well as the expertise of its Tribal Elders and Tribal members, which is derived from their unique personal knowledge, experiences, oral tradition, religious beliefs, culture, and history passed down exclusively from one generation of Kizh to the next.

The California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) (among other applicable local, state and/or federal statutes and regulations) define the Kizh’s Native American tribal, ancestral, cultural, religious, and historical knowledge about the project location as “expertise” regarding the project area, and the presence of places of significance to the Tribe, as well as the likely presence of TCRs on the project site (and any off-site project locations). *This information, knowledge, and data (as well as information from other relevant sources) that the Tribe confidentially shared with you during consultation constitutes substantial evidence that supports your adoption of the proposed TCR mitigation measures.*

CEQA amendments that became effective in 2015 made TCRs a separate and independent factor for consideration. In doing so, the Legislature deemed an ancestrally affiliated tribe's expertise to be essential to protecting TCRs, and to their competent and accurate identification – information considered to be legally necessary for a lead agency's evaluation of a proposed project's impacts to TCRs, project alternatives, avoidance, and whether mitigation measures would sufficiently reduce the adverse impacts.

Accordingly, the expertise that satisfies the lead agency's environmental evaluation of the project is exclusively the Kizh's because we are the tribe that is ancestrally affiliated with the project area. Our expertise cannot be replaced or substituted by an environmental consultant (i.e., archaeologist, paleontologist, historian, etc.). It follows then that our Tribe's expertise can neither be replaced or substituted by a non-ancestrally affiliated tribe or group, nor can the mitigation measures be carried out by a non-Kizh trained representative. As explained by the Office of Planning and Research Guidelines on AB 52, a critical element to mitigating a project's impacts on TCRs is to ensure *from the ancestrally affiliated Native American Tribe's point of view*, that any discovered TCRs or human remains are treated respectfully, and protected from disturbance and/or destruction.

That said, we request that you, as the project lead agency: (1) adopt and fully enforce the proposed TCR mitigation measures, which shall apply with the first phase of project activity that involves ground-disturbing activity; (2) include the mitigation measures in the project mitigation monitoring and reporting plan ("MMRP") (as required by CEQA); (3) adopt *and* fully enforce the proposed mitigation measures as conditions of project approval ("COA"); and (4) take any/all steps necessary to correct any instance of project non-compliance, any breach of a TCR mitigation measures, and/or TCR-related COA.

The Tribe's expertise of the project area and the likely presence of cultural resources there, the Tribe has determined and thus advises you that the proposed TCR mitigation measures (set forth below) are necessary to reduce (not eliminate) the project's adverse impacts to the Tribe's TCRs to a level that may be considered "less than significant," as required by CEQA (as well as other applicable statutes and guidelines). It is the Tribe's expert opinion that project approval without the proposed TCR mitigation measures will result in significant and irreparable harm to the Kizh's cultural, religious, and historical artifacts, ancestral remains, burial goods, and/or places of ceremonial/cultural significance.

PROPOSED TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE
GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS – KIZH NATION

TCR-1: Retain a Native American Monitor Prior to Commencement of Ground-Disturbing Activities

- A. The project applicant/lead agency shall retain a Native American monitor from (or approved by) the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (the “Kizh” or the “Tribe”) - the direct lineal descendants of the project location. The monitor shall be retained prior to the commencement of any “ground-disturbing activity” for the subject project, at all project locations (i.e., both on-site and any off-site locations that are included in the project description/definition and/or required in connection with the project, such as public improvement work). “Ground-disturbing activity” includes, but is not limited to, pavement removal, potholing, auguring, grubbing, tree removal, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching.
- B. A copy of the executed monitoring agreement shall be provided to the lead agency prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity for the project, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity.
- C. The project applicant/developer shall provide the Tribe with a minimum of 30 days advance written notice of the commencement of any project ground-disturbing activity so that the Tribe has sufficient time to secure and schedule a monitor for the project.
- D. The project applicant/developer shall hold at least one (1) pre-construction sensitivity/educational meeting *prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities*, where at a senior member of the Tribe will inform and educate the project’s construction and managerial crew and staff members (including any project subcontractors and consultants) about the TCR mitigation measures and compliance obligations, as well as places of significance located on the project site (if any), the appearance of potential TCRs, and other informational and operational guidance to aid in the project’s compliance with the TCR mitigation measures.
- E. The monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs will identify and describe any discovered TCRs, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., (collectively, tribal cultural resources, or “TCR”), as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs will be provided to the project applicant/lead agency upon written request.
- F. Native American monitoring for the project shall conclude upon the latter of the following: (1) written

confirmation from a designated project point of contact to the Tribe that all ground-disturbing activities and all phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the project site and at any off-site project location are complete; or (2) written notice by the Tribe to the project applicant/lead agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase (known by the Tribe at that time) at the project site and at any off-site project location possesses the potential to impact TCRs.

TCR-2: Discovery of TCRs, Human Remains, and/or Grave Goods

- A. Upon the discovery of a TCR, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery (i.e., not less than the surrounding 50 feet) shall cease. The Tribe shall be immediately informed of the discovery, and a Kizh monitor and/or Kizh archaeologist will promptly report to the location of the discovery to evaluate the TCR and advise the project manager regarding the matter, protocol, and any mitigating requirements. No project construction activities shall resume in the surrounding 50 feet of the discovered TCR unless and until the Tribe has completed its assessment/evaluation/recovery of the discovered TCR and surveyed the surrounding area.
- B. The Tribe will recover and retain all discovered TCRs in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate in its sole discretion, and for any purpose the Tribe deems appropriate, including but not limited to, educational, cultural and/or historic purposes.
- C. If Native American human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized on the project site or at any off-site project location, then all construction activities shall immediately cease. Native American "human remains" are defined to include "an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness." (Pub. Res. Code § 5097.98 (d)(1).) Funerary objects, referred to as "associated grave goods," shall be treated in the same manner and with the same dignity and respect as human remains. (Pub. Res. Code § 5097.98 (a), d)(1) and (2).)
- D. Any discoveries of human skeletal material or human remains shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner (Health & Safety Code § 7050.5(c); 14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15064.5(e)(1)(B)), and all ground-disturbing project ground-disturbing activities on site and in any other area where the presence of human remains and/or grave goods are suspected to be present, shall immediately halt and remain halted until the coroner has determined the nature of the remains. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15064.5(e).) If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe they are Native American, he or she shall contact, within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission, and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 shall be followed.
- E. Thereafter, construction activities may resume in other parts of the project site at a minimum of 200 feet away from discovered human remains and/or grave goods, if the Tribe determines in its sole discretion that resuming construction activities at that distance is acceptable and provides the project

manager express consent of that determination (along with any other mitigation measures the Tribal monitor and/or archaeologist deems necessary). (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15064.5(f).)

- F. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment for discovered human remains and/or grave goods.
- G. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin (non-TCRs) shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.
- A. Any discovery of human remains and/or grave goods discovered and/or recovered shall be kept confidential to prevent further disturbance.

TCR-3: Procedures for Burials, Funerary Remains, and Grave Goods:

- B. As the Most Likely Descendant ("MLD"), the Koo-nas-gna Burial Policy shall be implemented for all discovered Native American human remains and/or grave goods. Tribal Traditions include, but are not limited to, the preparation of the soil for burial, the burial of funerary objects and/or the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains.
- C. If the discovery of human remains includes four (4) or more burials, the discovery location shall be treated as a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created.
- D. The prepared soil and cremation soils are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated "grave goods" (aka, burial goods or funerary objects) are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, as well as other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means necessary to ensure complete recovery of all sacred materials.
- E. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully recovered (and documented) on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to divert the project while keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed.
- F. In the event preservation in place is not possible despite good faith efforts by the project applicant/developer and/or landowner, before ground-disturbing activities may resume on the project site, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. The site of

reburial/repatriation shall be agreed upon by the Tribe and the landowner, and shall be protected in perpetuity.

- G. Each occurrence of human remains and associated grave goods will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, grave goods, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items will be retained and shall be reburied within six months of recovery.
- H. The Tribe will work closely with the project's qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be prepared and shall include (at a minimum) detailed descriptive notes and sketches. All data recovery data recovery-related forms of documentation shall be approved in advance by the Tribe. If any data recovery is performed, once complete, a final report shall be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive and/or destructive diagnostics on human remains.

CONFIDENTIALITY: These TCR mitigation measures are the property of the Kizh and shall not be duplicated, reproduced, republished, or otherwise used for the benefit of any third party without the Kizh's prior written consent. The information the Tribe shares during consultation is the confidential information of the Kizh and is not relevant, applicable, or transferable to any other Native American tribe or group.

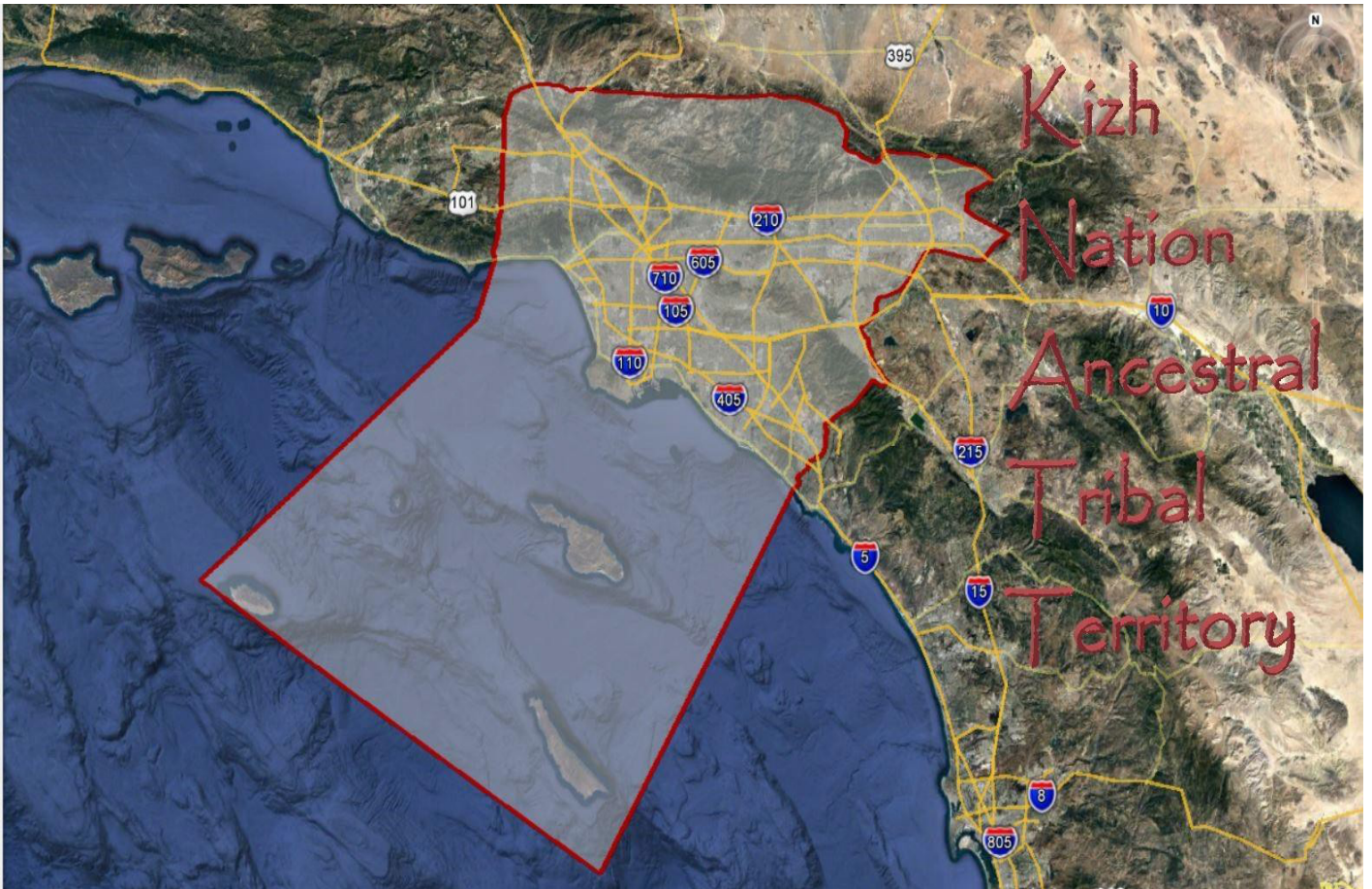
PLEASE NOTE: Consistent with AB 52/SB 18, the Tribe shared substantial evidence during the formal consultation for this project as well as subsequent communications (if any). It is the Tribe's understanding that as the lead agency for this project: (1) you agree to the proposed TCR mitigation measures enumerated above, and (2) that the proposed mitigations will be included in any environmental document adopted for the subject project. If any changes, revisions, omissions, or additions are made to the TCR mitigations set forth above, please provide written notice to the Tribe via email at admin@gabrielenoindians.org within ten (10) calendar days of our consultation. For any such notice, please include as the subject line, the name of the project, the City, and the phrase "MITIGATION NOTIFICATION."

If you have any questions, please contact our office at (626) 521-5827 or chairman@gabrielenoindians.org. Thank you in advance for your anticipated cooperation.

Consultation Date: _____

GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS – KIZH NATION – ANCESTRAL TRIBAL TERRITORY

The Kizh Nation Ancestral Tribal Territory extends along the coast from Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County, down to Aliso Creek in Orange County, and encompasses the Channel Islands of Catalina (Pimugna), San Nicolas (Haraasnga), and San Clemente (Kiinkenga). The Kizh's inland border is the San Gabriel Mountains (Hidakupa), and eastwardly our territory extends to parts of San Bernardino (Waatsngna), Orange, and Riverside counties.



wrote:

Hello Ricky

I can go ahead and see what Mr. Salas would like to do.

Thank you
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: 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 Fri, Jul 2, 2021 at 1:40 PM Ramos, Ricky <rramos@surfcity-hb.org> wrote:

There will be ground disturbance with the construction of the 34 townhomes. I know Mr. Salas is quite busy. If he wants, we can cut to the chase and apply the standard mitigation measures attached (Version 7 dated 4-13-21) you sent us a few weeks ago on another project. Let me know how he wants to proceed. Thank you.

Ricky Ramos
Senior Planner
City of Huntington Beach
(714) 536-5624

From: Gabrieleño Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Sent: Friday, July 2, 2021 12:19 PM

To: Ramos, Ricky <rramos@surfcity-hb.org>

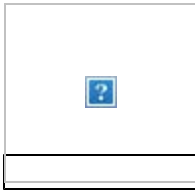
Subject: Re: Notice of Opportunity to Consult for Olson Townhomes at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave, Huntington Beach

Hello Ricky

Thank you for your email. If the letter is a general plan update and no type of ground

disturbance will be taking place at this time there will be no need for consultation. However we ask that you please notify us in the future if any type of ground disturbance will be taking place.

Thank you
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleno 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 Gabrieleno 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 Gabrieleno 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 Gabrieleno, the community simply would not have survived."

On Fri, Jul 2, 2021 at 11:52 AM Ramos, Ricky <rrios@surfcity-hb.org> wrote:

Dear Tribal Leaders,

Please see the attached notice regarding an opportunity to consult for Olson Townhomes proposed at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave., Huntington Beach, CA. Please let me know if I can answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

Ricky Ramos
Senior Planner
City of Huntington Beach
(714) 536-5624

From: [Joyce Perry](#)
To: [Ramos, Ricky](#)
Cc: [Ben Johnson](#); [John Reekstin](#)
Subject: Re: Notice of Opportunity to Consult for Olson Townhomes at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave, Huntington Beach
Date: Tuesday, July 20, 2021 9:39:04 AM

Thank you for your response. We are in agreement with the requirement of tribal monitoring for this project, and ask that a representative from the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation- Belardes is retained to provide monitoring services.

Húu'uni 'óomaqati yáamaqati.
Teach peace
Joyce Stanfield Perry
Payomkawichum Kaamalam - President
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation
Tribal Manager, Cultural Resource Director

On Mon, Jul 19, 2021 at 10:21 AM Ramos, Ricky <rramos@surfcity-hb.org> wrote:

Hi Joyce – The entire project site will be graded as part of the proposed residential development. We have not requested a SLF search or a CHRIS report. Let us know when you may be available for consultation. On another recent project in Huntington Beach, you just provided a response requested tribal monitoring. That would be acceptable too in the interest of time if you prefer. Thanks.

Ricky Ramos

Senior Planner

City of Huntington Beach

(714) 536-5624

From: Joyce Perry <kaamalam@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 15, 2021 3:07 PM
To: Ramos, Ricky <rramos@surfcity-hb.org>
Subject: Re: Notice of Opportunity to Consult for Olson Townhomes at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave, Huntington Beach

Good Afternoon,

I am writing on behalf of the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation-Belardes in response to your Notice of Opportunity to Consult for Olson Townhomes at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave, Huntington Beach project. We wish to consult on this project as it moves forward. Before providing comment, can you please give me more information about the extent of ground disturbance that will occur, and whether a Sacred Lands File search and CHRIS report has been done for the project area? If so, what were the results? Thank you and I look forward to hearing from you.

Húu'uni 'óomaqati yáamaqati.
Teach peace

Joyce Stanfield Perry

Payomkawichum Kaamalam - President

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation

Tribal Manager, Cultural Resource Director

On Fri, Jul 2, 2021 at 11:53 AM Ramos, Ricky <rrios@surfcity-hb.org> wrote:

Dear Tribal Leaders,

Please see the attached notice regarding an opportunity to consult for Olson Townhomes proposed at 8371 to 8461 Talbert Ave., Huntington Beach, CA. Please let me know if I can answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

Ricky Ramos

Senior Planner

City of Huntington Beach

(714) 536-5624

ATTACHMENT D
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PATRICK MAXON, M.A., RPA

Director | Cultural Resources



EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/California State University, Fullerton
1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology/Towson State University, Towson, MD

VCS TEAM MEMBER SINCE 2017

CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Riverside County
Transportation and Land
Management Agency Certified
Archaeologist/Riverside County

California Energy Commission
Cultural Resources Specialist/

Registered Professional
Archaeologist (National)/No.
11468/Register of Professional
Archaeologists

Orange County Certified
Archaeologist/Orange County

National Historic Preservation
Act Section 106 Compliance
Advanced Certification, 2002/

Principal Investigator, Southern
California/Bureau of Land
Management

Qualified Archaeologist-
Secretary of Interior Standards
and Guidelines of Professional
Qualification & Standards for
Archeology, as per Title 36,
Code of Federal Regulations,
Part 61/

ABOUT

Patrick Maxon, M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 27 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with CEQA, NEPA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects throughout Southern California and in Arizona and Nevada involving (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination and consultation; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Federal Transit Administration, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others. Patrick is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology, and is certified as an Archaeologist for the County of Riverside and the County of Orange.

SELECT EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS

Newport Banning Ranch Cultural Resources Services, Newport Beach, CA: Cultural Resources Manager for the ongoing Cultural Resources services for the Newport Banning Ranch Project which would have initially allow for the development of hundreds of residential dwelling units; thousands of square feet (sf) of commercial uses; a resort inn; and public parks on the 401-acre site. A large portion of the site was proposed for permanent open space including restored habitat, public trails, and consolidated oil production facilities. Cultural resources studies conducted included archaeological, historical, and paleontological investigations to support the project's EIR. Initial investigations consisted of (1) a Phase I reconnaissance of the Project site to confirm that the existing conditions of the site were the same as found during the previous survey in 2008; (2) Phase II test-level excavation of eight prehistoric and three historic archaeological sites present on the site to characterize the sites and determine eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources; (3) an assessment and evaluation of the built-environment resources associated with the West Newport Oil Company development on site; and (4) a paleontological assessment of the project site's potential for the presence of sensitive rock formations and fossil resources. Three archaeological sites were deemed significant as a result of the study, and the project site's paleontological significance was deemed "high". However, no historical resources associated with oil extraction operations were identified. Mr. Maxon oversaw the completion of fieldwork, the preparation of archaeological, historical and paleontological technical reports, and subsequently prepared the cultural resources section of the EIR for the project.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Association of Environmental Professionals
American Cultural Resources Association

This initial work was followed by extensive Native American and California Coastal Commission (CCC) consultations; preparation of an Archaeological Research Plan; and excavation and monitoring of shovel and backhoe test pits to test the boundaries of five known archaeological sites on the property that would be impacted by the planned development. After the CCC denied the residential project in late 2016, we were retained by Armstrong Petroleum to assist with the cultural resources investigations necessary to facilitate the planned consolidation of the oil production facilities on site. This included the development of an Archaeological Research Plan to guide boundary studies at the site, an Archaeological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan to guide monitoring during ground disturbing activities at the site and an Archaeological Avoidance Plan to facilitate the avoidance of one known archaeological site that lies near the planned development. These plans were approved by the California Coastal Commission and are in place when project activities commence. Future work may include data recovery excavations and/or site protection/preservation of significant cultural and paleontological resources impacted by the proposed project. Archaeological/Paleontological monitoring is currently underway on an intermittent basis during removal of abandoned oil wells.

Sunset Ridge Park Project Phase I Cultural Resources Study, Newport Beach, CA: Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the Sunset Ridge Park Project located in Newport Beach. The project proposes to develop active and passive recreational uses on an approximate 18.9-acre site. The project site is located on the northwestern corner of Superior Avenue and West Coast Highway within the coastal zone, and a park access road would be constructed from West Coast Highway to Sunset Ridge Park through the adjacent private Newport Banning Ranch property. Mr. Maxon conducted a Phase I cultural resources study for the property, which consisted of cultural and paleontological records searches, Native American consultation, and a pedestrian survey. Four cultural resources (CA-ORA-1600, CA-ORA-1601H, CA-ORA-1602H, and CA-ORA-1610H) are recorded on the project site and five cultural resources studies have included the project area. The four sites were evaluated as part of the adjacent proposed Newport Banning Ranch development and were found not to be significant; however, monitoring of grading for the development was recommended. Subsequent monitoring of grading yielded a host of fossil specimens, included Pleistocene vertebrate species such as bison, camel, and horse; as well as invertebrate species including fish, crustaceans, and shell, recovered from the mechanical screening machine employed during grading. All specimens were cleaned, identified and evaluated, then were submitted to the Cooper Center in Santa Ana for permanent curation.

Cultural Resources Assessment Orange County Sanitation District 6 Trunk Sewer Relief Project, Newport Beach, CA: Cultural Resources Manager for the cultural resources technical report prepared for the trunk relief project that would modify the existing trunk sewer to prevent future sewage spills. Mr. Maxon completed a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the project site to determine if cultural resources would be impacted by the proposed project and to prepare a cultural resources sensitivity map depicting the relative cultural resources sensitivity of different segments of the pipeline alignment.

Lido House Hotel, Newport Beach, CA.: Mr. Maxon was the project manager during grading for the Lido House Hotel, a Cape Cod style boutique hotel at the former location of Newport Beach City Hall. All grading related to development of the hotel was monitored. No cultural or paleontological resources were recovered.

Orange Coast College Maritime Academy, Newport Beach, CA.: Mr. Maxon was the project manger during a Phase I cultural resources study for the new building project on

PCH. The project anticipates construction of a new building on the inland side of the PCH to complement the main location of the college's School of Sailing and Seamanship. The Phase I study consisted of a records search and literature review, Native American scoping, a pedestrian survey, and preparation of a technical report. No resources were discovered.

Newport Dunes Resort Hotel Project, Newport Beach, CA: Mr. Maxon is currently the project manager for the cultural resources study of the Newport Dunes project in Newport Beach. The project plans include the construction of a hotel and other amenities to complement the existing amenities on site. The Phase I study consists of a records search and literature review, Native American scoping, a pedestrian survey, and preparation of a technical report. The entire Newport Dunes site, initially constructed around 1958, is a historic landscape.

Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project Cultural Phase I Identification Studies, Huntington Beach. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project. He conducted cultural Phase I identification studies of two parcels for the project. The first parcel, consisting of three existing fuel oil tanks and their infrastructure that will become the desalination plant, is located within the existing Huntington Power Generation Plant facility in Huntington Beach. The second parcel is located in unincorporated Orange County immediately adjacent to the City of Newport Beach. It consists of an existing pump station site that will be expanded as part of the current project. Because they are nearly 50 years old, the fuel oil tanks were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms and evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). They were found not eligible.

Noppenberger Work/Live Development Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Laguna Beach, CA: Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the project which consisted of a plan to raze existing structures on site in order to build a combined Work/Live development for the owner's business. He completed a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton, and examined the Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) for Orange County. The results of this research were used to help guide the subsequent field survey and were compiled and summarized in the Cultural Resources Technical Report. Mr. Maxon also contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and obtained a list of Native American contacts for the project area. He then prepared and sent informational letters to all NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation. Additionally, an intensive cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted for prehistoric (Native American) or historic (non-Native American) archaeological and other potential historic resources (e.g., buildings, structures). A historic evaluation of the existing structures found that the existing bungalow cottage on the property is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and mitigation measures including preserving the site or documenting it under the Historic American Building Survey (HABS, Level III) was recommended. The results of the study were presented to the City of Laguna Beach in a CEQA-compliant technical letter report.