APPENDIX D1

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

FOR THE

OC LOOP SEGMENTS O, P, AND Q PROJECT
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS,
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Sarmad Farjo, Principal, PE, ENV SP
GHD
320 Goddard Way, Suite 200
Irvine, California 92618

Prepared by:

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

August 2021

Key Words: Coyote Creek Channel; Orange County Public Works; City of Buena Park; City of Cerritos; City of La Palma; City of La Mirada; *Los Alamitos, Whittier, La Habra, Calif*. USGS 7.5' topo maps; pedestrian survey; negative findings

PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

FOR THE

OC LOOP SEGMENTS O, P AND Q PROJECT
ORANGE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Sarmad Farjo, Principal, PE, ENV SP
GHD
320 Goddard Way, Suite 200
Irvine, California 92618

Prepared by:
Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.
Lisa Ahn, B.A.

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618

August 5, 2021

Prepared by:  Date: August 5, 2021

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

ATTACHMENTS

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of Orange County Public Works and GHD for the OC Loop Segments O, P and Q Project (herein referred to as "project"). The project consists of the construction of a 2.7-mile Class I Bikeway component of a larger and longer 66-mile regional bikeway corridor called the OC Loop. UEI conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed alignment of the project is located along the northwest Orange County/southwest Los Angeles County border from its point of origin along the Coyote Creek storm drain channel in the City of Cerritos on the south to the City of Buena Park to the north (see **Attachment A, Figure 1**).

The project site includes both hardscaped and landscaped areas. Coyote Creek is a hardscaped flood control channel consisting of trapezoidal and box-shaped concrete lining. The proposed alignment is located within a fully urbanized area with commercial and light industry businesses in the south and central portions of the project area, as well as both single- and multi-family residences in the northern portion, along the sides of channel. The background research and archival study included a one-half-mile buffer surrounding the project site's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**).

Segments O, P and Q are located along the length of the Coyote Creek flood control channel upstream and downstream of the Santa Ana Freeway (I-5 Freeway). Segments O, P and Q begin at the existing Coyote Creek Bikeway (in the cities of Cerritos and La Palma) where the flood channel divides into north and east forks, running 2.7 miles connecting to another portion of the Coyote Creek Bikeway at La Mirada Boulevard/Malvern Avenue in the cities of Buena Park and La Mirada (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**). The project area is visible on the *Los Alamitos, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼, the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 33; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼, the NE ¼ of the NW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27. The project can also be found on the *Whittier, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼, the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26; as well as *La Habra, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26 (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**).

The proposed alignment of the project includes the construction of a 2.7-mile Class I Bikeway as a component of the OC Loop. This construction would include installation of two pre-fabricated pedestrian bridges; construction of six under-crossings at the Valley View Avenue, Artesia Boulevard, Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) Industrial Lead, South Firestone, I-5 and North Firestone, and BNSF/Metrolink Railway Line bridges; and installation of two at-grade crossings at Knott Avenue and at a potentially non-operational railroad line.

Area of Potential Effect

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**).

1.1.1 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed on February 18, 2020 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to determine if previous cultural resource surveys were conducted. The project site and a one-half-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search as well as a list of interested local tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals. The identified parties were contacted in outreach to Native American tribal organizations. The cultural resources record search was conducted on February 18, 2020 by Mrs. Megan Black Doukakis, M.A., and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Mr. O'Neil on February 6, 2020 with a supplemental survey on August 3, 2021. Mr. O'Neil served as the Principal Investigator, who qualifies as Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**).

1.1.2 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton; the County of Orange; and UEI, Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UEI.

2.0 Background Settings

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of Buena Park is located in the northern portion of Orange County, and the cities of La Mirada and Cerritos are located in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County. All three cities are within the Los Angeles Basin which is an open plain. This region is quite flat with the project site's elevation at approximately 70 feet average mean sea level (AMSL). The region's environment is characterized by a warm-summer Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching 82°F (degrees Fahrenheit) and the average minimum temperature in January at around 66°F. Rainfall is typically less than 14 inches annually (Weatherspark.com, 2020).

The surface geology of the project consists of younger Quaternary Alluvium with older Quaternary Alluvium at the very most northern portion. Both of the deposits are derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Puente Hills to the north from Coyote Creek that is adjacent to almost all of the proposed project area (McLeod, 2020:1).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker, 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson, 2011; Warren, 1984; Jones and Klar, 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that include: the Interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree, 1986) and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan, 1954; True, 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace, 1978; Warren, 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff, 1984; Moratto 1984; Sutton et al., 2007 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base

Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.

- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).

- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series), and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.

- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project lies within the territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family. This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011:179).

The Gabrielino, with the Chumash, were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), Johnson (1962), and McCawley (1996).

According to the recent research, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archaeologists suggest that a Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with a more ancient indigenous people represented by speakers of a Hokan language (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin. Their territory reached east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to the San Joaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted several subsistence strategies, based on gathering, hunting, and fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, exemplified by basket weaving, exhibited an affinity with those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and other ceremonial specialists (Bean and Smith, 1978). Clans owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the clan's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Occasionally several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland groups.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in A.D. 1772. Priests from the mission proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in peripheral contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. However, it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize the territory of aboriginal Californians. Within a few decades, most of the Gabrielino were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reduccion* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the Tongva bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

The Tongva community of *Povuu'nga* was situated about seven miles to the southwest along the San Gabriel River in what is now the City of Long Beach (McCawley, 1996:69-70), near what later became the headquarters of the Rancho Alamitos. This was a prominent village of the Tongva and a major trading center. *Povuu'nga* and the other surrounding villages later contributed converts to Missions San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano. Chester King's map of Takic language speakers' settlements (2017) suggests that the Tongva village of *Jaysobit* was associated with the Rancho Los Coyotes, probably along Coyote Creek approximately one mile north of the project site. Residents of this village appear in both the Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Juan Capistrano baptismal registers (Merriam, 1968: 11, 116, 128, and 135) with a combined contribution of 99 neophytes; this number would have been a fraction of the population during the pre-Contact era. This portion of the Los Angeles Basin, with the nearby San Gabriel River and Coyote Creek, would have provided a rich set of both gathering and hunting resources used by the local indigenous communities. Native American settlement in the immediate area lasted well into the late 19th Century. Two "Indian Camps" are shown on the "Map of Part of Los Angeles County" prepared around 1870 located "…along the present course of Coyote Creek northwest of the modern community of Buena Park" (McCawley, 1996:59). These two camps are also shown on the 1873 map of the Abel Sterns Rancho at

approximately one half to a mile to the northwest and west of the project area (Baker, 1873). These were likely settlements for Tongva and other southern California Indians who worked in the surrounding cattle and agricultural farms. To the northwest of the project site were *Chokiishnga* along the west bank of the San Gabriel River about five miles to the northwest in Santa Fe Springs, and the Native "community of *Huutgna* was also located in this [same] vicinity" (McCawley 1996:58). In the Los Nietos area of Santa Fe Springs, about six miles to the north, was the village of *Naxaaw'nga* which "was lost long ago to a rampaging flood on the San Gabriel River" (McCawley 1996:58), which demonstrates the wide meanderings of this river and extent of its floodplain. The Puente Hills would have provided a rich set of both gathering and hunting resources used by the surrounding indigenous communities.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

The earliest known direct European involvement with the land that became Buena Park, La Mirada, and Cerritos occurred in 1784. It was then that Corporal Manuel Nieto, formerly a member of Don Gaspar de Portolá's 1769/70 expedition through Alta California, successfully petitioned the governor of Alta California, Captain Pedro Fages (the two had served together in the Portolá Expedition) for the right to graze on land that included the Buena Park, La Mirada, and Cerritos area (Strawther, 2012). The Nieto Tract consisted of all the lands between the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers, and from the Whittier Hills to the Pacific Ocean (Bandy and Bandy, 1998:188); a full 300,000 acres for pasturage of his horses and cattle. The extent was protested by Mission San Gabriel and later reduced to a "mere" 167,000 acres, where he and his family lived, grew, built adobe haciendas through Spanish rule and into the Mexican republic. Following 1832, the Rancho Los Nietos was divided into five smaller ranchos and given to Nietos' heirs, each grant still ranging in tens of thousands of acres. The cities of Buena Park, La Mirada, and Cerritos sit on the portion that was carved out of what once was the Rancho Los Coyotes, which had been inherited by Juan Jose Nieto, the eldest son (Bandy and Bandy, 1998:192). Rancho Los Coyotes passed from Nieto ownership in 1840 to Juan Bautista Leandri, an Italian immigrant, and then on to subsequent owners and divided into farms during the American era. The modern towns of Cerritos, La Mirada, Stanton, and Buena Park occupy the lands that were the Rancho Los Coyotes, extending across the Los Angeles and Orange County border.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including its California province, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. The Mission San Gabriel lands were used for the support of the mission and provided for the large population of Tongva Native Americans. The mission lands were held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution. The lands along the coast, however, were open for early settlement by the colonists from New Spain.

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established. Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. The Los Angeles region, which included the future Orange County area through the 19th century, was a part of the "Cow Counties" and had

little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the "Boom of the Eighties" which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke, 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and smaller communities in the region started to form to the west, east, and the south such as Anaheim, Tustin, and Santa Ana, serving as residential and commercial centers for the surrounding farms and orchards on the plains. Portions of the remaining ranchos, especially in the hill terrain, remained used largely for cattle ranching.

2.2.3.2 The American Period to Founding of Buena Park, La Mirada, and Cerritos

The growth of communities in the southeastern part of Los Angeles County initiated a desire for a new county. In 1889, these communities formed Orange County, which included the area that became Buena Park. The areas that would become La Mirada and Cerritos remained part of Los Angeles County. Coyote Creek became the northwestern border for Orange County and southeastern border for Los Angeles County (Armor, 1921).

Buena Park

In 1860, Abel Stearns, a business man from Massachusetts, had acquired Rancho Los Coyotes along with Rancho La Habra, Rancho San Juan Cajón de Santa Ana, Rancho Las Bolsas, Rancho La Bolsa Chica, Rancho Jurupa and Rancho La Sierra (Buena Park History, 2020). Forming what was briefly known as "the Stearns Rancho," these holdings were purchased with the plan to resell portions as large and small tracts to be turned into farms and subdivisions. James A. Whitaker, a wholesale grocer from Chicago, purchased 690 acres of the Stearns Rancho in 1887. Whitaker intended to create a cattle ranch, but Santa Fe Railway officials convinced him a better use of the land would be for a new town (Orange County.net, 2020). There are multiple stories of how Buena Park got its name. It was said that under the Los Coyotes adobe there was a "spring of good water and grass for animals. It has been called 'Plaza Buena' meaning 'good place' or 'good park'." (Chamberlin, 1971:7). The other possibility is that it is named after the eponymous Chicago suburb that the Whitaker family was from (Brigandi, 2006:13).

Buena Park originally gained recognition as a dairy center and the first industry in the city came with the opening of The Lily Creamery in 1889 (OrangeCounty.net, 2019). The Pacific Condensed Milk, Coffee and Canning Co. established the evaporated milk cannery here and it was the first in California (HMdb.org, 2020). The Bixby family owned and operated the factory from 1896 until it closed in 1907. Later the plant was used as a tomato cannery.

Much of the city's financial and physical growth is attributed to the Knott Family. Walter and Cordelia Knott opened a 20-acre berry farm in 1920 and established a roadside stand to sell their produce along Beach Boulevard (VisitBuenaPark.com, 2020). As their business started growing, Cordelia opened a tea room where she served and sold jams and jellies. After hearing about a berry strain that was developed as a cross of blackberries, raspberries and loganberries, Walter Knott sought out the developer, Rudolph Boysen and his berry plants. Knott was able to plant a specimen (VisitBuenaPark.com, 2019) which did well, and he soon expanded the crop. Cordelia soon expanded her tea room by serving biscuits, fried chicken and boysenberry pies. As their popularity grew, Knott developed the Ghost Town with material from his uncle's silver mill and part of the actual Calico

ghost town that he acquired in 1951 (VisitBuenaPark.com, 2020). The city of Buena Park was incorporated in 1953 (OrangeCounty.net, 2020).

Cerritos

As in Buena Park, the area that would become the City of Cerritos focused on dairy farming through the late 19th century and into the early 20th century. Originally part of Artesia in Rancho Los Coyotes, Cerritos sought autonomy in the 1950s. On the southeastern side of Coyote Creek, the city that would become La Palma incorporated under the name Dairyland and Cypress incorporated under the name Dairy City. Following the trend of the area, the City of Cerritos incorporated under the name Dairy Valley in 1956 (Cenovich, 1995).

In the early 1960s, two large freeways were built through the area, Coyote Creek and the San Gabriel River were undergoing flood control construction, and some parts of the city were re-zoned for development. With this urbanization, many dairy farms were displaced, and the industry decreased. In 1967, the City of Dairy Valley changed its name to the City of Cerritos. Despite having been part of Rancho Los Coyotes, the city took its name from the nearby Cerritos College which, in turn, had taken its name from Rancho Los Cerritos (Cenovich, 1995).

La Mirada

In 1888, Andrew McNally, co-founder of the Rand McNally Publishing Company, purchased 2,300 acres from the Abel Stearns Rancho Trust in Los Angeles County and became the last private owner of Rancho Los Coyotes. McNally sold a few 20 acre parcels to ranchers while the rest of the land was used for the Windermere Ranch (City of La Mirada, 2020). In its heyday the Windermere Ranch had six hundred acres of olive trees and produced 15% of California's olive oil supply, and two hundred acres of lemon trees, as well as alfalfa, grapefruit, and oranges (Discover La Mirada, 2020).

The area continued to be used for ranches and agriculture until World War II. In 1953, then owner William "Bill" Neff sold 2,218 acres to the Pioneer Land and Realty Company of Los Angeles which rapidly constructed 7,800 residences on the land by 1956 (City of La Mirada, 2020). La Mirada was slated to be one of the nation's first pre-planned cities, and the post-war population boom of the 1950s brought families to these residences (Discover La Mirada, 2020).

The City of La Mirada was incorporated in 1960 under the name Mirada Hills. The city's name was converted to La Mirada after a proposition in the November 1960 elections passed (City of La Mirada, 2020). By this time, the population had grown to 19,455 residents and contained 7.9 square miles (Discover La Mirada, 2020).

Coyote Creek

Coyote Creek is a tributary of the San Gabriel River Watershed which receives drainage from Los Angeles County and originates in the San Gabriel Mountains (California Waterboards, 2020). Coyote Creek originates in the hills of La Habra and empties in Seal Beach. Before flood control infrastructure was installed, the project area was known for flooding, and Coyote Creek regularly overflowed into the Hawaiian Gardens area (Cenovich, 1995).

In 1915, California adopted the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act, establishing the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, after a disastrous regional flood in 1914. This act authorized the

construction of flood control infrastructure throughout the county, much of which finished construction in 1937, one year before another large flood in 1938 (LACDPW, 2020; KCET, 2020). A history of floods from the surrounding tributaries of Coyote Creek necessitated flood control infrastructure in the project area, which was built during the 1930s and into the 1960s. This included dams, reservoirs, and encasing the streams of the Coyote Creek watershed in concrete channels (Cenovich, 1995).

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Historic aerial maps for the area, the earliest dating to 1952, show that the project site continued to be used for farming through the 1950s (NETROnline, 2020). Oil tanks are visible in the aerials from 1953 to 1972, and imprints from the tanks are visible in the 1994 aerial (NETROnline, 2020). The Santa Ana Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and the San Diego Branch of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad can be seen in all available aerials (NETROnline, 2020). By 1963, the Interstate 5 (I-5) Freeway had been constructed, and Coyote Creek had been encased in a concrete channel (NETROnline, 2020). Although much of the surrounding land is still agricultural in the 1963 aerial, structures can be seen where the I-5 Freeway intersects Coyote Creek, and residential development is visible in the City of Buena Park (NETROnline, 2020). By 1972, the entire area had been developed for commercial and residential use (NETROnline, 2020).

Topographic maps are also available for the project area with the earliest in 1896 (USGS, 1896). The 1896 through 1902 topographic maps do not show any buildings present on or near the immediate project area aside from the two railroads (USGS, 1896, 1899, 1902). In the 1923 topographic map, oil tanks for the "Standard Oil Co. Pumping Station" are visible to the north-northwest of the project site (USGS, 1923). In the 1942 through 1945 maps, buildings are present near the southwest end of the project site (USGS, 1942, 1945). By the time of the 1964 and 1965 maps, the immediate project area has been fully developed and multiple structures are present along the I-5 Freeway (USGS, 1965).

3.0 Research Methods

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a search of their SLF was requested from the NAHC, as well as a list of local Native American groups and individuals for outreach. Finally, a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire project site was conducted.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search to identify cultural resources on or near the project site was completed by Megan Black Doukakis at the SCCIC on February 18, 2020. The local CHRIS facility for Orange County, maintained at the SCCIC, was also reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports for the area.

The official records and maps were searched and reviewed for cultural resources and surveys in Orange County, National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012); and the California Register of Historical Resources (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile buffer zone from the project's footprint (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the proposed project.

3.2 Field Survey

On February 6, 2020 and August 3, 2021, archaeologist Stephen O'Neil visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey, during which the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On January 28, 2020, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF, and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The NAHC replied on February 11, 2020 with a letter dated the same day reporting on the SLF search findings and a list of five individuals to contact representing five tribal organizations. Letters to local tribes were sent on February 17, 2020 to all of the tribal organizations and individuals listed in the NAHC February 11, 2020 letter (**Attachment C**).

4.0 Findings

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that two cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the half-mile buffer zone but outside the project boundary there have been four recorded historic-era cultural resources, one of which includes possible paleontological resources; there have been no prehistoric sources recorded here. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes the resources found within the half-mile buffer zone and within the project site boundary.

The two historic cultural resources found within the project site boundary are segments of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway. These segments run southeast to northwest across the Los Angeles and Orange County border, resulting in both a Los Angeles and Orange County site number. The project site is located along the county border with the Union Pacific Railroad (19-186110/30-176630) intersecting Segment P and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (19-186804/30-176663) intersecting Segment Q (Ashkar, 1999; Ballester and Tang, 2002).

The Union Pacific Railroad site (19-186110/30-176630) intersects Segment P in Los Angeles County. This portion of the Union Pacific Railroad has been evaluated and determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing. It was not assessed for eligibility under the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Ashkar, 1999).

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway (19-186804/30-176663) intersects Segment Q in Orange County. This segment of the BNSF Railway has been evaluated for the NRHP and determined to not meet the criteria to qualify. It was not assessed for eligibility under the CRHR (Ballester and Tang, 2002).

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
19-186110 / 30-176630	S. Ashkar	1999	Historic	Segment of the Union Pacific Railroad.
19-186804 / 30-176663	Daniel Ballester and Bai "Tom" Tang	2002	Historic	Segment of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway
19-187549	Scott M. Hudlow	2006	Historic	Historic two-story KFI transmitter building.
30-120020	Unknown	Unknown	Historic / Paleontological	Two privies, historic trash pits, and possible segments of the La Habra fossil bearing.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the SCCIC, there have been 20 previous cultural resource studies within a half-mile buffer of the project site (**Table 4.1-2**) (see **Attachment D**). Ten of these studies are

located outside of the project boundary while ten of them, LA-07871/OR-03298, LA-03356/OR-00814, LA-07844/OR-03276, LA-08255/OR-03373, and LA-04834/OR-02094, intersected the project site itself. The ten studies within the project site concerned potential placement of wireless facilities, Metrolink improvements, or I-5 Santa Ana Freeway improvements and had linear study areas. These study areas intersect Segments P and Q along the Los Angeles County and Orange County border, resulting in both Los Angeles County and Orange County report numbers for each study.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-03356/ OR-00814	Romani, John F.	1982	Archaeological Survey Report for the Route I-5 Santa Ana Transportation Corridor Route 405 in Orange County to Route 605 in Los Angeles County P.m. 21.30/44.38 0.00/6.385	NA
LA-03371	Maki, Mary K.	1996	Negative Phase I Archaeological Survey of 3.4 Acres West of Trojan Way Street From Desman Road to Firestone Boulevard, City of La Mirada, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-04152	Mason, Roger D. and Wayne H. Bonner	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La-316-03 City of La Mirada, California	NA
LA-04834/ OR-02094	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties	19-186110, 19-186111, 30-176630
LA-05199	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 083-02 Los Angeles County, Ca	NA
LA-06174	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 083-02 Los Angeles County, Ca	NA
LA-07730	Hudlow, Scott M.	2006	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for KFI Tower Project, City of La Mirada, California	19-187549
LA-07844/ OR-03276	Kane, Diane	1998	Historic Architectural Survey Report for I-5 HOV Lane Improvement Project	

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-07871 / OR-03298	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Teresa Woodard	2003	Historical Resource Compliance Report – Third Main Track and Grade Separation Project Hobart (mp 148.9) to Basta (mp 163.3), BNSF/Metrolink East-west Main Line Railroad Track, Vernon to Fullerton, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	19-186753, 19-186754, 19-186755, 19-186756, 19-186757, 19-186758, 19-186759, 19-186760, 19-186761, 19-186762, 19-186763, 19-186764, 19-186765, 19-186766, 19-186767, 19-186768, 19-186769, 19-186770, 19-186771, 19-186772, 19-186773, 19-186774, 19-186775, 19-186776, 19-186777, 19-186778, 19-186779, 19-186780, 19-186781, 19-186782, 19-186783, 19-186784, 19-186785, 19-186786, 19-186787, 19-186788, 19-186789, 19-186790, 19-186791, 19-186792, 19-186793, 19-186794, 19-186795, 19-186796, 19-186797, 19-186798, 19-186799, 19-186800, 19-186801, 19-186804, 30-176663

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-08255 / OR-03373	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	NA
LA-09117	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA0858D (Messe, Inc.), 16404 Knott Avenue, La Mirada, Los Angeles County, California	19-186804, 19-187549
LA-11498	Meyer, Donna	2011	Section 106 Consultation for Installation of Communications Equipment for Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, La Mirada, Los Angeles County	NA
OR-00121	Desautels, Roger J.	1976	Archaeological Survey Report on a Parcel of Land Located in the City of La Palma, Orange County	NA
OR-00424	Desautels, Roger J.	1979	Cultural Resources Report on an Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Records Search and Survey of Approximately 3 Acres of Property Located in Buena Park, California	NA
OR-01671	Mason, Roger D.	1997	Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility Cm 085-04, in the City of La Palma, California	NA
OR-02608	Duke, Curt	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Cm 085-04 Orange County, California	NA
OR-02609	Duke, Curt	2003	Request for SHPO Review of FCC Undertaking 5600 Fresca Dr., La Palma, California	NA
OR-02793	Bonner, Wayne H.	2001	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility OG54XC458A (Gordon Square Shopping Center), 5301 Beach Blvd., Buena Park, Orange County, California	NA
OR-02806	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 13018a Orange County, California	NA

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
OR-03045	Demcak, Carol R.	2005	Report of Archaeological Assessment for Beach Boulevard/Malvern Avenue Intersection Improvement, City of Buena Park, California	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On January 28, 2020, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email and facsimile notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received February 11, 2020, at the office of UEI from Mr. Steven Quinn, Associate Governmental Program Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." (See **Attachment C**.)

UEI prepared letters to each of the five tribal contacts representing five tribal organizations describing the project and a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On February 17, 2020, Mr. O'Neil mailed the letters with accompanying maps to all five tribal contacts, and also emailed identical letters and maps to each of the five tribal contacts for which email addresses were known, as well as sending facsimiles on February 17, 2020 to the two tribes with facsimile capability. There have been no responses to the letters and emails to date.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted on April 2, 2020, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the five tribal contacts who had not responded to UEI mailing and email. Four telephone calls were placed with no answer and so messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Chairperson Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Mr. Charles Alvarez of the Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe; Chairperson Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño-Tongva Tribe; and Chairperson Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. There have been no responses to date of the preparation of this report from these individuals.

During the telephone calls of April 2, 2020, Chairperson Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council asked for us to resend the material to his email and if we do not receive a response then they have no concerns with the project. There have been no further responses from this tribe to date (see **Attachment C**).

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A cultural resources pedestrian survey was conducted along the proposed alignment (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**) on February 6, 2020 by Mr. Stephen O'Neil, followed by a supplemental survey on August 3, 2021. The survey consisted of walking, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface and landscaped areas of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Access to the channel is limited to gates at several of the road crossings, which are generally locked. On the day the cultural resources survey was conducted, Mr. Camden

Cabrinha and his crew were conducting their engineering survey of portions of the channel for the OC Loop Project along the entire project length and provided gate access at several points.

Survey of the ground surface was conducted in linear and opportunistic manner; walking transects over the north and west channel embankment above the channel itself. The embankment ranged from approximately 20 to 60 feet wide with an asphalt road approximately ten feet wide along the channel-side edge. The asphalt road was occasionally well maintained, but frequently was not and was more gravely in constitution. There was a boundary chain-link fence along the entire boundary line on the north/west side. The embankment from the road to the fence was sometimes level, and occasionally sloped up to the fence, and ranged from ten feet to 55 feet beyond the road. This open area was consistently devoid of vegetation.

The survey started at the southern end of Segment O (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**, western red portion), where the main Coyote Creek Channel is joined by the North Fork – Coyote Creek. A pedestrian bridge would be built across the North Fork to the main channel side (**Figure 4.3-1**). The west side of the channel was walked northward, observing commercial buildings adjacent to the embankment up to the Valley View Avenue bridge crossing the channel (**Figure 4.3-2**) where there would be a bicycle trail undercrossing. Markings on this bridge provided its Caltrans identification number B1658. The transect was continued eastward. Structures lining the channel boundary between Valley View Avenue and the end of Segment O at Artesia Boulevard are industrial and commercial businesses, including large warehouse structures (**Figure 4.3-3**) on both sides of the creek.

The Artesia Boulevard bridge (**Figure 4.3-4**), at the south end of Segment P (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**, central green portion) was originally to have a bicycle trail undercrossing. Markings on this bridge provided its Caltrans identification number 3145. This design was reconfigured in July 2021 and changed to a tunnel underneath Artesia Boulevard itself immediately west of the channel bridge, and so this surface area was surveyed on August 34, 2021. While continuing the survey transect along the narrow, concrete walkway under the bridge, a small encampment (representing one or two residents) was observed (**Figure 4.3-5**). The transect was continued northeastward along the channel embankment until it reached an oil pipeline crossing and the adjacent Union Pacific Railroad bridge crossing, both of which block transit along the channel embankment (**Figure 4.3-6** and **Figure 4.3-7**). At this point there would be a bicycle trail undercrossing (or alternatively a pedestrian/cyclist truss bridge); however, at present there is no flat embankment between the pipeline and railroad, and one has to go up to the railroad crossing level and cross the railroad tracks, and then go back down to the level of the embankment on the north side (railroad bridges had no Caltrans identification number). Walking over this railroad crossing, a medium-sized encampment of approximately five makeshift lodging structures was observed at the northern corner of the crossing (**Figure 4.3-8**); no one appeared to be home at the time.

Within approximately 425 feet to the north of the railroad bridge the S. Firestone Boulevard bridge crosses the Coyote Creek Channel (**Figure 4.3-9**). This road lies adjacent and parallel to the Santa Ana/I-5 Freeway on the south side of the freeway, with N. Firestone Boulevard adjacent to the freeway on the north side. These three bridges would have a single bicycle trail undercrossing them all. Markings on the S. Firestone Boulevard bridge indicate that it was built in 1950, and provided its Caltrans identification number B1011. Due to active construction on the interface between the S. Firestone Boulevard bridge and the I-5 Freeway (**Figure 4.3-10**) at the time of the survey, it was not possible to continue the survey along the channel embankment below these three bridges or to look for markings indicating the year of construction or designation for the freeway bridge.

Starting at the southeast corner of N. Firestone Boulevard and Trojan Way, there is access to the channel embankment which here turns eastward. Along both sides of the channel boundary fence there are industrial buildings, including warehouses (**Figure 4.3-11**). Section P continues east to the Knott Avenue bridge crossing the channel (**Figure 4.3-12**). At this point the bicycle trail would proceed up to street level where it would cross Knott Avenue on the north side of the bridge and then go back down to the level of the embankment on the east side. Markings on this bridge provided its Caltrans identification number B1657.

The pedestrian survey continued on to Segment Q (see **Attachment A, Figure 2**, eastern purple portion), which starts at the Knott Avenue bridge. Beyond Knott Avenue within approximately 425 feet there is a small railroad line that crosses the channel (**Figure 4.3-13)**. At this point the bicycle trail would proceed up to street elevation where it would cross the railroad bridge on the north side of the bridge and then go back down to the level of the embankment on the east side. The survey continued along the west channel embankment as the channel turns to the northeast. In this area, while commercial buildings still line the west side of the channel fencing, there were single-family residences on the east side of the channel (**Figure 4.3-14**). The BNSF railroad bridge crosses the channel on this stretch (**Figure 4.3-15**) where the bicycle trail would use an undercrossing; at this point on the east side of the channel there is a single large commercial building. Approximately 450 feet to the north of the railroad bridge the channel is crossed by Stage Road (**Figure 4.3-16**). Just before the street bridge the bicycle trail would cross to the east side of the channel on a proposed pedestrian bridge. The trail would use an undercrossing at the Stage Road bridge and then continue on to the La Mirada Boulevard bridge over the channel (**Figure 4.3-17**). Between Stage Road and La Mirada Boulevard both embankments are wide with an intensively landscaped patch at the west embankment's edge of shrubs and trees probably reflecting the activity of the adjacent residential lot, and trees line the boundary on the east embankment. The Stage Road and La Mirada Boulevard bridges did not have identifiable identification numbers.

Due to bike path design changes for the project in Segment Q in July 2021 that reconfigure the bike path bridge crossing from the west bank to the east bank of Coyote Creek Channel from starting north of Stage Road, the bike path bridge is proposed to start just south of the BNSF railroad bridge. Therefore, a supplemental pedestrian survey was conducted August 3, 2021. The north side of the Coyote Creek Channel where the bike path bridge will start contains large a warehouse and an industrial building as well as a parcel belonging to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, which contains open space with native shrubs, palm trees and invasive annuals adjacent to the railroad line (**Figure 4.3-18**). On the east bank of Coyote Creek Channel across from where the bike path bridge will start immediately south of the BNSF rail bridge are single family homes; between the BNSF rail bridge and Stage Road are industrial buildings containing several commercial businesses; to the north of Stage Road an apartment complex borders the east Channel bank where the new bike path configuration passes (**Figure 4.3-19**). Beyond that point the bike path uses the same segment of the east bank that was previously surveyed.

The trail would leave the channel embankment at La Mirada Boulevard, entering the sidewalk along the east-bound lane of the street. Along the sidewalk there is ornamental landscaping in a flowerbed between the street and a large retail building (**Figure 4.3-20**). The bike trail would cross La Mirada Boulevard to the north side of this street at a signaled intersection for a shopping center on opposite sides of the street, and then continue on the sidewalk westward to the existing bicycle trail along the Coyote Creek Channel's east embankment. This is the northern terminus of Segment Q.

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and any previously unrecorded historic cultural resources. Photographs of the project site were taken during the cultural resources survey to document the observations.

Figure 4.3-1
START OF SEGMENT O AT NORTH-FORK OF COYOTE CREEK CHANNEL; VIEW TO THE NORTHWEST

Figure 4.3-2
WEST CHANNEL EMBANKMENT BETWEEN THE NORTH FORK AND VALLEY VIEW AVENUE BRIDGE; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-3
COYOTE CREEK CHANNEL EMBANKMENT BETWEEN VALLEY VIEW AVENUE AND ARTESIA BOULEVARD; VIEW TO THE EAST

Figure 4.3-4
ARTESIA BOULEVARD BRIDGE; VIEW TO THE EAST

Figure 4.3-5
HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT UNDER ARTESIA BOULEVARD BRIDGE; VIEW TO THE WEST

Figure 4.3-6
OIL PIPELINE AND RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE CHANNEL IN SEGMENT P; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-7
RAILROAD BRIDGE AND OIL PIPELINE OVER COYOTE CREEK CHANNEL; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST

Figure 4.3-8
LARGE HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT AT RAILROAD BRIDGE, SOUTH OF S. FIRESTONE BOULEVARD; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-9
S. FIRESTONE BOULEVARD BRIDGE CROSSING THE CHANNEL; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-10
CONSTRUCTION WORK ALONG THE CHANNEL BETWEEN S. FIRESTONE BLVD., THE SANTA ANA FREEWAY, AND N. FIRESTONE BLVD.; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-11
WEST CHANNEL EMBANKMENT WITH COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS ON BOTH SIDES, NORTH OF THE SANTA ANA FREEWAY; VIEW TO THE EAST

Figure 4.3-12
KNOTT AVENUE BRIDGE OVER THE CHANNEL; VIEW TO THE EAST

Figure 4.3-13
RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE CHANNEL, EAST OF KNOTT AVENUE; VIEW TO THE EAST

Figure 4.3-14
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS ON THE WEST SIDE AND RESIDENTIAL ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CHANNEL; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-15
RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE CHANNEL SOUTH OF STAGE ROAD; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-16
STAGE ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE COYOTE CREEK CHANNEL; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-17
LANDSCAPING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL EMBANKMENTS WITH LA MIRADA BOULEVARD BRIDGE IN BACKGROUND; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-18
APARTMENT COMPLEX ALONG EAST SIDE OF CHANNEL ALONG PROPOSED BIKE TRAIL NORTH OF STAGE ROAD; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-19
COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND OPEN SPACE ON WEST CHANNEL BANK SOUTH OF BNSF RAIL BRIDGE ALONG PROPOSED BIKE TRAIL BRIDGE; VIEW TO THE SOUTHWEST

Figure 4.3-20
ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPING ALONG PROPOSED BIKE TRAIL BESIDE LA MIRADA BOULEVARD; VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST

5.0 Management Considerations

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

The Union Pacific Railroad (19-186110/30-176630) intersects Segment P in Los Angeles County. This segment of the Union Pacific Railroad was evaluated and determined to be eligible for the NRHP listing; it was not assessed for eligibility under the CRHR (Ashkar, 1999). The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (19-186804/30-176663) intersects Segment Q in Orange County. This segment of the Union Pacific Railroad was evaluated for the NRHP and determined to not meet the criteria to qualify; it was not assessed for eligibility under the CRHR (Ballester and Tang, 2002).

No other CRHR or NRHP resources are located within the project boundary or adjacent to the project. The two railroads and their bridges over Coyote Creek Channel would not be directly impacted by the project. No other cultural resources would be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist monitor should be called to assess the finds.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian field survey of the project. The potential for subsurface cultural deposits is also minimal.

Five Native American tribes were contacted by mail, email and telephone. None of the five tribes responded to the contacts and thus provided no information on potential concerns about the project or the potential for tribal cultural resources in the project site or surroundings area. (See Section 4.2 and **Attachment C**).

The results of the pedestrian assessment indicate no impacts to prehistoric or historical resources are anticipated during project construction. The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. Soil along the Coyote Creek Channel is entirely light grey sandy alluvium which has been extensively graded, with any remaining natural banks cut-and-filled by the early 1960s to allow the complete concrete channelization of the creek along the entire length of the project boundary. The only potentially native soil remaining might be found in landscaping at the extreme northern point of the project where the channel crosses South La Mirada Boulevard/Malvern Avenue, along the partial block of Malvern Avenue east of the creek, and this has been heavily disturbed due to road and utility line work and intensive ornamental landscaping. Therefore, it is not recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted during subsurface ground construction work.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work would halt in that area and the Orange County Coroner would be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner would determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they would contact the NAHC. The NAHC would be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who would make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD would make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

7.0 References

Armor, Samuel
1921 *History of Orange County, California: with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County who Have Been Identified with its Earliest Growth and Development from the Early Days to the Present, Part 1*. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, California.

Baker, Geo
1873 Map of a portion of Los Angeles County showing the Abel Stearns' ranches: La Habra, Los Coyotes, San Juan Cajon, Las Bolsas, La Bolsa Chica. Online Archive of California. https://oac.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb2n39p1js/?brand=oac4. Accessed March 10, 2020.

Bandy, Marcy, and Maurice Bandy
1998 *Saddleback Ancestors: Rancho Families of Orange County, California*. Revised Edition. Orange County Genealogical Society, Orange, California.

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino. In Handbook of North American Indians, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, vol. 8, *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Brigandi, Phil
2006 *Orange County Place Names A To Z*. Sunbelt Publications, Inc., San Diego, California.

BuenaParkHistory.org
2020 History. Buena Park Historical Society. http://www.buenaparkhistory.org/wp/history/. Accessed February 24, 2020.

California Waterboards
2020 San Gabriel River Watershed. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/regional_program/Water_Quality_and_Watersheds/san_gabriel_river_watershed/summary.shtml. Accessed February 24, 2020.

Cenovich, Marilyn
1995 The Story of Cerritos: A History in Progress. http://menu.ci.cerritos.ca.us/collections/local_history/cl_lhStory.htm. Accessed February 24, 2020.

Chamberlain, H. A.
1971 *The Picture Story of Buena Park*. Buena Park: City Council and Historical Society of Buena Park.

Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry Kona Chartkoff
1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

City of La Mirada
2020 History of La Mirada. https://www.cityoflamirada.org/about-us/history. Retrieved February 25, 2020.

Discover La Mirada
2020 La Mirada Historical Timeline. http://www.discoverlamirada.com/history/. Retrieved February 25, 2020.

Dumke, Glenn S.
1944 *The Boom of the Eighties*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Engelhardt, Zephryn, O.F.M.
1931 *San Gabriel Mission and the Beginnings of Los Angeles*. Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago.

Golla, Victor
2007 Linguistic Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 71–82. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Howard, W. J., and L. M. Raab
1993 Olivella Grooved Rectangle Beads as Evidence of an Early Period Southern California Channel Island Interaction Sphere. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 29(3):1-11.

HMdb.org
2019 Site of Lily Creamery. The Historical Marker Database. https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=49986. Accessed February 24, 2020.

KCET
2020 The Other River that Defined L.A.: The San Gabriel River in the 20th Century. https://www.kcet.org/shows/departures/the-other-river-that-defined-la-the-san-gabriel-river-in-the-20th-century. Accessed February 24, 2020.

King, Chester
2017 Takic settlements listed in Franciscan Mission Registers. MS in possession of the author.

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

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW)
2020 Los Angeles County Flood Control District, 100 Years. https://dpw.lacounty.gov/LACFCD/web/. Accessed February 24, 2020.

McCawley, William
1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Banning, California/Ballena Press, Novato, California.

McLeod, Samuel A.
2020 Letter to Stephen O'Neil "Re: Paleontological Records Search for the proposed Orange County Loop Segments O, P and Q Project, UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7034, in the Cities of Cerritos, La Mirada, and Buena Park, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, project area." Vertebrate Paleontology Section, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. Dated 13 February 2020.

Merriam, C. Hart
1968 Village Names of Twelve California Mission Records. *University of California Archaeological Survey Report* 74. Berkeley.

NETR Online
2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity, taken in 1952, 1953, 1954, 1963, 1972, 1994, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. http://www.historicaerials.com. Accessed February 24, 2020.

OrangeCounty.net
2020 City Guide-Buena Park. History of Buena Park. https://www.orangecounty.net/cities/BuenaPark_history.html. Accessed February 24, 2020.

Porcasi, Judith F.
1998 Middle Holocene Ceramic Technology on the Southern California Coast: New Evidence from Little Harbor, Santa Catalina Island. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20:270-284.

Strawther, Larry
2012 *A Brief History of Los Alamitos and Rossmoor*. The History Press, Charleston, South Carolina.

Sutton, Mark Q., Mark E. Basgall, Jill K. Gardner, and Mark W. Allen
2007 Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 229-257. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

True, Delbert L.
1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3):255-263.

1970 Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. *Archaeological Survey Monographs 1*. University of California, Los Angeles.

VisitBuenaPark.com
2020 History of Buena Park, California. https://www.visitbuenapark.com/p/tools/about-us/history-of-buena-park/history. Accessed February 24, 2020.

Wallace, William J.
1978 Post-Pleistocene Archeology, 9,000 to 2,000 BC. In Handbook of North American Indians, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, vol. 8, *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 25-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.
1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptations on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in Western United States*, Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.), pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*, pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Weather Spark
2020 Average Weather in Buena Park. https://weatherspark.com/y/1831/Average-Weather-in-Buena-Park-California-United-States-Year-Round. Accessed February 25, 2020.

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

1896 *Downey, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1899 *Downey, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1902 *Downey, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1923 *Artesia, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1925 *Artesia, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1935 *Los Alamitos, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1942 *Downey, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1943 *Downey, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1945 *Artesia, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1949 *Los Alamitos, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1949 *Whittier, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1951 *Whittier, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1964 *Los Alamitos, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1965 *Whittier, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1972 *Los Alamitos, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1972 *Whittier, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1974 *Los Alamitos, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1974 *Whittier, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1981 *Los Alamitos, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

1981 *Whittier, Calif*. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

Figure 1
PROJECT REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Figure 2
PROJECT STUDY AREA

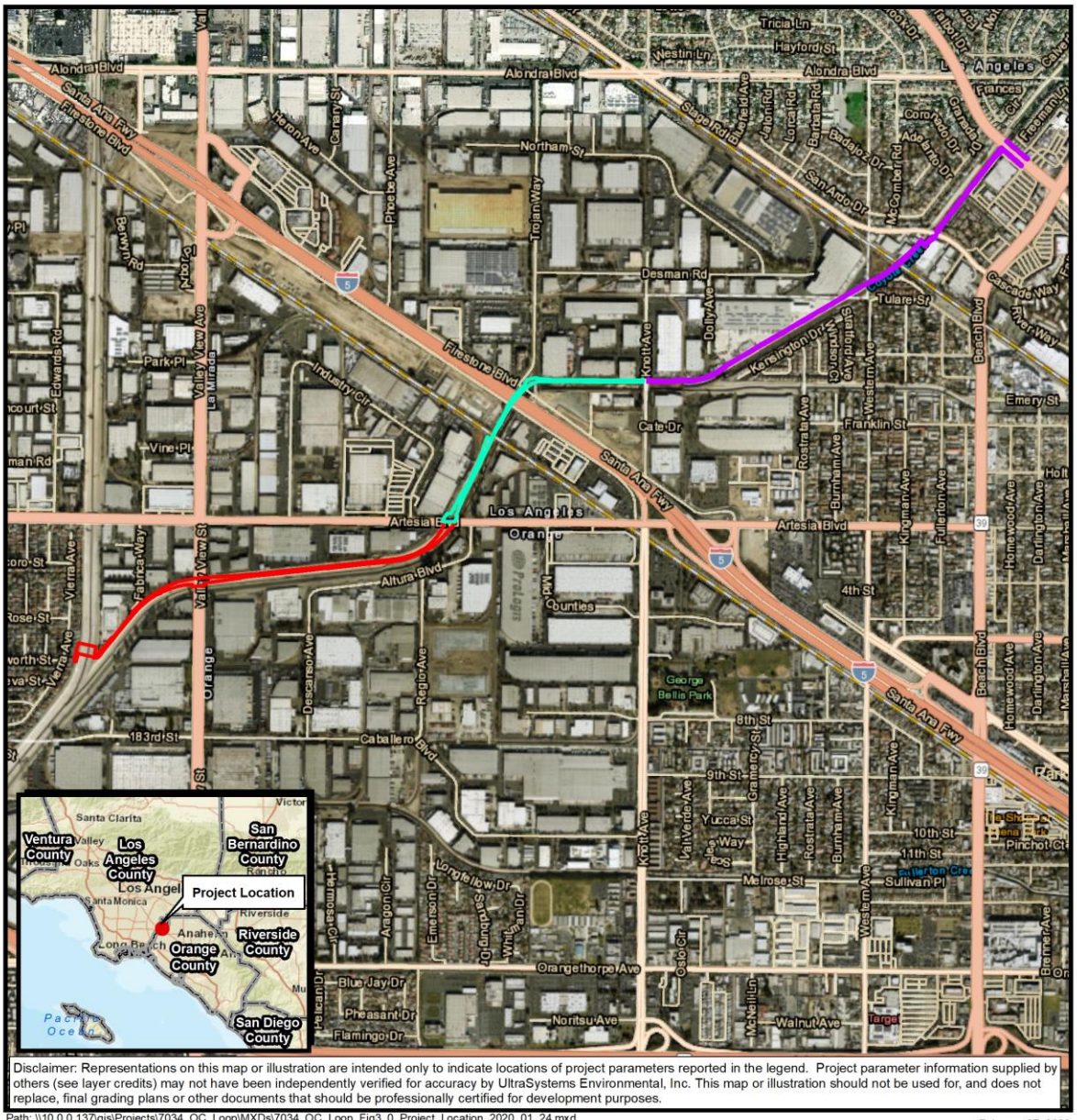
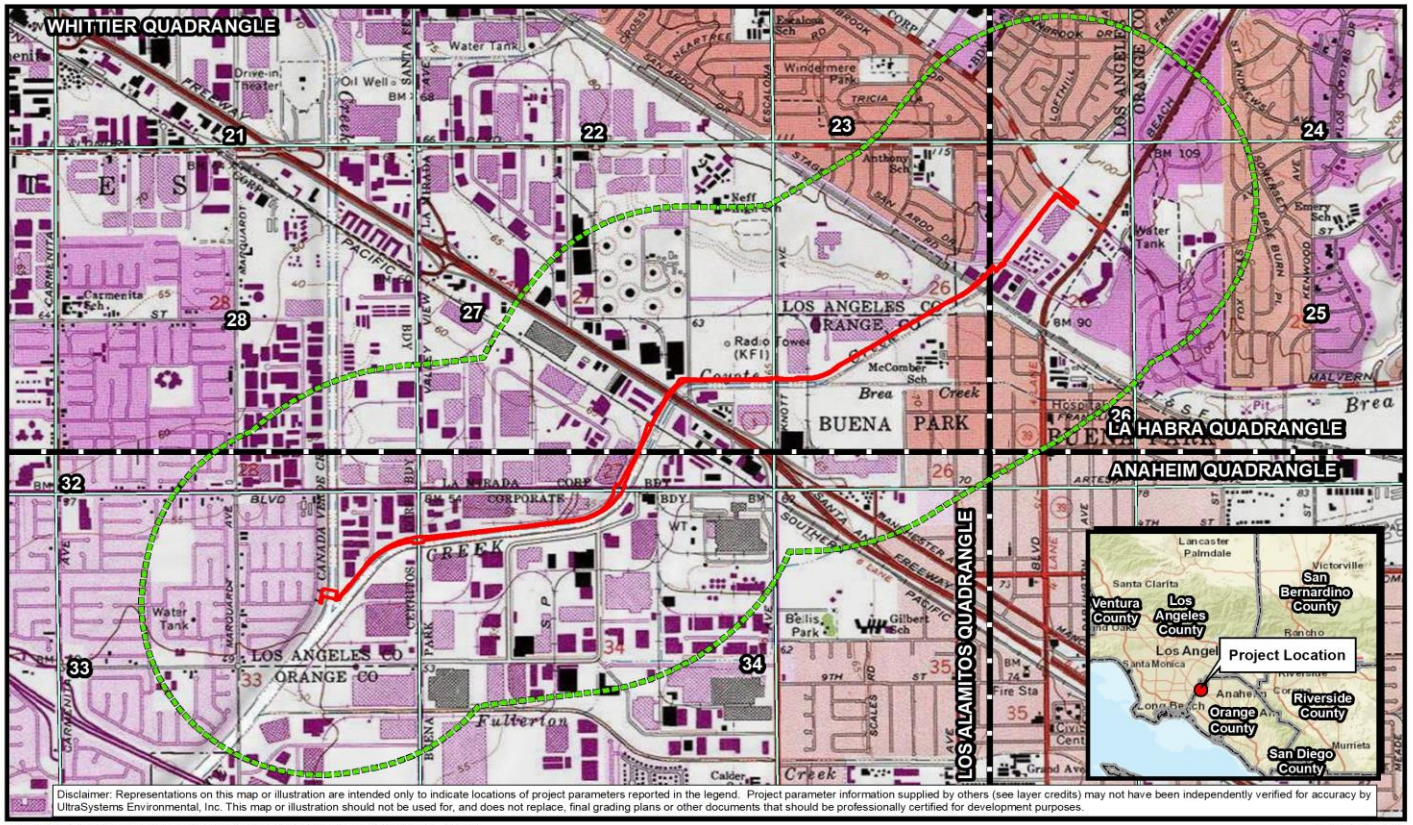


Figure 3
USGS TOPO MAP OF PROJECT STUDY AREA



Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7034_OC_Loop\MXDs\7034_OC_Loop_Cul_Topo_2020_01_27.mxd February 05, 2020
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community,
Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; CA Dept. of Conservation, 2011; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2020

Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Section Boundary

OC Loop Segments O, P, and Q
Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: La Habra, Los Alamitos, Whittier
Township: 3S Range: 11W
Sections 26, 27, 33, 34

UltraSystems

ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013–2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011–2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an $800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, "Unearthing Mallorca's Past" archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: $357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: $2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center–South; Imperial Solar Energy Center–West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: $3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project, directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: $3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an $800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: $2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Lisa Ahn, B.A.

Archaeological Assistant

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Lisa Ahn has over three years of archaeological experience in California. She has conducted pedestrian archaeological surveys, test and full-scale excavations, and archaeological monitoring. She has extensive experience in the curation of archaeological materials in compliance with NAGPRA, state and federal historic preservation laws, and best practices. Lisa Ahn also has experience with the California Historical Resources Information System, Phase I and II Cultural Resource Inventories, ISMNDs, ICRMPs, EIR documents and project proposals.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Historic Brochures/Signage for Naval Air Station North Island (NASNI), NAVFAC SW, Coronado, California

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with the design and production of information panels and a brochure that describes and illustrates the installation's cultural resource program or related theme. Lisa Ahn contributed to the production of professional, interpretive signs related to a cultural resource theme as identified in the Task Order, suitable for public display. An informational brochure was produced, along with two sets of informational panels on the military history of Rockwell Field and NAS North Island.

Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for Los Alamitos High School Multi-Story STEMS Building Project IS/MND, Los Alamitos, California

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with providing historical and archaeological cultural services in support of an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the construction of a multi-story building. Lisa Ahn assisted in an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e. 50 years or older).

Archaeological Survey Report for the City of Fontana Safe Routes to School Project, Fontana, California

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with providing historical and archaeological cultural services for the City of Fontana's Pedestrian Improvements Project. Lisa Ahn assisted in conducting research through the California Historical Resources Information System at the South Central Coastal Information Center. This information was incorporated into the Archaeological Survey Report.

Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for North County ITS Palmdale Extension Project IS/MND, Palmdale, California

UltraSystems Environmental Inc. was tasked with providing historical and archaeological cultural services in support of an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the installation of fiber optic infrastructure and traffic upgrades. Lisa Ahn assisted in research and technical writing for the Cultural Resource Inventory letter report.

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION RECORDS SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS

UltraSystems
environmental•management•planning

January 28, 2020

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project, in the Cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7034.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by GHD Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of 2.7 miles of OC Loop Segments O, P and Q for continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County. I am requesting a Native American contact list of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed Project would include the construction of 2.7 miles of continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians along the Los Coyotes Creek. The project begins in Segment O where the existing bikeway along Coyote Creek turns north along the North Fork of the channel and ends in Segment Q at La Mirada Blvd. Several architectural elements will be added including several pedestrian/bike bridge and pathways undercrossings at roads and railroad corridors.

The Project is located in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, and is specifically located along the Los Coyotes Creek from the conjunction of the Los Coyotes Creek and the La Canada Verde Creek in the west to where the Los Coyotes Creek meets La Mirada Blvd in the east. The project can be found on the *Los Alamitos, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼, the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 33; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼, the NE ¼ of the NW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27. The project can also be found of the *Whittier, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼, the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26; as well as *La Habra, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26. The Project site is located in a fully urbanized area with single family residences, commercial businesses in all directions. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

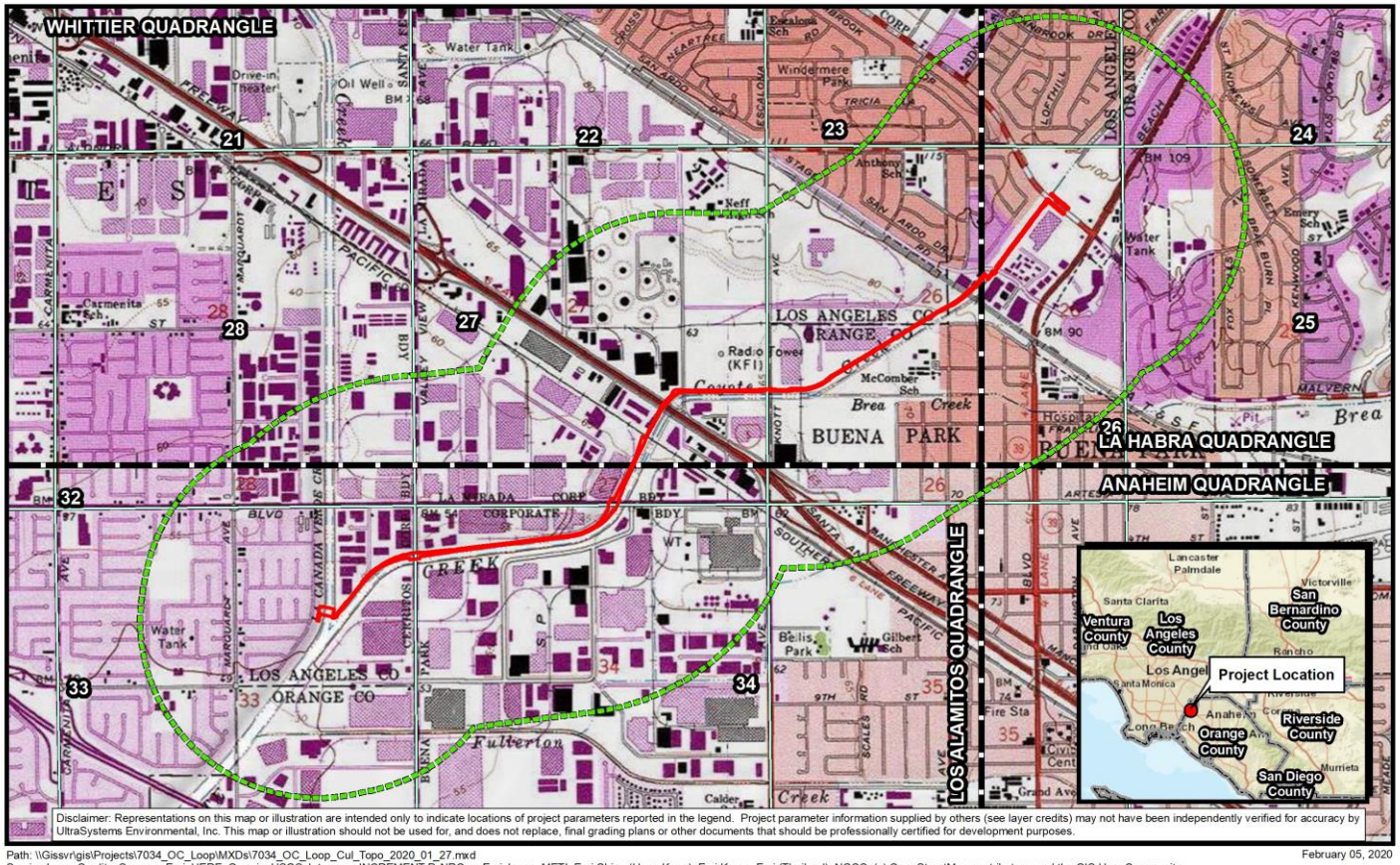
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7034_OC_Loop\MXDs\7034_OC_Loop_Cul_Topo_2020_01_27.mxd
February 05, 2020
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community,
Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed; CA Dept. of Conservation, 2011; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2020

Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Section Boundary

OC Loop Segments O, P, and Q

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: La Habra, Los Alamitos, Whittier
Township: 3S Range: 11W
Sections 26, 27, 33, 34

UltraSystems

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

February 11, 2020

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and G Project, Orange County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
2/11/2020

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project, Orange County.

PROJ-2020-000719 02/11/2020 07:48 AM 1 of 1

UltraSystems

February 17, 2020

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project, in the Cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7034.

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by GHD Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of 2.7 miles of OC Loop Segments O, P and Q for continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed Project would include the construction of 2.7 miles of continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians along the Los Coyotes Creek. The project begins in Segment O where the existing bikeway along Coyote Creek turns north along the North Fork of the channel and ends in Segment Q at La Mirada Blvd. Several architectural elements will be added including several pedestrian/bike bridge and pathway undercrossings at roads and railroad corridors.

As part of the cultural resources study for the project I am writing to request the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential effect (APE). In a letter dated February 11, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]."

The Project is located in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, and is specifically located along the Los Coyotes Creek from the conjunction of the Los Coyotes Creek and the La Canada Verde Creek in the west to where the Los Coyotes Creek meets La Mirada Blvd in the east. The project can be found on the *Los Alamitos, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼, the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 33; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼, the NE ¼ of the NW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27. The project can also be found of the *Whittier, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼, the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26; as well as *La Habra, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26. The Project site is located in a fully urbanized area with single family residences, commercial businesses in all directions. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

UltraSystems

February 17, 2020

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project, in the Cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7034.

Dear Chairperson Dorame,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by GHD Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of 2.7 miles of OC Loop Segments O, P and Q for continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed Project would include the construction of 2.7 miles of continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians along the Los Coyotes Creek. The project begins in Segment O where the existing bikeway along Coyote Creek turns north along the North Fork of the channel and ends in Segment Q at La Mirada Blvd. Several architectural elements will be added including several pedestrian/bike bridge and pathway undercrossings at roads and railroad corridors.

As part of the cultural resources study for the project I am writing to request the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential effect (APE). In a letter dated February 11, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]."

The Project is located in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, and is specifically located along the Los Coyotes Creek from the conjunction of the Los Coyotes Creek and the La Canada Verde Creek in the west to where the Los Coyotes Creek meets La Mirada Blvd in the east. The project can be found on the *Los Alamitos, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼, the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 33; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼, the NE ¼ of the NW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27. The project can also be found of the *Whittier, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼, the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26; as well as *La Habra, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26. The Project site is located in a fully urbanized area with single family residences, commercial businesses in all directions. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

UltraSystems

February 17, 2020

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project, in the Cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7034.

Dear Chairperson Goad,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by GHD Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of 2.7 miles of OC Loop Segments O, P and Q for continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed Project would include the construction of 2.7 miles of continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians along the Los Coyotes Creek. The project begins in Segment O where the existing bikeway along Coyote Creek turns north along the North Fork of the channel and ends in Segment Q at La Mirada Blvd. Several architectural elements will be added including several pedestrian/bike bridge and pathway undercrossings at roads and railroad corridors.

As part of the cultural resources study for the project I am writing to request the Gabrielino /Tongva Nation input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential effect (APE). In a letter dated February 11, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]."

The Project is located in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, and is specifically located along the Los Coyotes Creek from the conjunction of the Los Coyotes Creek and the La Canada Verde Creek in the west to where the Los Coyotes Creek meets La Mirada Blvd in the east. The project can be found on the *Los Alamitos, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼, the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 33; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼, the NE ¼ of the NW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27. The project can also be found of the *Whittier, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼, the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26; as well as *La Habra, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26. The Project site is located in a fully urbanized area with single family residences, commercial businesses in all directions. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

UltraSystems

February 17, 2020

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project, in the Cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7034.

Dear Chairperson Morales,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by GHD Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of 2.7 miles of OC Loop Segments O, P and Q for continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed Project would include the construction of 2.7 miles of continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians along the Los Coyotes Creek. The project begins in Segment O where the existing bikeway along Coyote Creek turns north along the North Fork of the channel and ends in Segment Q at La Mirada Blvd. Several architectural elements will be added including several pedestrian/bike bridge and pathway undercrossings at roads and railroad corridors.

As part of the cultural resources study for the project I am writing to request the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians' input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential effect (APE). In a letter dated February 11, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]."

The Project is located in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, and is specifically located along the Los Coyotes Creek from the conjunction of the Los Coyotes Creek and the La Canada Verde Creek in the west to where the Los Coyotes Creek meets La Mirada Blvd in the east. The project can be found on the *Los Alamitos, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼, the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 33; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼, the NE ¼ of the NW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27. The project can also be found of the *Whittier, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼, the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26; as well as *La Habra, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26. The Project site is located in a fully urbanized area with single family residences, commercial businesses in all directions. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

UltraSystems

February 17, 2020

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723

Subject: Cultural Resources Study, Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project, in the Cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7034.

Dear Chairperson Salas,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by GHD Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory in support of the Orange County Loop Segments O, P, and Q Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of 2.7 miles of OC Loop Segments O, P and Q for continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, Orange County. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed Project would include the construction of 2.7 miles of continuous off-road facility for bikes and pedestrians along the Los Coyotes Creek. The project begins in Segment O where the existing bikeway along Coyote Creek turns north along the North Fork of the channel and ends in Segment Q at La Mirada Blvd. Several architectural elements will be added including several pedestrian/bike bridge and pathway undercrossings at roads and railroad corridors.

As part of the cultural resources study for the project I am writing to request the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation's input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential effect (APE). In a letter dated February 11, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]."

The Project is located in the cities of Cerritos, La Palma, Buena Park and La Mirada, and is specifically located along the Los Coyotes Creek from the conjunction of the Los Coyotes Creek and the La Canada Verde Creek in the west to where the Los Coyotes Creek meets La Mirada Blvd in the east. The project can be found on the *Los Alamitos, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼, the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 33; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼, the NE ¼ of the NW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 34; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27. The project can also be found of the *Whittier, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SE ¼, the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 27; R 11 W, T 3 S, in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26; as well as *La Habra, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, R 11 W, T 3 S, in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 26. The Project site is located in a fully urbanized area with single family residences, commercial businesses in all directions. This is shown on the enclosed map and the Project area is depicted with a half-mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

OC Loop Segments O, P and Q Project, Orange County, California. [UEI #7034]
Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Steven Quinn, Associate Governmental Program Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	January 28, 2020 (Fax)	January 28, 2020;	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Response from Mr. Quinn on February 11, 2020 stating negative findings in the Sacred Lands File and providing a list of 5 local tribal contacts.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	February 17, 2020 (letter)	February 17, 2020 (email)	Telephone call made April 2, 2020	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 9, 2020. A telephone call was made April 2, 2020. There was no answer; the answering machine was full so no message was left. There has been no response to date.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	March 9, 2020 (letter& fax)	February 17, 2020 (email)	Telephone call made April 2, 2020	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 9, 2020. A telephone call was made April 2, 2020. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	February 17, 2020 (letter)	February 17, 2020 (email)	Telephone call made April 2, 2020	Letter email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 9, 2020. A telephone call was made April 2, 2020. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairman	Gabrielino - Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	February 17, 2020 (letter& fax)	February 17, 2020 (email)	Telephone call made April 2, 2020	Letter, fax and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 9, 2020. A telephone call was made April 2, 2020. The Chairman asked that we resend our material for their review. If we don't hear from them then they have no concerns with the project.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter and Fax Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contact	Comments
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember	Gabrielino - Tongva Tribe	February 17, 2020 (letter)	February 17, 2020 (email)	Telephone call made April 2, 2020	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent March 9, 2020. A telephone call was made April 2, 2020. There was no answer; a message was left. There has been no response to date.

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

7034 GHD_OCLoop

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03356		1982	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Route I-5 Santa Ana Transportation Corridor Route 405 in Orange County to Route 605 in Los Angeles County P.m. 21.30/44.38 0.00/6.85	Caltrans	
LA-03371		1996	Maki, Mary K	Negative Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of 3.4 Acres West of Trojan Way Street From Desman Road to Firestone Boulevard, City of La Mirada, Los Angeles County, California	Fugro West, Inc.	
LA-04152		1998	Mason, Roger D. and Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La-316-03 City of La Mirada, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
LA-04834		1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	19-186110, 19-186111, 30-176630
LA-05199		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 083-02 Los Angeles County, Ca	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06174		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 083-02 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-07730		2006	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Kfi Tower Project, City of La Mirada, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	19-187549
LA-07844		1998	Kane, Diane	Historic Architectural Survey Report for I-5 Hov Lane Improvement Project	California Department of Transportation, District 7	

Page 1 of 4

SCCIC 2/18/2020 2:19:10 PM

Report List

7034 GHD_OCLoop

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-07871		2003	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Teresa Woodard	Historical Resource Compliance Report - Third Main Track and Grade Seperation Project Hobart (mp 148.9) to Basta (mp 163.3), Bnsf/metrolink East-west Main Line Railroad Track, Vernon to Fullerton, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	CRM Tech	19-186753, 19-186754, 19-186755, 19-186756, 19-186757, 19-186758, 19-186759, 19-186760, 19-186761, 19-186762, 19-186763, 19-186764, 19-186765, 19-186766, 19-186767, 19-186768, 19-186769, 19-186770, 19-186771, 19-186772, 19-186773, 19-186774, 19-186775, 19-186776, 19-186777, 19-186778, 19-186779, 19-186780, 19-186781, 19-186782, 19-186783, 19-186784, 19-186785, 19-186786, 19-186787, 19-186788, 19-186789, 19-186790, 19-186791, 19-186792, 19-186793, 19-186794, 19-186795, 19-186796, 19-186797, 19-186798, 19-186799, 19-186800, 19-186801, 19-186804, 30-176663
LA-08255		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and Ii	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	
LA-09117		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA0858D (Messe, Inc.), 16404 Knott Avenue, La Mirada, Las Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-186804, 19-187549
LA-11498		2011	Meyer, Donna	Section 106 Consultation for Installation of Communications Equipment for Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, La Mirada, Los Angeles County	Federal Emergency Management Agency	
OR-00121		1976	Desautels, Roger J.	Archaeological Survey Report on a Parcel of Land Located in the City of La Palma, Orange County	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
OR-00424	Paleo -	1979	Desautels, Roger J.	Cultural Resources Report on an Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Records Search and Survey of Approximately 3 Acres of Property Located in Buena Park, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	

Report List

7034 GHD_OCLoop

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00814		1982	Romani, John F.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT for the Route I-5 Santa Ana Transportation Corridor, Route 405 in Orange County to Route 605 in Los Angeles County Pm 21.30/44.38; 0.00/6.85	Caltrans	
OR-01671		1997	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 085-04, in the City of La Palma, Ca.	Chambers Group, Inc.	
OR-02094		1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	19-186110, 19-186111, 30-176630
OR-02608		2003	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Cm 085-04 Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02609		2003	Duke, Curt	Request for Shpo Review of Fcc Undertaking 5600 Fresca Dr., La Palma, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02793		2001	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results for Sprint PCS Facility OG54XC458A (Gordon Square Shopping Center), 5301 Beach Blvd., Buena Park, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
OR-02806		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 13018a Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-03045		2005	Demcak, Carol R.	Report of Archaeological Assessment for Beach Boulevard/malvern Avenue Intersection Improvement, City of Buena Park, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
OR-03276		1998	Kane, Diane	Historic Architectural Survey Report for I-5 Hov Lane Improvement Project	California Department of Transportation, District 7	
OR-03298		2003	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Teresa Woodard	(see LA7871) Historical Resource Evaluation Report Third Main Track and Grade Seperation Project Hobart (mp 148.9) to Basta (mp 163.3), Bnsf/metrolink East-west Main Line Railroad Track, Vernon to Fullerton, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	CRM Tech	

Report List

7034 GHD_OCLoop

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-03373		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and Ii	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	