

**APPENDIX F**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
SANTA ANA RIVER PARKWAY PROJECT  
COUNTY OF ORANGE, CALIFORNIA**



***Prepared for:***

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U.S.G.S. Quadrangles: Black Star Canyon, Prado Dam      Acreage: 96 acres  
Keywords: Anaheim Union Water Company Canal, Cajon Canal, Bryant Ranch, *Gabrielino*, *Hotuuknga*, *Juaneno*,  
Santa Ana Narrows, Santa Ana Canyon, Santa Ana River, Yorba Linda



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

| <u>Section</u>                                      | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....                             | v           |
| INTRODUCTION .....                                  | 1           |
| Project Personnel .....                             | 1           |
| Report Organization.....                            | 1           |
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....                            | 3           |
| Project Location and Setting.....                   | 3           |
| Proposed Project .....                              | 3           |
| Segment #1.....                                     | 3           |
| Segment #2.....                                     | 6           |
| Design Features.....                                | 6           |
| SETTING.....  | 13          |
| Environmental and Geological Setting .....          | 13          |
| Cultural Setting .....                              | 13          |
| Prehistoric Overview .....                          | 13          |
| Historic Overview .....                             | 15          |
| History of the Project Vicinity.....                | 16          |
| ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM.....          | 23          |
| Archaeological Records Searches.....                | 23          |
| California State Historic Resources Inventory ..... | 28          |
| California Historical Landmarks.....                | 29          |
| Riverside County Historic Landmarks.....            | 29          |
| Interested Parties Consultation Program.....        | 29          |
| Sacred Lands File Search.....                       | 29          |
| Paleontological Records Search.....                 | 33          |
| Results.....  | 33          |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS.....              | 35          |
| Archaeological Survey.....                          | 35          |
| Santa Ana River Trail and Parkway.....              | 35          |
| Survey Results .....                                | 45          |
| RECOMMENDATIONS.....                                | 46          |
| Regulatory Setting .....                            | 46          |
| Paleontological.....                                | 46          |
| Archaeological .....                                | 47          |
| REFERENCES CITED.....                               | 50          |



## APPENDICES

- A Resumes
- B Native American Contact Program
- C Cultural Resources and Paleontological Record Searches (*Confidential*)

## LIST OF FIGURES

| <b><u>Figure</u></b>       | <b><u>Page</u></b> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1-1 Regional Map.....      | 4                  |
| 1-2 Study Area Map .....   | 5                  |
| 1-3 Proposed Project ..... | 7                  |
| 1-4 Survey Area .....      | 9                  |

## LIST OF PLATES

| <b><u>Plate</u></b>  | <b><u>Page</u></b> |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 <i>Santa Ana Daily Register</i> Map Showing Cajon Canal, 1908 (Gardner 1908).....  | 17                 |
| 2     Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Tracks when First Laid in Horseshoe<br>Bend, East of the Project Footprint, 1887 (LAPL 1887) .....  | 18                 |
| 3     Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, North of the Project Footprint, Circa 1927,<br>from an Anaheim Chamber of Commerce Booklet (Calisphere n.d.) .....                                | 19                 |
| 4     The Santa Ana River in Santa Ana Canyon in 1938, Shortly Before Construction<br>of the Prado Dam (Hatheway et al. 1996).....   | 20                 |
| 5     Santa Ana Canyon in 1902; Note the Thin Blue Line of the Cajon Canal<br>Departing the Santa Ana River and Flowing in the North Side of the Canyon<br>(USGS 1902).....              | 21                 |
| 6     1949 USGS Black Star Canyon 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, Detail. Note<br>Community of Alta Vista in Riverside County, Red Box Just Outside Project<br>Footprint (USGS 1949a) ..... | 21                 |
| 7     Proposed Segment #1 Trail Location with Existing AT&T Utility Building, View<br>East.....  | 36                 |
| 8     Proposed Bridge #3 Location, View Southeast .....  | 37                 |
| 9     Graded Dirt Road with Earthen Bank; Existing Bike Lane to Right, View West .....   | 38                 |
| 10    Project Area Near BNSF Railroad, View North .....  | 39                 |
| 11    Location of Proposed Riding and Hiking Trail Adjacent to Gypsum Canyon Road<br>Bridge and La Palma Avenue, View West .....   | 41                 |
| 12    Dirt Road and South End of Citrus Grove, Proposed Bridge #1 Location to Right,<br>View North.....  | 42                 |
| 13    Proposed Bridge #1 Location, Santa Ana River in Background, View Southeast .....   | 43                 |
| 14    Santa Ana River Adjacent to Bridge #1 Location, View West.....   | 43                 |
| 15    Proposed Staging Area, Gypsum Canyon Road Bridge in Background, View West.....   | 44                 |

## LIST OF TABLES

| <b><u>Table</u></b>   | <b><u>Page</u></b> |
|---|--------------------|
| 1     Previous Surveys Conducted within 0.5 Mile of the Project .....   | 23                 |
| 2     Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.5 Mile of the Project Footprint.....  | 27                 |
| 3     Previously Recorded Built Resources on the California State Historic Resources<br>Inventory within 0.5 Mile of the Project Footprint..... | 29                 |
| 4     Native American Contacts .....  | 30                 |



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AECOM was retained by the County of Orange to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation to identify potential impacts to cultural resources in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the Santa Ana River Parkway Extension Project (project). The project is located on the north and south sides of the Santa Ana River, and is bounded by Gypsum Canyon Road on the west, the Orange County border to the east, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad and La Palma Avenue to the north, and State Route 91 to the south. The project is located within the City of Yorba Linda and unincorporated Orange County. The project entails construction of a Class I bikeway, riding, and hiking trail and associated amenities on both banks of the Santa Ana River between Gypsum Canyon Road and the Orange County border. The project site is located on the following U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle maps: Black Star Canyon (USGS 2012a) and Prado Dam (USGS 2012b). The project site is located on unsectioned land of the former Yorba family land grants of Canon de Santa Ana, Santiago de Santa Ana, and Lomas de Santiago. The project survey area is linear and encompasses approximately 96 acres.

The investigation included a records search at the Eastern Information Center housed at the University of California, Riverside; the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center housed at the San Bernardino County Museum; and the South Central Coastal Information Center housed at California State University, Fullerton. Fifteen cultural resources have been previously recorded within 0.5 mile of the project site. Ten of these resources are prehistoric and the remaining five are historic. No cultural resources have previously been recorded within the project footprint. The records search revealed that 47 cultural resource investigations were previously conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. No California Historical Landmarks or Riverside County Landmarks are located within 0.5 mile of the project site.

A Sacred Lands File search conducted for this project by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) did not result in identification of any documented sacred lands within 0.5 mile of the proposed project. However, it noted that “Native American cultural resources are in close proximity.” The NAHC identified 12 Native American individuals and representatives of groups who “may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.” A Native American contact program was implemented, consisting of an information letter, response form, and map, which were sent to the individuals identified by the NAHC. Follow-up calls were made to ensure that the letters arrived and to solicit comments. Two contacts, Sam Dunlap and Joyce Perry, expressed concern about the likelihood of Native American cultural resources in the project area. Ms. Perry stated that she was also speaking for David Belardes and answered his organization’s phone. Ms. Perry and Mr. Dunlap recommended both Native American and archaeological monitoring, and Ms. Perry also recommended archaeological testing prior to groundbreaking.

A records search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) indicated that no known NHMLAC vertebrate fossil localities lie within the proposed project area boundaries (McLeod 2013). The records search determined that mapped surficial deposits in the

entirety of the project area are younger Quaternary alluvium related to the Santa Ana River. Due to their age (less than 10,000 years old), younger Quaternary deposits are unlikely to contain fossils. However, younger Quaternary alluvium often overlies older Quaternary alluvium at varying depths. These older deposits may contain significant fossils. Furthermore, potentially fossiliferous deposits are known to occur in the elevated terrain to the north and south of the project area.

As part of the cultural resources field investigation, an intensive survey for historic architectural resources that had the potential to be impacted by the project was conducted on January 13 and 14, 2014. No archaeological or built resources that were or appeared to be 45 years or older were identified.

Fossil-bearing Quaternary older alluvium and other deposits may exist at varying depths within the project area. Because of the potential to encounter paleontological resources in the project area, paleontological monitoring should be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities that exceed 5 feet in depth. The paleontological monitor would have the authority to redirect construction equipment in the event that potential paleontological resources are encountered. If paleontological resources are encountered, work in the vicinity of the discovery would halt until appropriate treatment or further investigation of the resource is determined by a qualified paleontologist, in accordance with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 and CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Section V(c).

The lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude the possibility that subsurface archaeological materials may exist. Based on the results of this cultural resources assessment, the project area is culturally sensitive for prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources. Moreover, the entirety of the project area is within 0.25 mile of the Santa Ana River, an important resource historically and prehistorically. The following recommendations are intended to reduce impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources. Because the potential to encounter archaeological resources exists for this project, archaeological monitoring would be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities in undisturbed native soils, including grading, trenching, and boring. The archaeological monitor would have the authority to redirect construction equipment in the event that potential archaeological resources are encountered. If archaeological resources are encountered, work in the vicinity of the discovery would halt until appropriate treatment or further investigation of the resource is determined by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

In addition, it is recommended that construction personnel and staff be given training on possible archaeological resources that may be present in the area in order to establish an understanding of what to look for during ground-disturbing activities. If Native American cultural materials are encountered during project-related ground disturbance, a trained Native American consultant should be engaged to monitor ground-disturbing work in the area containing the Native American cultural resources. This monitoring would occur on an as-needed basis and would be intended to ensure that Native American concerns are taken into account during the construction process. If human remains are discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery would be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the County Coroner would contact the NAHC and identify a Most Likely

Descendant, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5. Work may be resumed at the landowner's discretion, but would only commence after consultation and treatment of the remains have been concluded. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation and treatment are conducted. Any archaeological materials recovered would be prepared for and curated at an approved facility.





## INTRODUCTION

This document reports a Phase I cultural resources assessment in connection with the Santa Ana River Parkway Project (project) in the City of Yorba Linda and unincorporated lands in Orange County. The County of Orange proposes to build a Class I bikeway, riding, and hiking trail and associated amenities on the north and south banks of the Santa Ana River from Gypsum Canyon Road to the Orange County border.

## PROJECT PERSONNEL

AECOM personnel involved in the cultural resources assessment are as follows: Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, served as principal investigator; Marc Beherec, Ph.D., RPA, conducted archival research and contributed to the report; James Wallace, M.A., RPA, and Chris Aquino, M.A., M.P.H., RPA, conducted the cultural resources survey; Mark Roeder, M.A., conducted the paleontological analysis; Tim Harris provided graphics and geographic information system support; Patrick McGinnis, M.A., RPA, contributed to the report. Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.

## REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized following the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* guidelines, (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990). These guidelines provide a standardized format and suggested report content, scaled to the size of the project. First, a project description, including project location, proposed undertaking, and construction schedule, is provided. Next, the environmental and cultural settings are presented, along with a detailed history of the project site. The research methods are then presented, followed by the results of the archival research, Native American contact program, and field survey. The final section summarizes the results of the cultural resources assessment and provides recommendations for resource eligibility and further work.



# **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

## **PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING**

The Santa Ana River Riding and Hiking Trail and Santa Ana River Class I (off-road, paved) Bikeway (SAR Parkway) is a landscaped corridor with recreational facilities that is intended to provide a recreational and commuter link from the Pacific Ocean to the San Bernardino Mountains for walkers, joggers, runners, hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. Since 1955, when the idea of the SAR Parkway was formalized, 43 miles of the 110-mile trail have been completed. It is estimated that more than 1 million trail users visit the Orange County portion of the SAR Parkway each year.

The Santa Ana River Parkway Extension Project (proposed project) is located within a 2-mile stretch of the SAR Parkway. The proposed project is located on the north and south sides of the Santa Ana River (river). Specifically, the project area is bounded by Gypsum Canyon Road on the west, the Orange/Riverside/San Bernardino County boundaries on the east, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad and La Palma Avenue on the north, and State Route (SR) 91 on the south (see Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The majority of the project area is located within the City of Yorba Linda. The easternmost portion of the project area is located within unincorporated Orange County.

The proposed project site is located on the Black Star Canyon and Prado Dam U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (USGS 2012a, 2012b). The project is within unsectioned lands of former Yorba family land grants of Canon de Santa Ana, Santiago de Santa Ana, and Lomas de Santiago.

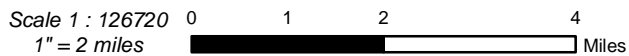
### **Proposed Project**

The proposed project includes construction of a new Class I bikeway, riding and hiking trail and associated amenities on the north and south banks of the Santa Ana River between Gypsum Canyon Road and the Orange County boundary (Figures 1-3 and 1-4). The proposed project's main elements are described below, followed by additional detailed descriptions of some of the design features.

### **Segment #1**

A new riding and hiking trail would be located parallel to the existing bikeway that is located on the southern bank of the river adjacent to SR-91. The new riding and hiking trail would begin at Gypsum Canyon Road in the southwestern-most portion of the project area. Within Canyon RV Park at Featherly Regional Park, the new riding and hiking trail would span (via proposed Bridge #3) the existing Gypsum Canyon Channel located immediately east of Gypsum Canyon Road. Bridge #3 would be 15 feet wide and 100 feet long. Eastward from Bridge #3, the proposed riding and hiking trail would meander approximately 1.75 miles between the river and the existing bikeway to proposed Bridge #2, which would be located approximately 0.15 mile east from Coal Canyon Road. The existing bikeway would maintain its current extension eastward

Source: CalAtlas (2013), OC Public Works (2013), and AECOM (2013).



### Figure 1-1 Regional Map

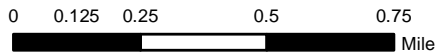




Source: USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, Prado Dam (1981), Black Star Canyon (1988), OC Public Works (2013), and AECOM (2013).



Scale 1:24,000



Project Area

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

**AECOM**  
**Figure 1-2**  
**Study Area Map**



parallel to SR-91 from the proposed Bridge #2 to the Orange/Riverside County boundary. Bridge #2, which would accommodate both the new Class I bikeway and new riding and hiking trail, would have a physical structure width of 25 feet and would consist of three spans, 120 feet long each, for a total length of 360 feet. From Bridge #2, within the unincorporated Orange County portion of the project area, a new parallel Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail would be constructed. The parallel Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail would extend through a portion of the existing Green River Golf Club (GRGC) toward the BNSF railroad. The new Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail would then parallel the BNSF railroad eastward to the Orange/San Bernardino County boundary. Approximately 3,000 linear feet of new paving would be required for the new Class I bikeway to connect from Bridge #2 to the Orange/San Bernardino County boundary. Trailheads would be located at Featherly Regional Park and near the Coal Canyon Trail at Chino Hills State Park. Five turnouts would be provided along Segment #1 at various locations throughout the project area. In addition, one turnout would be provided along the existing bikeway, between Chino Hills State Park and the Orange County boundary. A vista point would be provided at the east end of Chino Hills State Park at the river overlook.

## **Segment #2**

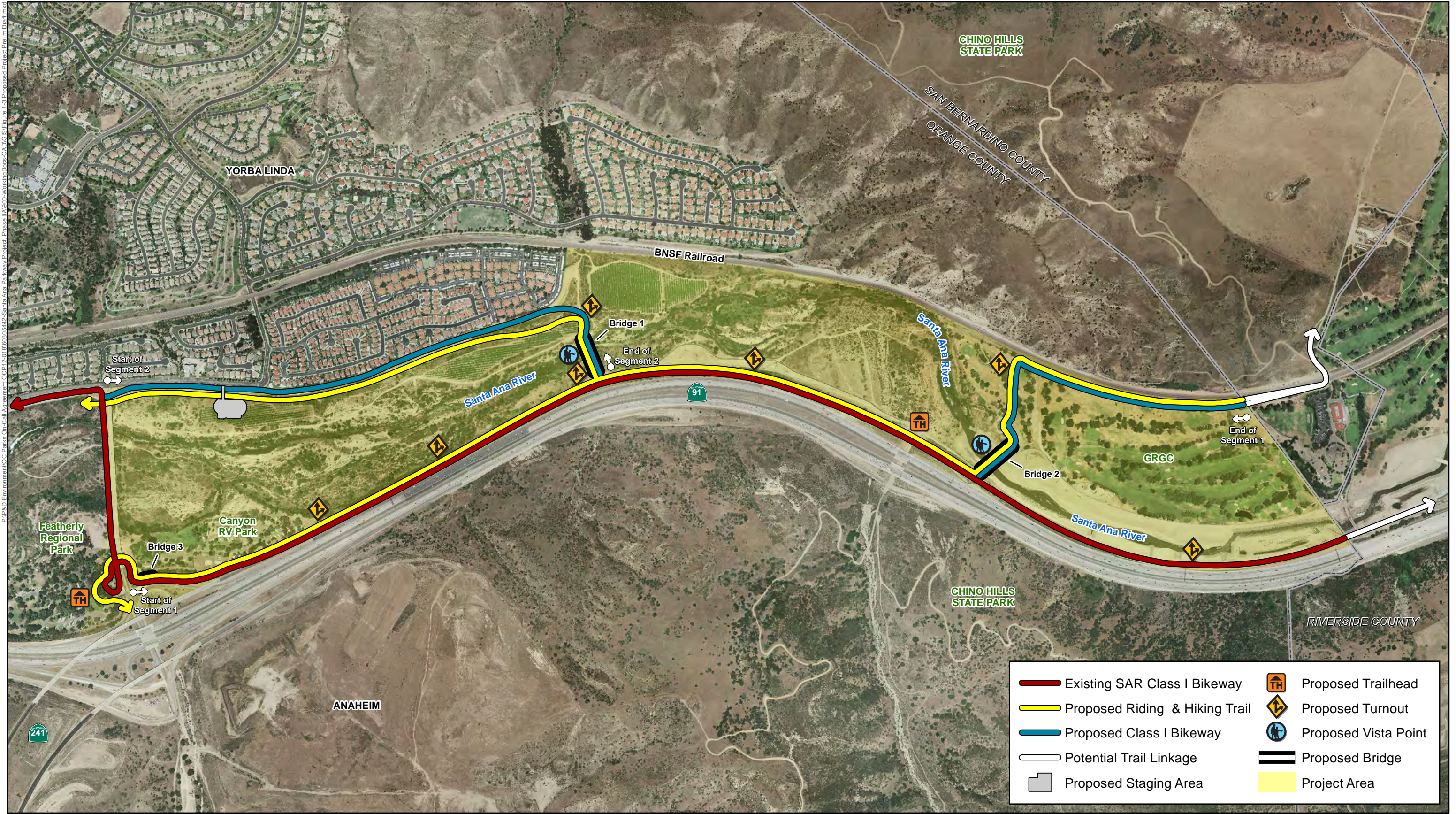
A new parallel Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail would be located on the northern bank of the river, adjacent to La Palma Avenue. The new Class I bikeway would use the existing paved Orange County service road that is on top of the existing levee. The new riding and hiking trail would be located on the river side of the new Class I bikeway. The new parallel Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail would extend eastward from Gypsum Canyon Road approximately 0.75 mile to the end of the paved portion of the existing Orange County service road. From this point, the new parallel Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail would continue eastward and southward to proposed Bridge #1. Approximately 1,700 linear feet of new paving would be required for the new Class I bikeway to connect the existing Orange County service road to Bridge #1. Bridge #1 would cross the river and join Segment #1. Bridge #1, which would accommodate both the new Class I bikeway and new riding and hiking trail, would have a physical structure width of 25 feet and would consist of three spans, 115 feet long each, for a total length of 345 feet. A turnout would be provided at the north end of Bridge #1 and a vista point would be provided at the midpoint of Bridge #1. A staging area is proposed adjacent to Segment #2, east of the La Palma Avenue and Gypsum Canyon Road intersection. It would be accessed by vehicles from La Palma Avenue. The staging area would be located at a lower elevation than La Palma Avenue.

## **Design Features**

### ***Trails and Bikeways***

The proposed bikeway alignments follow existing paths wherever possible, provided the existing paths meet the current design speed and stopping-sight distances as defined for Class I bikeways in Chapter 1000, "Bikeway Planning and Design," of the *California Department of Transportation Highway Design Manual* (September 2006), and the current Orange County Highway Design Manual.



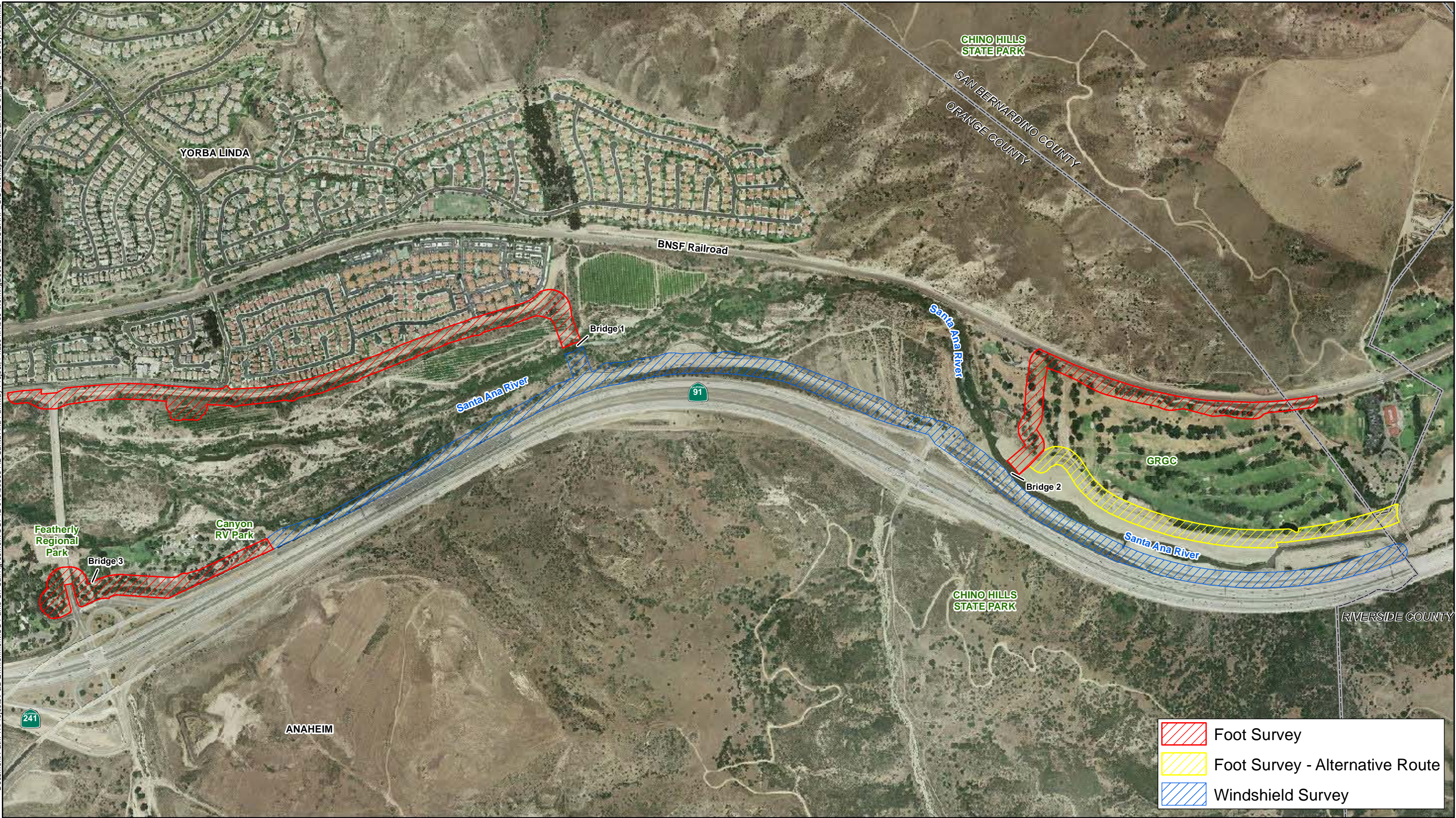




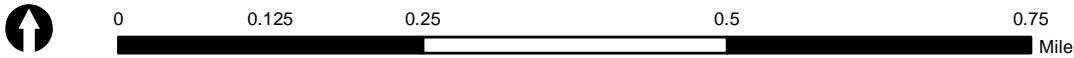




Document Path: Y:\Projects\IP&D Environment\OC Parks On-Call Agreement OCP12-018160305442-Santa Ana Parkway Project, Phase IIA\900-Working Docs-CAD\GIS\SARP\_GIS\_Workspace\Cultural\MXD's\Figure 1-4 Survey Area.mxd



Source: Eagle Aerial Imaging (2014), OC Public Works (2014), and AECOM (2014).



**AECOM**  
**Figure 1-4**  
**Survey Area**





### ***Bridges***

All proposed bridges would be narrow, non-vehicular bridges designed for Class I bikeway and/or riding and hiking trail crossings, and are described below:

- Bridge #1. This bridge would connect Segments #1 and #2 of the proposed project. This bridge would be located near, but downstream of, the confluence of Brush Canyon and the river. Bridge #1 would have a deck span of 345 feet (three spans of 115 feet long each) with two piers. The bridge would be designed for a 20-foot width and would have a total structure width of 25 feet.
- Bridge #2. Bridge #2 would connect the new riding and hiking trail element of Segment #1 to the north and south sides of the river. Bridge #2 would also allow for connection of the existing bikeway on the south side of the river to the new Class I bikeway on the north side. This bridge would be located just east of the Chino Hills State Park/Coal Canyon Trail, and would span the river to reach the golf course. Bridge #2 would have a deck length of 360 feet (three spans of 120 feet long each) with two piers. The bridge would be designed for a 20-foot width and would have a total structure width of 25 feet.
- Bridge #3. This bridge would be located within the Canyon RV Park and would span the Gypsum Canyon Channel to provide better access along the new riding and hiking trail as part of Segment #1. It is anticipated that Bridge #3 would be a pre-fabricated metal truss structure that would be 100 feet long with no piers. The bridge would have a total structure width of 15 feet.

### ***Staging Area***

The proposed staging area on the north bank of the river would be accessed from La Palma Avenue, east of Gypsum Canyon Road. The staging area would provide access to the Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail from the north side of the river.

### ***Trailheads***

The proposed project proposes two trailheads that are anticipated to be located at Gypsum Canyon Road/Featherly Regional Park and Coal Canyon/Chino Hills State Park, as follows:

- Trailhead for Gypsum Canyon Riding and Hiking Trail/Proposed Project. This trailhead may be located within Canyon RV Park (Featherly Regional Park) near the main entry gatehouse and adjacent to the entry drive. An optional drop-off may be designed to allow hiker and bicycle unloading. No parking would be provided. The trailhead may be reached from the Gypsum Canyon riding and hiking trail to the south, from the Gypsum Canyon Road bridge from the north, and from the existing bikeway and new riding and hiking trail to the east.
- Trailhead for Coal Canyon Riding and Hiking Trail/Proposed Project. This trailhead would be located at Chino Hills State Park within the Orange County Flood Control District (OCFCD) right-of-way next to the Coal Canyon/SR-91 underpass. This trailhead would be located in the middle of the project area and may be reached from the existing bikeway and new riding and hiking trail from either the east or west, or from the Coal Canyon riding and hiking trail to the south.

## ***Turnouts and Vista Points***

### ***Turnouts***

Five turnouts would be provided along Segment #1 and one turnout would be provided along Segment #2. In addition, one turnout would be provided along the existing bikeway between Chino Hills State Park and the Orange County boundary.

Along Segment #1, four turnouts would be located between Canyon RV Park and Chino Hills State Park, including one at the south bank entry to Bridge #1. Two other turnouts would be located in the eastern part of the project area: one midway along the big bend of the existing SAR Parkway Class I bikeway between Chino Hills State Park and the Orange County boundary, and the other at the bend of the new Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail at the GRGC in the vicinity of the BNSF railroad. On Segment #2, the turnout would be located at the north bank entry to Bridge #1.

### ***Vista Points***

Vista points for the proposed project would be turnout/rest areas used for orientation that are specifically focused on scenic long-distance views and overlooks either upstream, downstream, or across the project area. One opportunity for a vista point would be east of Chino Hills State Park (on OCFCD land). The vista point would be located at the high point looking eastward over the GRGC and upstream along the river. A vista point may also be created on Bridge #1 above a mid-point pier on the west side of the bridge to look westward and downstream. A companion vista point could also be built on the other side of the bridge looking eastward and upstream.

A vista point on land would have similar features as the turnouts identified above. A vista point located on a bridge deck would be more limited, with only a widened pullout and, if there is room, a bench and signage.

### ***Fencing***

Fencing for the proposed project would consist of the following:

- Chain-link (12 feet high)
- Chain-link (6 feet high)
- Wood rail – intermittent
- Landscape/sound wall buffer

A portion of the 12-foot-high chain-link protective fencing would be located within the floodplain. In this area, the design includes a floating fence design that would allow debris to pass through during higher storm events.

## **SETTING**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

The project is located in the Santa Ana Canyon or Santa Ana Narrows. This canyon and riverbed were created by tectonic activity of the Elsinore-Whittier Fault, at the north end of the Peninsular Range. The Santa Ana River marks the dividing line between the Santa Ana Mountains and the Chino Hills. The Santa Ana Narrows were formed as a result of the faulting that formed the Chino Hills and Santa Ana Mountains. The topography both channels the river water and forces it to the surface. The faulting has also uplifted and exposed beds of sedimentary rock dating from the Cretaceous to the Neogene.

Vegetation includes chaparral, grasslands, and riparian forest. Coast live oak, California black walnut, and California sycamore are the dominant trees. Climatically, this area is generally Mediterranean and is characterized by mild winters and moderate, dry summers with occasional storms. The Santa Ana Canyon forms a wind tunnel, channeling and giving name to the strong Santa Ana winds that blow through the canyon annually.

### **CULTURAL SETTING**

As a framework for discussing the potential cultural resources that may exist at the project site, the following discussion summarizes the current understanding of major prehistoric and historic developments in Southern California. This is followed by a more focused discussion of the history of the vicinity of the project site itself.

Research of books, journals, historic newspaper articles, historic photographs, and historic maps was conducted to develop a historical context for the project site at a number of archival repositories: the Los Angeles Public Library, Calisphere (the University of California's digital collections), the California Digital Newspaper Collection, the University of Southern California digital archives, and Library of Congress electronic resources.

#### **Prehistoric Overview**

The earliest occupation of Southern California may be associated with the peoples who first colonized North America in the terminal Pleistocene/earliest Holocene. These cultures are characterized by fluted points. Among Southern California's fluted points is a fluted obsidian point found in a stratified deposit beside an ancient lake bed in the mountains of eastern San Diego County (Kline and Kline 2007). Other fluted points have been reported at other locations in Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties (Rondeau 2008). Closest to the project area, an isolated fluted projectile point has been reported from Crystal Cove State Park near Laguna Beach, and has been identified with the Clovis material culture (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Clovis is the earliest universally recognized material culture in North America, and dates to approximately 11,500 radiocarbon years before present (B.P.).

Scholarly consensus, however, generally places the first evidence of human occupation of what is now Orange County at 8,000 or 9,000 years B.P. There have been several sites studied within the county that have been dated to this period, including ORA-246, ORA-339, ORA-1403, and ORA-1406 (Arrington and Sikes 2006: Chapter 32-11). This occupation is associated with a period known as the Millingstone Cultural Horizon (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Departing from the subsistence strategies of their nomadic big-game hunting predecessors, Millingstone populations established more permanent settlements. These settlements were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), and Millingstone occupations dating later than 5000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region (Warren 1968).

During the Millingstone period, small stable populations were present along what is now the Orange County coast, in particular at present-day Newport Bay where the inhabitants had a variety of ecosystems to exploit, including the bays, estuaries, marshes, and river systems of what are now the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers (Koerper et al. 2002). These groups most likely moved seasonally between the coast and interior foothills. Some sites along the coast of Orange County (most notably ORA-1405 Component B and ORA-64) have produced fired-clay artifacts such as figurines, effigies, and small vessels. This suggests that a small, localized pottery industry may have existed during this early time period (Arrington and Sikes 2006: Chapter 32-13).

Although many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, by 3500 B.P., a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). These changes are associated with the period known as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955). Increased populations in the region necessitated the intensification of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). This was accomplished, in part, through the use of the circular shell fishhook on the coast, and more abundant and diverse hunting equipment. Evidence for shifts in settlement patterns has been noted at a variety of locations from this time, and is seen by many researchers as reflecting increasingly territorial and sedentary populations. The Intermediate Horizon marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and nonutilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Archaeological evidence suggests that the margins of numerous rivers, marshes, and swamps within the present-day Los Angeles River Drainage served as ideal locations for prehistoric settlement. These well-watered areas contained a rich collection of resources, and are likely to have been among the more heavily traveled routes.

The Late Prehistoric period, from approximately 1500 B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the contemporary Native American group known as the *Gabrielino* (Wallace 1955). Coming ashore near present-day Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the *Gabrielino* Indians. Occupying what are now the southern Channel Islands and adjacent mainland areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the *Gabrielino* are reported to have been second only to their *Chumash* neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and



degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith 1978). The *Gabrielino* are estimated to have numbered approximately 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber 1925). Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game were hunted with deadfalls and rabbit drives and by burning undergrowth, and larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith 1978; Reid 1939 [1852]). The primary plant resources were acorns, gathered in the fall and processed with mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry (Reid 1939 [1852]).

## Historic Overview

Spanish explorers made brief visits to *Gabrielino* territory in 1542 and 1602, and on both occasions the two groups exchanged trade items (McCawley 1996). Sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish period, which began in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from present-day San Diego to Monterey. The Portola expedition forded the Santa Ana River on July 28, 1769, approximately 4 miles downstream of the project footprint. On the banks of the river they encountered “a populous village of Indians, who received us with great friendliness” (quoted in McCawley 1996: 60).

In the years following the Portola expedition, missions were established across California. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established in 1771 in what is now Whittier Narrows in Los Angeles County. The original location considered for the mission was near the Santa Ana River (McCawley 1996:189). The natives that occupied the northern areas of present-day Orange County became known as the *Gabrielino*. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 in present-day San Juan Capistrano, and the Native American group in the vicinity became known as the *Juaneño* (Koerper et al. 2002: 64). This lifestyle change brought with it significant changes in *Gabrielino* and *Juaneño* health and cultural integrity. The project area falls within what was once the influence of the Mission San Gabriel.

Alta California became a state when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, and Los Angeles selected its first city council the following year. The authority of the California missions gradually declined, culminating with their secularization in 1834. Although the Mexican government directed that each mission’s lands, livestock, and equipment be divided among its converts, the majority of these holdings quickly fell into non-Indigenous hands. Mission buildings were abandoned and quickly fell into decay.

The first party of U.S. immigrants arrived in Los Angeles in 1841, although surreptitious commerce had previously been conducted between Mexican California and residents of the United States and its territories. As the possibility of a takeover of California by the United States loomed large, the Mexican government increased the number of land grants in an effort to keep the land in the hands of upper-class *Californios* such as the Avila, Domínguez, Lugo, and Sepúlveda families (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:14–17). Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than 600 rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time (Gumprecht 1999).

The United States took control of California after the Mexican–American War of 1846, and seized Monterey, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles (then the state capital) with little resistance. Hostilities officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory, which included California, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The conquered territory represented nearly one-half of Mexico’s pre-1846 holdings. California joined the United States in 1850 as the 31st state (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:15).

The discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill in 1849 led to an enormous influx of people from other parts of the United States in the 1850s and 1860s; these “forty-niners” rapidly displaced the old rancho families. Southern California’s prosperity in the 1850s was largely a result of the increased demand for cattle for meat and hides, which was created by the gold rush, and the local ranching community profited handsomely (Bell 1881:26).

When the Southern Pacific Railroad extended its line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876, newcomers poured into Southern California. The completion of the second transcontinental line, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, took place in 1886, causing a fare war that drove fares to unprecedented lows. More settlers continued to head west, and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. As real estate prices soared, land that had been farmed for decades outlived its agricultural value and was sold to become residential communities. The subdivision of many of the large ranchos took place during this time (Meyer 1981:45).

## **History of the Project Vicinity**

As has already been noted, the Portola expedition passed through the approximate location of modern Yorba Linda where it encountered a sizable Native American village. Hugo Reid recorded that a village named *Hotuuknga* was found on the Yorba Rancho. A *Gabrielino* informant informed J.P. Harrington that the village *Hotuuknga* was located at the site of the Bernardo Yorba home, which was near where Portola encountered the Native American village. The same informant told Harrington that the Santa Ana River was called *Wanawna* (McCawley 1996: 59).

The project footprint falls within three land grants: Canon de Santa Ana, Santiago de Santa Ana, and Lomas de Santiago. Governor Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga granted Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana to Jose Antonio Yorba and his nephew Pablo Peralta in 1810. Governor Jose Figueroa oversaw the initial secularization of the mission system and increased land grants. He granted Rancho Canon de Santa Ana to Jose Antonio Yorba’s son, Bernardo Yorba, in 1834. Governor Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California, granted Rancho Lomas de Santiago to another of Jose Antonio Yorba’s sons, Teodosio Yorba, in 1846. The Santa Ana River was used as a territorial marker in these land grants (Friis 1982).

Bernardo Yorba was particularly active in the project area. Most of the project footprint is within what was his Rancho Canon de Santa Ana. He constructed his adobe, Hacienda Yorba, in what is today Yorba Linda, approximately 4 miles west of the project footprint. Bernardo Yorba grazed livestock on Rancho Canon de Santa Ana and introduced irrigation agriculture to California.

The Santa Ana Narrows were an important source for irrigation water. The Cajon Canal was built in the vicinity of the project footprint to divert water from the Santa Ana River beginning in 1875 (Plate 1). Ownership of the canal was disputed until several local water companies were merged into the new Anaheim Union Water Company in 1884 (Mendenhall 1905: 14–16) and the canal became part of the Anaheim Union Water Company’s canal system. As late as 1953 the Yorba family and other landholders sued the Anaheim Union Water Company in the Supreme Court of California over rights to water in the river and canal system (SCOCAL 1953).



Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Ana River Parkway Extension Project  
2013-60305442 SAR Parkway Project Cultural Assessment pmm00104292014.doc 6/18/2014

railroad opened a line connecting Riverside and San Diego through the Santa Ana Canyon (Plate 2) (LAH 1887). This railroad line also made bulk transit of rock profitable, and allowed the opening of gypsum mines in a side canyon to Santa Ana Canyon (LAH 1891).



**Plate 2: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Tracks when First Laid in Horseshoe Bend, East of the Project Footprint, 1887 (LAPL 1887)**

The property in Santa Ana Canyon within the project footprint largely fell within two large ranches. In 1866, lands of the Rancho Lomas de Santiago in the project area came under the control of The Irvine Ranch. The Irvine Ranch also purchased nearby portions of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana (Morrison 2002). Most of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana lands within the project footprint were purchased by John Bixby from Bernardo Yorba's widow in 1875, and inherited by his daughter, Susana Bixby Bryant. After her husband's death, Susana Bixby Bryant managed the ranch from a home she built approximately 0.15 mile north of the project footprint (McKenna 1984). In addition to ranching, Bryant cultivated fruit and, most famously, she founded the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, an institution dedicated to the scientific study and propagation of native plants. The botanic garden was initially located on 200 acres in the Santa Ana Canyon, and included not only the Susana Bixby Bryant House, but also a number of

other structures, including a large administration building with a tower (Plate 3) (McCracken 1933; Yorba Linda Star 1934). The institution was moved to Claremont in 1951 (Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden 2012). A number of the ranch and botanic garden buildings burned in the 1980s, and others were demolished (Yorba Linda Star 1995). Much of the Bryant land was subdivided and developed beginning in the late 1970s (Yorba Linda Star 1978). However, Susana Bixby Bryant's home remains, and is now the site of the Yorba Linda Heritage Museum. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.



**Plate 3: Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, North of the Project Footprint, Circa 1927, from an Anaheim Chamber of Commerce Booklet (Calisphere n.d.)**

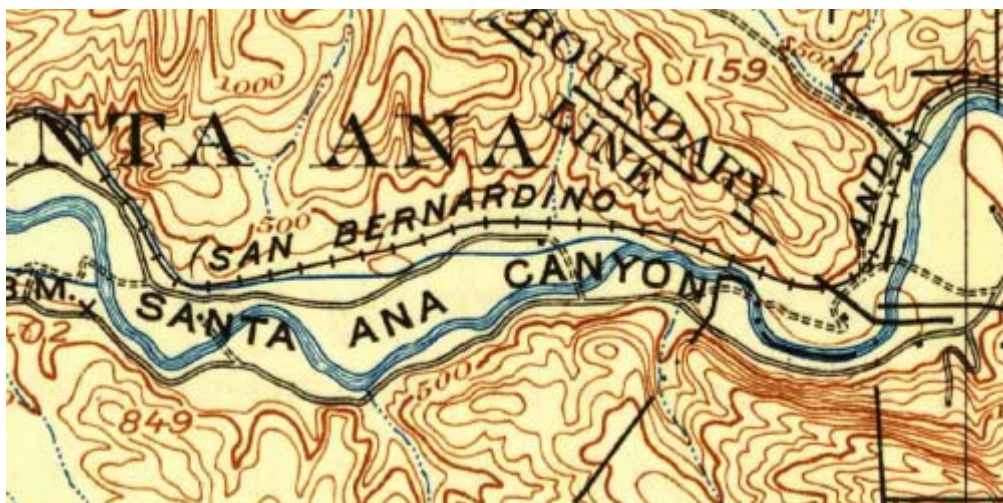
Aerial photographs and maps show the project footprint to be mostly undeveloped into the middle 20th century. In an aerial photograph of Santa Ana Canyon taken during planning for the Prado Dam, orderly rows of fruit trees are seen nearby, and the three transportation routes, two roads and one railroad, snake through the canyon. The project area itself is largely floodplain and brush-covered (Plate 4). The USGS Corona, Prado Dam, and Black Star Canyon quadrangles show the development of the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens and other buildings in the project vicinity, but do not show buildings constructed in the project footprint (USGS 1902, 1933, 1942, 1949a, 1949b, 1950, 1967).



**Plate 4: The Santa Ana River in Santa Ana Canyon in 1938, Shortly Before Construction of the Prado Dam (Hatheway et al. 1996)**

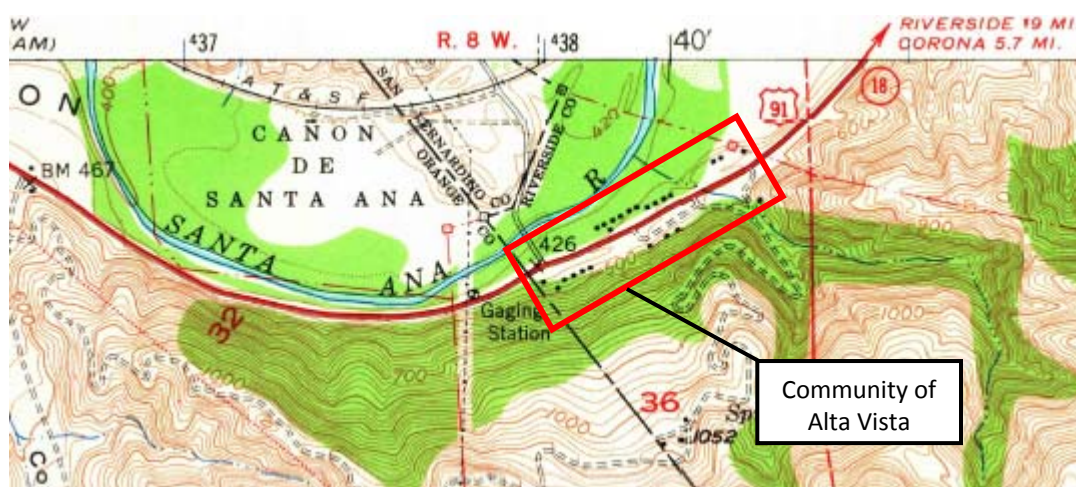
These maps do, however, show the Cajon Canal, both unlabeled and labeled “Anaheim Union Canal.” The canal is in or very near the proposed project area (Plate 5). The canal is shown in USGS maps between 1902 and 1967. By 2012, the canal no longer appears in USGS maps.





**Plate 5: Santa Ana Canyon in 1902; Note the Thin Blue Line of the Cajon Canal Departing the Santa Ana River and Flowing in the North Side of the Canyon (USGS 1902)**

The canyon's importance as a thoroughfare spelled the doom of the one community established there, immediately east of the project footprint. Sometime in the years 1910 to 1920, a hamlet named Alta Vista or Green River Camp was founded in the Riverside County section of Santa Ana Canyon. It began as seasonal dwellings, but soon became a small year-round settlement. Part of the town was destroyed in the 1950s to build the Green River Golf Course. The remainder of the town was razed to build the eight-lane Riverside Freeway, SR-91 (Sterner 2004). The 1949 and 1950 USGS Black Star Canyon 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle maps, published when the community was at its peak, show Alta Vista as a cluster of small buildings on either side of SR-91, but entirely restricted to Riverside County (Plate 6) (USGS 1949b, 1950). By the time of the 1967 edition of the Black Star Canyon map, the settlement is gone (USGS 1967). Because the property was held by the large ranches, the settlement does not appear to have entered the project footprint.



**Plate 6: 1949 USGS Black Star Canyon 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, Detail. Note Community of Alta Vista in Riverside County, Red Box Just Outside Project Footprint (USGS 1949a)**





## ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

The cultural resources investigation for this project involved archival research and a field survey. Archival research included records searches at the Eastern Information Center, the San Bernardino County Archaeological Information Center (SBCAIC), and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and a Sacred Lands File search.

### Archaeological Records Searches

Archival research of the project site was conducted by Marc Beherec on September 12, 2013, at the Eastern Information Center housed at the University of California, Riverside, and at the SBCAIC housed at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands, and on September 23, 2013, at the SCCIC housed at California State University, Fullerton. The research focused on the identification of previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed project footprint. Archival research involved review of cultural resources site records, historic maps, and historic site and building inventories. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and listings for the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) and the California Historical Landmarks Register were examined to determine whether any resources in this radius were listed in or had been determined eligible for these registers. The California Point of Historical Interest, California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and Riverside County Historic Landmarks also were reviewed for resources located within or adjacent to the project site.

The records search revealed that 47 cultural resources investigations were previously conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). Thirty-nine are cultural resources inventories, one is a monitoring report, two are environmental impact statements or reports, two are archaeological testing reports, one is a historical report and synopsis of research regarding the Bryant Ranch Headquarters, and two are synopses of archaeological research at Irvine Ranch. The entire project footprint has been previously surveyed.

**Table 1. Previous Surveys Conducted within 0.5 Mile of the Project**

| Author             | Report # | Description   | Date |
|--------------------|----------|---|------|
| Becker, Kenneth M. | OR-1561  | Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of Tentative Tract No. 15352, Yorba Linda, Orange County   | 1997 |
| Benner, Michael A. | OR-3347  | Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern Transportation Corridor TCA EIS 2-1   | 1992 |
| Bissell, Ronald M. | OR-1089  | Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Proposed North Orange County Landfill Alternative Technologist Study (noclats) Landfill Property, Approximately 2,700 Acres in Orange County, California | 1991 |

| <b>Author</b>   | <b>Report #</b> | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Date</b> |
|---|-----------------|--|-------------|
| Bissell, Ronald M.  | OR-2074         | Monitoring of Cleanout of the Cajon Canal, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California  | 1999        |
| Bonner, Wayne H.  | OR-1833         | Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 103-09, City of Yorba Linda, California                  | 1998        |
| Bonner, Wayne H.  | OR-3339         | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Wireless Candidate Lsancat005 (Yorba Linda), 24835 La Palma Avenue, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California           | 2006        |
| Bonner, Wayne H.  | OR-3419         | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, Candidate La0820a (Gypsum Canyon), 24835 La Palma Avenue, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California | 2006        |
| Bonner, Wayne H.  | OR-3474         | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE24015a (Brush Canyon Park), 28300 Brush Canyon Drive, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California             | 2007        |
| Bonner, Wayne H.  | OR-3668         | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE05468C (Bryant Ranch Elementary), 24695 Paseo de Toronto, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California         | 2007        |
| Bonner, Wayne H.  | OR-3804         | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE05468C(R) (Bryant Ranch Elementary), 24695 Paseo de Toronto, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California   | 2009        |
| Bonner, Wayne H.  | OR-4183         | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24015-A (XR) (Brush Canyon Park), 28300 Brush Canyon Drive, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California   | 2011        |
| Brock, James P.   | OR-0929         | A Cultural Resource Assessment of 200 Acres in Coal Canyon   | 1988        |
| Brock, James P.   | OR-1037         | A Cultural Resource Assessment for the Cypress Canyon Community, City of Anaheim   | 1990        |
| Cottrell, Marie G.  | OR-0245         | Report of Archaeological Resource Assessment Conducted in Coal Canyon  | 1978        |
| Desautels, Roger J., and Nancy A. Whitney                       | OR-1066         | Scientific Resources Report on the Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment of the Bryant Ranch Property Located in the Northwest Portion of the County of Orange                     | 1977        |
| Douglas, R., J. Cooper, D. Burkenroad, E. Gardner, and T. Mabry | OR-0622         | Archaeological, Historical/Ethnohistorical, and Paleontological Assessment, Weir Canyon Park-Road Study, Orange County, California   | 1981        |

| <b>Author</b>   | <b>Report #</b>      | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Date</b> |
|---|----------------------|---|-------------|
| Drover, Christopher E.  | OR-3029              | Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Oak Hills Ranch and Wallace Ranch General Plan Amendments  | 1983        |
| Duke, Curt  | OR-2573              | Cultural Resource Assessment at AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 1330a, Orange County, California  | 2002        |
| Foster, John M., and Roberta S. Greenwood   | SB-1029              | Cultural Resource Overview for the Serrano Substation to Mira Loma Substation Transmission Route Alternative Corridor Right-of-Way  | 1980        |
| Fulton, Raina, Hayley Lovan, John Killeen, Stephen Dibble, Mark Chatman, Ronald Tabije, Kyle Dahl, Jodi Clifford, Nedenia Kennedy, and Pricilla Perry | OR-4092              | Santa Ana River Interceptor Line (SARI) Protection/Relocation, Orange and Riverside Counties, California, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report | 2009        |
| Goldberg, Susan   | RI-8605              | Archaeological Survey Report for State Route 91/71 Interchange Project, Riverside County, California (08-Riv-91-P.M. R0.6/R2.6; 08-Riv-71-P.M. 1.6/3.0 EA 0F541)                        | 2010        |
| Goodwen, Riordan  | RI-8897              | Cultural Resource Assessment: Santa Ana River Trail Improvements Project  | 2012        |
| Greenwood, Roberta S.   | OR-0594              | Cultural Resource Overview for the Serrano Substation to Mira Loma Substation Transmission Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way   | 1980        |
| Greenwood and Associates  | OR-2534              | Annual Report to the Irvine Company from Archaeological Research, Inc.  | 1976        |
| Gust, Sherri, and Molly Valasik   | SB-7083              | Paleontological and Cultural Resources of Chino Hills for the General Plan Update, City of Chino Hills, California  | 2011        |
| Keith Companies, The  | RI-3322              | State Route 91 Improvements Project: Historic Property Survey Report  | 1988        |
| Langenwalter, Paul E., II, and James Brock  | OR-0801<br>= RI-0061 | Phase II Archaeological Studies: Prado Basin and the Lower Santa Ana River  | 1985        |
| Leonard, N. Nelson, III   | RI-0167              | Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeology of Residential Community Adjacent to Green River Golf Course, Corona, Riverside County, California   | 1975        |
| Leonard, N. Nelson, III, and Matthew C. Hall  | OR-0270              | Description and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the US Army Corps of Engineers Santa Ana River Project  | 1975        |
| Losee, Carolyn  | OR-3872              | Cultural Resources Investigation for T-Mobile Site IE24015A, "Brush Canyon Park," 28300 Brush Canyon Drive, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California, 92887                               | 2009        |

| <b>Author</b>                                     | <b>Report #</b>      | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Date</b> |
|---|----------------------|---|-------------|
| Martz, Patricia, and Richard A. Weaver            | OR-1729<br>= RI-0169 | Environmental Evaluation: Archaeology of the Proposed Alignments of the Santa Ana Regional Interceptor, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange Counties, California                      | 1975        |
| Mason, Roger D.                                   | OR-1878              | Historical Report on the Bryant Ranch Headquarters, Located on Lomas de Yorba, Yorba Linda, California  | 1983        |
| Maxon, Patrick O.                                 | OR-1585              | Cultural Resources Investigation at the Bryant Ranch, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California, Tentative Tract 15199   | 1997        |
| McCarthy, Daniel F.                               | OR-0695<br>= RI-1735 | An Archaeological Assessment of Sky Island Estates, Santa Ana Canyon Area of Orange and Riverside Counties, California  | 1983        |
| McGuire, Pamela J., and Nancy Evans               | SB-1451              | Inventory of Features, Cultural Resources, Chino Hills State Park   | 1989        |
| Peak, Melinda                                     | SB-3730              | Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Relocation and/or Protection of the Santa Ana River Interceptor, Orange and San Bernardino Counties, California                           | 1989        |
| Pletka, Scott, Shannon Younger, and Judith Marvin | OR-3344              | Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment Mountain Park, Anaheim, Orange County, California   | 2005        |
| Rosenthal, Jane                                   | OR-0860              | Cultural/Scientific Resources Report for the Proposed Long Term Jail Sites, Orange County   | 1987        |
| Rosenthal, E. Jane, and Steven J. Schwarz         | RI-1954              | A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Santa Ana River Hiking/Biking Trail in the Prado Flood Control Basin   | 1981        |
| Schroth, Adella                                   | OR-0305              | The History of Archaeological Research on Irvine Ranch Property: The Evolution of a Company Tradition   | 1979        |
| Scientific Resource Surveys                       | OR-0759              | Cultural Resources Survey Report on an Approximate 600-Acre Portion of the Bryant Ranch   | 1983        |
| Scientific Resource Surveys                       | OR-0768              | Report on a Cultural and Paleontological Resources Survey of Tentative Tract 11836, Lomas de Yorba Project  | 1985        |
| Sterner, Matthew A., and Matt C. Bischoff         | RI-3409              | National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Testing at Alta Vista/Green River Camp (PB-145), Riverside County, California  | 2000        |
| Tadlock, Jean                                     | RI-0064              | Archaeological Element of an Environmental Impact Report, Western Village Project, Riverside County, California, Leighton Project 77201-1   | 1977        |
| Underbrink, Susan                                 | OR-3028<br>= RI-7494 | Historic Property Survey Report (Archaeological Survey Report) for the Eastbound SR-91 Lane Addition Project from SR-241 to SR-71, County of Orange and County of Riverside, California | 2006        |

| Author                         | Report # | Description   | Date |
|--------------------------------|----------|---|------|
| Webb, Lois M.                  | OR-1844  | Request for Finding of Effect for the Proposed Eastern Transportation Corridor  | 1991 |
| White, Laura, and Robert White | OR-1877  | Bryant Ranch Headquarters Project: A Review and Synopsis of All Previous Research Conducted Within Tentative Tract 15199, City of Yorba Linda, County of Orange | 1995 |

The records search indicated that 15 cultural resources have been previously recorded within 0.5 mile of the project site (Table 2). Ten of these resources are prehistoric and the remaining five are historic, however it should be noted that the Bixby Bryant Ranch House has been listed with multiple identification numbers. The prehistoric sites include a cluster of inhabited caves or rock shelters and associated artifacts, four groundstone and lithic scatters, and five isolated groundstones. The historic sites include an early 20th century ranch house, a fruit-tree-lined road associated with that ranch house, a canal, an abandoned railway segment, and the remains of the hamlet of Alta Vista or Green Camp. None of these sites were recorded within the project footprint itself, although historic maps suggest that a portion of the Cajon Canal (P-30-150055) runs through the project footprint and the remains of Alta Vista/Green Camp (CA-RIV-6532) are immediately adjacent.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within 0.5 Mile of the Project Footprint**

| Permanent Trinomial (CA-) | Primary Number (P-)           | Other Identifier                                      | Description   | Date Recorded |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------|
|                           | 30-100299                     |   | Isolated handstone  | Unknown       |
|                           | 30-100300                     |   | Isolated handstone  | Unknown       |
|                           | 30-100301                     |   | Isolated handstone  | Unknown       |
|                           | 30-100302                     |   | Isolated handstone  | Unknown       |
|                           | 30-100303                     |   | Isolated handstone  | Unknown       |
| CA-ORA-1484               | 30-150052/30-001484/30-162539 | BixbyBryant Ranch House                               | 1911–1916 Craftsman bungalow built by Susanna Bixby-Bryant Bryant | 10/10/1996    |
|                           | 30-150055                     | Cajon Canal   | Concrete-lined canal, excavated 1878 and lined with concrete 1923 | 04/13/1997    |
|                           | 30-150056                     | Pomegranate Drive/Old Pomegranate Road/Esperanza Road | Historic road (now paved) lined with historic pomegranate trees   | 04/13/1997    |

| <b>Permanent Trinomial (CA-)</b> | <b>Primary Number (P-)</b> | <b>Other Identifier</b>   | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Date Recorded</b>                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| CA-ORA-0303                      | 30-000303                  | Herman Strandt site 84?   | 4–5 caves or rock shelters, possible midden, and associated manos, hammerstones, choppers, chips, and bone fragments | 10/31/1970;<br>06/10/1984;<br>03/1990 |
| CA-ORA-1073                      | 30-001073                  |   | 3 manos, 2 choppers, 1 hammerstone, and 1 plane scraper  | 01/17/1983                            |
| CA-ORA-1074                      | 30-001074                  |   | 5 manos and 2 hammerstones on a hill slope over the Santa Ana River  | 01/19/1983                            |
| CA-ORA-1075                      | 30-001075                  |   | 2 manos on knoll overlooking the Santa Ana River   | 01/18/1983                            |
| CA-ORA-1076                      | 30-001076                  |   | 8 manos on knoll overlooking the Santa Ana River and drinking fountain and trough associated with Botanic Garden     | 01/24/1983                            |
| RIV-5522H                        | 33-5782                    | Southern California Railway (San Bernardino and San Diego Line), Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Kite Route | Abandoned railroad segment and associated concrete features and artifacts  | 02/28/1995;<br>08/09/2012             |
| RIV-6532H                        | 33-10819                   | Alta Vista/Green River Camp   | Historic town site of Alta Vista, also known as Green River Camp   | 04/28/2000                            |

## California State Historic Resources Inventory

The California Office of Historic Preservation's HRI lists two historic resources within 0.5 mile of the project site—a house and a canal—both in the City of Yorba Linda (Table 3).

### *5700 Susanna Bryant Drive*

This is the Bixby Bryant Ranch House. In the HRI, it is given the primary number P-30-162539. The file for that primary number directs the researcher to P-30-150052 and CA-ORA-1484, described above. This property is listed in the NRHP.

### **23901 La Palma Avenue**

This is the Anaheim Union Water Company Canal. According to the HRI, the canal here was constructed in 1923. It lacks a primary number in the HRI; however, this segment of the Cajon Canal appears to be identical to P-30-150055, described above. Its California Historic Resource Status Code is 7W, which means it was submitted to the Office of Historical Preservation for action, but then withdrawn. This occurred in 1998, and the resource remains unevaluated or needs reevaluation for the CRHP and NRHP.

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Built Resources on the California State Historic Resources Inventory within 0.5 Mile of the Project Footprint**

| <b>Primary Number (P-)</b> | <b>Other Identifier</b>           | <b>Address</b>                                     | <b>Description</b>   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 30-162539                  | Bixby Bryant Ranch House          | 5700 Susanna Bryant Drive, Yorba Linda, California | Craftsman ranch house. Identical to CA-RIV-1484 and P-30-150052. |
| None                       | Anaheim Union Water Company Canal | 23901 La Palma Avenue, Yorba Linda, California     | Historic canal.  |

### **California Historical Landmarks**

A listing of California Historical Landmarks identified no historic landmarks within 0.5 mile of the project footprint.

### **Riverside County Historic Landmarks**

No Riverside County Historic Landmarks were identified within 0.5 mile of the project.

## **INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION PROGRAM**

### **Sacred Lands File Search**

As part of this investigation, AECOM conducted a Native American contact program on behalf of the County of Orange to inform interested parties of the proposed project and to address any concerns regarding Traditional Cultural Properties or other resources that might be affected by the project. The program involved contacting Native American representatives provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to solicit comments and concerns regarding the project. Documents pertaining to the Native American contact program are attached as Appendix B.

A letter was prepared and mailed to the NAHC on October 2, 2013. The letter requested that a Sacred Lands File check be conducted for the project and that contact information be provided for Native American groups or individuals who may have concerns about cultural resources in the project area. The NAHC responded in a fax dated October 10, 2013. The letter indicated, "A



record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File **failed to indicate** the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s)” in the project area. However, the letter also noted, “Native American cultural resources are in close proximity to the [area of potential effects].” The letter included an attached list of Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the vicinity of the project site.

Letters were mailed on October 21, 2013, to each group or individual provided on the NAHC contact list (Table 4). Maps depicting the project site and response forms were attached to each letter (see Appendix B).

**Table 4. Native American Contacts**

| Native American Contact   | Letter Sent | Date of Reply | Follow-Up  | Response  |
|---|-------------|---------------|--|---|
| Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson<br>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe                                   | 10/21/2013  | n/a           | 10/28/2013:<br>Letter returned stamped<br>“BOX CLOSED /<br>UNABLE TO<br>FORWARD”<br><br>11/6/2013:<br>Letter emailed to NAHC-<br>provided email address<br><br>11/15/2013:<br>Called cell phone;<br>voicemail box full | No response.  |
| David Belardes,<br>Chairperson<br>Juaneno Band of Mission<br>Indians Acjachemen<br>Nation | 10/21/2013  | n/a           | 11/15/2013:<br>Called the phone number<br>given by NAHC for Mr.<br>Belardes.   | Joyce Perry answered<br>and spoke on Mr.<br>Belardes’ behalf; see<br>below. |
| Linda Candelaria,<br>Co-Chairperson<br>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe                            | 10/21/2013  | n/a           | 10/28/2013:<br>Letter returned stamped<br>“BOX CLOSED /<br>UNABLE TO<br>FORWARD”<br><br>11/6/2013:<br>Letter emailed to NAHC-<br>provided email address<br><br>11/15/2013:<br>Left voicemail                           | No response.  |
| Alfred Cruz, Cultural<br>Resources Coordinator<br>Juaneno Band of Mission<br>Indians      | 10/21/2013  | n/a           | 11/15/2013:<br>Left voicemail  | No response.  |

| <b>Native American Contact</b>  | <b>Letter Sent</b> | <b>Date of Reply</b>  | <b>Follow-Up</b>   | <b>Response</b>   |
|---|--------------------|---|--|---|
| Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council | 10/21/2013         | n/a   | 11/15/2013:<br>Spoke with Mr. Dorame via telephone   | Mr. Dorame requested a copy of the letter be emailed to him (which was done) and stated he would respond in a few days. No response received.   |
| Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director Gabrielino Tongva Nation                                      | 10/21/2013         | 11/5/2013;<br>Mr. Dunlap called to state he would respond and get an email address to which to write. | 11/15/2013:<br>Left voicemail message<br>12/06/2013: Left voicemail message asking if Mr. Dunlap has further comments. | Mr. Dunlap emailed on 12/7/2013. Mr. Dunlap expressed that “the proposed project is within the traditional tribal territory of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation” and expressed concern that cultural resources be protected. Mr. Dunlap recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring for ground-disturbing activities, and requests that the Native American monitor be selected from the Gabrielino Tongva Nation. |
| Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation   | 10/21/2013         | n/a   | 11/15/2013:<br>Called NAHC-provided number; no pick-up. Emailed.   | No response.  |
| Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians                    | 10/21/2013         | n/a   | 11/15/2013:<br>Left voicemail message.   | No response.  |
| Joyce Perry, Representing Tribal Chairperson Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation        | 10/21/2013         | n/a   | 11/15/2013:<br>Spoke with Ms. Perry via telephone.   | Ms. Perry expressed concern over the project, stating that the Bixby Bryant Ranch house was in the area of a “huge village site.” She feels a pedestrian survey would be inadequate, and recommended shovel test pits and randomly placed 1-meter by 1-meter excavations. Unless these prove negative, she recommends both Native American and  |

| Native American Contact  | Letter Sent             | Date of Reply  | Follow-Up                              | Response  |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|---|
|  |                         |  |  | archaeological monitoring, at least during initial ground disturbance. Ms. Perry expressed that she also spoke for Mr. Belardes, as she is also the Cultural Resources representative for his organization. |
| Rebecca Robles<br>United Coalition to Protect Panhe  | 10/21/2013              | n/a  | 11/15/2013:<br>Left voicemail message. | No response.  |
| Teresa Romero,<br>Chairwoman<br>Juaneno Band of Mission<br>Indians Acjachemen<br>Nation    | 10/21/2013              | n/a  | 11/15/2013:<br>Left voicemail message. | No response.  |
| John Tommy Rosas,<br>Tribal Administrator<br>Tongva Ancestral<br>Territorial Tribal Nation | 10/21/2013<br>(emailed) | 10/21/2013;<br>Mr. Rosas<br>emailed to<br>request the<br>contact<br>information of<br>the county<br>official<br>responsible. | 11/15/2013:<br>Left voicemail message. | No further response to<br>AECOM.  |

No written responses were initially received within the 1-month comment period requested in the letters. However, one individual, Sam Dunlap, called on November 5, 2013, to indicate that he would be emailing a response.

Follow-up phone calls were made on November 15, 2013. In the course of these follow-up calls, Joyce Stanfield Perry, speaking on behalf of herself and David Belardes, expressed concern over the proposed project. She stated that the Bixby Bryant Ranch House was located at a “huge village site.” She felt that a pedestrian archaeological survey would be inadequate, and recommended shovel test pits along the project alignment, as well as randomly placed 1-meter by 1-meter excavations. Depending on the results of such excavations, or in their absence, she recommends both Native American and archaeological monitors be present during excavations, at least during initial ground disturbance.

Mr. Dunlap sent an email stating that “the proposed project is within the traditional tribal territory of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation” and recommending that mitigation measures be put in place to protect any potential cultural resources that may exist in the impacted area. Mr. Dunlap recommended that archaeological and Native American monitors be present during all ground-disturbing activities, and requested that the Native American monitor be selected from the

Gabrielino Tongva Nation. This email was received on December 7, 2013, after Mr. Dunlap was contacted; however, Mr. Dunlap initially attempted to send the email on November 21, 2013.

## **PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH**

A paleontological records search was requested from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) on October 1, 2013, to determine the level of paleontological sensitivity within the project area. The request was accompanied by a project description and a map of the project area.

## **RESULTS**

The paleontological records search was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Vertebrate Paleontology Division of the NHMLAC, and reported on November 14, 2013.

The records check indicated that no known (to the NHMLAC) vertebrate fossil localities lie within the proposed project area boundaries (McLeod 2013). However, there are potentially fossil-bearing deposits nearby.

The records search and comparison to the Geologic Atlas of California—Santa Ana Sheet (Rogers 1965) determined that mapped surficial deposits in the entirety of the project area are younger Quaternary alluvium related to the Santa Ana River. Due to their age (less than 10,000 years old), younger Quaternary deposits are unlikely to contain fossils. However, younger Quaternary alluvium often overlies older Quaternary alluvium at varying depths. These older deposits may contain significant fossils. Just north of the project area, at NHMLAC fossil locality LACM 1207, such older Quaternary alluvium yielded a fossil specimen of deer (*Odocoileus*).

In addition, fossiliferous deposits are known to occur in the elevated terrain to the north and south of the project area. Rocks of the late Oligocene or early Miocene Sespe and Vaqueros Formations, the middle Miocene Topanga Formation, the Eocene Santiago Formation, the Paleocene Silverado Formation, and the late Cretaceous Williams and Ladd Formations are found in the elevated terrain south of SR-91. In the elevated terrain north of the project area are exposures of the late Oligocene or early Miocene Sespe and Vaqueros Formations, as well as the middle Miocene Topanga Formation and the late Miocene Puente Formation. All of these formations, with the exception of the Williams Formation, have known (to the NHMLAC) fossil localities (McLeod 2013).





## CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

A cultural resources field survey of the project components including a 25-meter buffer from the centerline of existing trails and around staging areas (approximately 96-acres) was conducted by Christopher Aquino, M.A., M.P.H., RPA, and James Wallace, M.A., RPA, on January 13 and 14, 2014. A pedestrian survey was conducted within all accessible portions of the project site. Short segments were inaccessible due to fencing or active construction not associated with this project; these areas were investigated to the extent possible. The cultural resources survey included identification of archaeological and built-environment resources. No cultural resources were identified during the surveys.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The archaeological survey focused on identification of any surface evidence of archaeological materials in the project footprint and 25 meter buffer on either side of the trails and staging areas. Where access was possible, the pedestrian survey encompassed the areas that would be disturbed by the project. Places where the proposed Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail are fenced off or current construction is being performed were subject to a windshield survey.

### Santa Ana River Trail and Parkway

The proposed project area is divided into two segments. Segment #1 starts on the south bank of the Santa Ana River then parallels the SR-91 then crosses the Santa River at the GRGC. Segment 2 is on the north bank of the river. An alternate alignment on northern bank of the Santa Ana River adjacent to SR-91 has also been proposed and is discussed in further detail below.

#### *Segment #1*

A new Riding and Hiking Trail would be located parallel to the existing bikeway that is located on the southern bank of the river adjacent to the SR-91. The new Riding and Hiking Trail would begin at Gypsum Canyon Road in the southwestern-most portion of the project area. Within Canyon RV Park, at Featherly Regional Park, the new Riding and Hiking Trail would span (via Proposed Bridge #3) the existing Gypsum Canyon Channel located immediately east of Gypsum Canyon Road. Bridge #3 has a proposed width and length of 15 feet and 100 feet, respectively. Eastward from Bridge #3, the proposed Riding and Hiking Trail would meander approximately 1.75 miles between the river and the existing bikeway to proposed Bridge #2, which would be located approximately 0.15 mile east from the Coal Canyon Road. It should be noted that the existing bikeway would maintain its current extension eastward parallel to the SR-91 from the proposed Bridge #2 to the Orange/Riverside County boundary. Bridge #2, which would accommodate both the new Class I Bikeway and new Riding and Hiking Trail, would have a physical structure width of 25 feet and would consist of three spans, 120 feet each, for a total length of 360 feet. From Bridge #2, within the unincorporated Orange County portion of the project area, a new parallel Class I Bikeway and Riding and Hiking Trail would be constructed. The parallel Class I Bikeway and Riding and Hiking Trail would extend through a portion of the existing GRGC toward the BNSF Railroad. The new Class I Bikeway and Riding and Hiking

Trail would then parallel the BNSF Railroad eastward to the Orange/San Bernardino County boundary. Approximately 3,000 linear feet of new paving would be required for the new Class I Bikeway to connect from Bridge #2 to the Orange/San Bernardino County boundary. Trailheads would be located at Featherly Regional Park and near the Coal Canyon Trail at Chino Hills State Park. Five turnouts would be provided along Segment #1 at various locations throughout the project area. In addition, one turnout would be provided along the existing bikeway, between Chino Hills State Park and the Orange County boundary. A vista point would be provided at the east end of the Chino Hills State Park at the river overlook.

Visibility along Segment #1 was approximately 80–85% (Plate 7). The area consisted of a maintained lawn and evenly distributed cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*). Some bare patches existed and were surveyed thoroughly. All accessible areas of the proposed trail were surveyed. An existing AT&T utility building and water tower in this location will not be affected and appear to be less than 45 years old.



**Plate 7: Proposed Segment #1 Trail Location with Existing AT&T Utility Building, View East**



Heading east, immediately after the Gypsum Canyon Road bridge is the proposed location for Bridge #3 (Plate 8). Bridge #3 has a proposed width of 15 feet and length of 100 feet, and would span an existing storm drain channel to provide access along the new riding and hiking trail. Visibility in this area was between 70 and 75%. Heaps of leaves from the surrounding willow (*Salix* spp.), cottonwood, and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) obscured ground visibility slightly, particularly along the wash banks. The bottom of the wash was relatively clear of debris, making ground visibility excellent. Soils consisted of sand, silt, and medium-sized gravel.



**Plate 8: Proposed Bridge #3 Location, View Southeast**

East of Bridge #3, the proposed riding and hiking trail would meander approximately 1.75 miles between the Santa Ana River and the existing SAR Class I bikeway to a point approximately 0.15 mile upstream from the Coal Canyon off-ramp in Chino Hills State Park, where Bridge #2 would be located.

A construction zone was encountered toward the eastern end of the Canyon RV Park. The area of the proposed trail, located just north of the existing bike trail, is completely graded, approximately 20 to 25 feet in width. In some portions along the graded road, an earthen bank up to approximately 3 feet high was constructed (Plate 9). Other disturbances include dirt mounds and a graded laydown area. The active construction area could not be accessed. Due to the high level of ground disturbance, only a windshield survey was conducted in this portion of the survey area.



**Plate 9: Graded Dirt Road with Earthen Bank; Existing Bike Lane to Right, View West**

From Bridge #2, a new parallel Class I bikeway and riding and hiking trail would be constructed that would extend through a portion of the existing GRGC toward the BNSF railroad. From that point, the alignment would follow the BNSF railroad eastward to the Orange/San Bernardino County boundary. This portion of the project area lies within unincorporated Orange County.

Visibility in this portion of the project area was approximately 5 to 10% (Plate 10). The poor visibility was due to grasses approximately 1 foot high and an abundance of cattail where water collected and pooled. Additionally, piles of leaves from cottonwood, California sycamore, and



other plants obscured visibility. Small bare patches encountered throughout this area were surveyed thoroughly.



**Plate 10: Project Area Near BNSF Railroad, View North**

### ***Segment #2***

A new Class I bikeway and parallel riding and hiking trail would be located on the northern bank of the Santa Ana River, adjacent to La Palma Avenue. The bikeway would use the existing, paved Orange County service road and bike trail on top of an existing modern levee, and the riding and hiking trail would be constructed between this pavement and the river. Both trails would extend eastward from the Gypsum Canyon Road bridge approximately 0.75 mile to the end of the paved portion of the existing county service road.

Visibility in the unpaved section of this portion of Segment #2 was roughly 80–85% (Plate 11). The south side of the proposed trail, beside the river, was obscured by extremely dense brush and sycamore trees. The north side of the trail is thoroughly disturbed; granite boulders lined the 45 degree earthen slope beside the existing pavement. Concrete culverts were encountered at regular intervals built into this slope. Runoff from these culverts contributes to the overgrowth of plants

and trees between the pavement and the river. However, the centerline of the trail was relatively clear. Exposed sediments consisted of sand, silt, small cobbles, and, in some instances, displaced boulders.





**Plate 11: Location of Proposed Riding and Hiking Trail Adjacent to Gypsum Canyon Road Bridge and La Palma Avenue, View West**

From the end of the pavement, the new trails would continue south to the proposed location of Bridge #1. Approximately 1,700 linear feet of new paving would connect the existing county service road to Bridge #1. The proposed bikeway along the northern portion is undisturbed. Visibility of the area was approximately 60–70%. Dense brush and cottonwood trees obscured visibility.

The proposed trail is interrupted by a citrus grove where oranges, grapefruit, and lemons are grown (Plate 12). Dirt roads service this grove at the north and south.





**Plate 12: Dirt Road and South End of Citrus Grove, Proposed Bridge #1 Location to Right, View North**

Approximately 100 feet south of the edge of the grove is the location of Bridge #1 (Plate 13). Bridge #1 would accommodate both the bikeway and the riding and hiking trail. It would cross the Santa Ana River and join Segment #1 on the south side. It would have a width of 25 feet and would consist of three spans, 115 feet long each, for a total length of 345 feet.

Visibility of the proposed bridge area was approximately 80–85%. Soil consisted of small to medium gravel with dry low-lying brush (Plate 14). Dense brush and large trees inhibited access along the riverbanks. The banks consisted primarily of sand and small gravel.





**Plate 13: Proposed Bridge #1 Location, Santa Ana River in Background, View Southeast**



**Plate 14: Santa Ana River Adjacent to Bridge #1 Location, View West**



A staging area is proposed adjacent to Segment #2, east of the La Palma Avenue and Gypsum Canyon Road intersection, to be accessed from La Palma Avenue (Plate 15), with overall dimensions of approximately 200 feet north/south by 300 feet east/west. Present land use includes the citrus grove and a large area of undisturbed land. Overall visibility was approximately 70–75%. Vegetation in the northern portion of the staging area beside the road is extremely dense, and visibility was very poor (5–10%). However, the center portion of the staging area is relatively clear, with dry, low-lying brush and scattered trees. The staging area is bisected by a dirt road representing the northern perimeter of the citrus grove.



**Plate 15: Proposed Staging Area, Gypsum Canyon Road Bridge in Background, View West**

### ***Alternative Alignment***

An Alternate alignment would be located on the northern bank of the Santa Ana River adjacent to SR-91. The Alternate Segment would begin at the proposed location of Bridge #2 and terminate at the existing bridge leading to the Green River Golf Club. The 0.66 mile, 25- to 30-foot-wide alternate route has been completely disturbed as a result restoration unrelated to this project. The area appears to have been graded where necessary and disked to break, mix, and loosen the soil to promote plant growth. Plants in the restoration area include mulefat (*Bacharis*

*salicifolia*), coyote brush (*Bacharis pilularis*), coastal sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menzezii*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), yarrow (*Archilea millefolium*), and Lupine (*Lupinus* sp.). Ground visibility throughout the Alternate Segment was excellent, at approximately 95–100%. The soil consisted of sand, silt, and small- to medium-sized gravel, with patches of moisture due to restoration efforts.

## **Survey Results**

No archaeological or built resources were encountered within the project limits.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **REGULATORY SETTING**

Cultural resources in California are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations, statutes, and ordinances. Cultural resources (including paleontological resources) are protected from adverse effects if they meet standards of significance. The determination of CRHR significance of a cultural resource is guided by specific legal context outlined in Sections 15064.5(b), 21083.2, and 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5). A cultural resource may be eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criterion:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A cultural resource determined to meet one or more of the above criteria is considered a historical resource under CEQA. In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Moreover, CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Section V checklist queries, "Would the project ... directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?" Paleontological materials implicitly protected in CEQA are, thus, explicitly protected by CEQA Guidelines (Scott and Springer 2003).

Although no paleontological or archaeological resources were identified during the archival and field research conducted for this project, significant resources may exist within the project area.

### **Paleontological**

Although no paleontological resources were identified within the project footprint during the course of this background research and cultural resources field survey, potentially significant buried paleontological resources may exist in the project area. Surficial deposits in the project area are limited to younger Quaternary alluvium. Because of their age (less than 10,000 years old), these deposits are unlikely to contain fossils. However, at varying depths beneath the surface, these deposits may overlie older Quaternary alluvium. Older Quaternary alluvial



deposits have been recorded to contain significant fossils just north of the project area. In addition, the elevated terrain just outside of the project area includes fossiliferous deposits ranging in age from the Cretaceous to Neogene. These deposits may underlie the alluvial deposits at unknown depths.

Because the potential to encounter significant paleontological resources exists for this project, paleontological monitoring is recommended during all ground-disturbing activities at depths greater than 5 feet. The paleontological monitor would have the authority to redirect construction equipment if potential paleontological resources are encountered. If paleontological resources are encountered, work in the vicinity of the discovery would halt until appropriate treatment of the resource is determined by a qualified paleontologist in accordance with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation and treatment are conducted. Any paleontological materials recovered would be prepared for and curated at an approved facility.

In addition, to establish an understanding of what to look for during ground-disturbing activities, it is recommended that construction personnel and supervisory staff be given training on possible paleontological resources that may be present in the area.

## **Archaeological**

Although no archaeological resources were identified within the project footprint during the course of this background research and cultural resources field survey, potentially eligible buried archaeological resources may exist. Archaeological deposits can be buried, with no surface indications of their existence, particularly in developed areas or in areas of alluvial deposits. The level of potential site preservation below the modern surface remains unknown. Important factors to consider are elevation, soil conditions, proximity to water sources, and proximity to raw materials. In addition, land use is an essential factor in whether archaeological remains have been preserved.

The Santa Ana Narrows lie in an area of rich soil and abundant waters that may have made this area desirable during the prehistoric and historic periods. The entire project area lies on the banks of the Santa Ana River in a place where it is geologically restricted in its movement. The project area is important both for its water and for the access it provides between the Santa Ana Mountains to the south and the Chino Hills to the north.

As noted in the historic context section, the Portola expedition passed through the approximate location of modern Yorba Linda and encountered a sizable Native American village. The *Gabrielino* village *Hotuuknga* was later recorded on the Yorba Rancho, probably near the site of the Bernardo Yorba home, approximately 4 miles downstream of the west end of the project area (McCawley 1996: 59). The project area is within an area likely exploited by these and other indigenous people.

Historically, the project footprint falls within three land grants: Canon de Santa Ana, Santiago de Santa Ana, and Lomas de Santiago, the earliest dating to 1810. All of these belonged to members

of the Yorba family. The Bryant family purchased the project area from the Yorba family in the 19th century, and it remained active as ranchland and orchards into the middle 20th century.

Historic maps show the Cajon Canal (P-30-150055) flowing through the project area (Plates 1 and 5). Two exposed segments of this canal were recorded in 1997 (Becker 1997). According to the HRI, in 1998, the resource was submitted to the Office of Historical Preservation for action, but then withdrawn. It is, therefore, potentially eligible for the CRHR, but remains unevaluated. This resource was not identified during the present survey, but is known to have subterranean features that may not have been observed.

Much of the proposed project area is undeveloped or has relatively superficial impacts. It may, therefore, hold intact archaeological deposits, with the likelihood increasing with depth. The project area as a whole may be considered to have moderate to high sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits, with sensitivity increasing with depth.

Because the potential to encounter archaeological resources exists for this project, archaeological monitoring is recommended during all ground-disturbing activities in undisturbed native soils, including trenching, boring, and grading. The archaeological monitor would have the authority to redirect construction equipment in the event that potential archaeological resources are encountered. If archaeological resources are encountered, work in the vicinity of the discovery would halt until appropriate treatment of the resource is determined by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the provisions of CEQA Guidelines CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5.

In addition, to establish an understanding of what to look for during ground-disturbing activities, it is recommended that construction personnel and supervisory staff be given training on possible archaeological resources that may be present in the area. If Native American cultural materials are encountered during project-related ground disturbance, a trained Native American consultant should be engaged to monitor ground-disturbing work in the area containing the Native American cultural resources. This monitoring would occur on an as-needed basis and would be intended to ensure that Native American concerns are taken into account during the construction process. If human remains are discovered, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery would be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the County Coroner would contact the NAHC, and a most likely descendant would be identified pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98 and CCR Section 15064.5. Work may be resumed at the landowner's discretion, but would only resume after consultation and treatment of the find have been concluded. Work may continue on other parts of the project while consultation and treatment are conducted. Any archaeological materials recovered would be prepared for and curated at an approved facility.



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1933 Prado Dam 7.5' Quadrangle. Reston, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior.

1942 Corona 15' Quadrangle. Reston, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior.

1949a Black Star Canyon 7.5' Quadrangle. Reston, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior.

1949b Prado Dam 7.5' Quadrangle. Reston, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior.

1950 Black Star Canyon 7.5' Quadrangle. Reston, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior.

1967 Black Star Canyon 7.5' Quadrangle. Reston, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior.

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2012b Prado Dam 7.5' Quadrangle. Reston, VA: U.S. Department of the Interior.

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1968 Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3):1–14.



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*Yorba Linda Star*

1934 Local Ranch is Sanctuary for Flora of State. 20 April: 1. Yorba Linda, California.

1978 Bryant Ranch Tentative Tract Map Approved Following Council Discussion on Area Roads. 7 October: 1. Yorba Linda, California.

1995 Ranch House has a History. 14 December: 8. Yorba Linda, California.



# **APPENDIX A**

## **RESUMES**



## **Heather Gibson, PhD, RPA**

### **Archaeologist**

#### **Education**

Ph.D., with distinction, Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 2007  
M.A., Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 2004  
B.A., magna cum laude, Anthropology and French, University of Notre Dame, 1998

#### **Professional Affiliations**

Member, Society for California Archaeology  
Member, Society for Historical Archaeology  
Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Member, Society for American Archaeology

#### **Training**

National Preservation Institute, Section 106 Review for Experienced Practitioners (2012)  
National Preservation Institute, Section 106 Basics (2010)

#### **Grants + Awards**

2008, Doctoral Prize, Syracuse University  
2008, Certificate in University Teaching, Syracuse University  
2007–2008, Post-doctoral Fellowship, Mellon French Atlantic History Group, McGill University  
2006, Maxwell Dean's Dissertation Fellowship, Syracuse University  
2004–2005, Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad (DDRA) grant, US Department of Education  
2001–2004, 2005–2006, University Fellow, Syracuse University

Heather Gibson is an anthropologically trained archaeologist with 11 years of research experience. Her archaeological experience includes archival research, surveys, and excavations at sites in the United States and Caribbean. As a historical archaeologist who has worked on a range of 18th, 19th, and 20th century sites, she has deep knowledge of historic material culture. She has served as project archaeologist and principal investigator on cultural resources and environmental projects in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for public and private sector clients including a range of local and federal agencies. Dr. Gibson meets the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualification standards in both history and archaeology. In addition to her work in cultural resource management, she remains active in research on slavery, colonialism, and the politics of the past in the French Caribbean. Dr. Gibson has been awarded numerous grants for her research and is the author of journal articles and papers presented at national and international conferences.

#### **Project Experience**

**Elysian Park – Downtown Water Recycling Pipeline Phase I Study and Archaeological Discovery and Treatment Plan, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles, CA.** Principal investigator and report author for Phase I study in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Conducted background research, pedestrian survey, and analysis of archaeological potential for project area. Drafted technical report and archaeological treatment plan. [04/2012 – 07/2012]



**National Park Service, Butterfield Overland Trail****Environmental Assessment, AK, AR, CA, MO, NM, OK, TX**

Project archaeologist for special resource study to evaluate feasibility of adding the Butterfield Overland trail as a national historic trail. Role includes background research, analysis of existing conditions, and assessment of impacts to archaeological resources. Prepared archaeological resources sections for EA.[03/2012 – Ongoing]

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Van Norman Complex Water Quality Improvement, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Los Angeles, California**

Project archaeologist and technical report co-author for Phase I archaeological study in compliance with CEQA. Conducted background research and analysed impacts of proposed facility upgrades to cultural resources. [02/2012 – 04/2012]

**City of Los Angeles Harbor Department, WWL Vehicle Cargo Terminal at Berths 195-200A Phase I Archaeological Study, Los Angeles County, California**

Project archaeologist and technical report co-author for Phase I archaeological study in compliance with CEQA. Conducted background research, developed historic context, and analysed impacts of proposed facility upgrades to cultural resources. [01/2012 – 02/2012]

**Ukraine Famine-Genocide Memorial Commission and National Park Service, Ukraine Famine-Genocide Memorial Environmental Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Study, Washington, D.C.**

Project archaeologist for memorial commission who conducted archival research and analysis of potential impacts to archaeological resources for this NEPA and Section 106 project. Evaluated impacts to archaeological resources for multiple proposed project design alternatives and prepared corresponding Environmental Assessment sections. Prepared Phase IA archaeological report following District of Columbia guidelines. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of the client. [11/2011 – 02/2012]

**SWCA Environmental Consultants/County of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Plaza Cemetery Summary Report, Los Angeles, California**

Primary author and project manager for analysis of historic artifact assemblage excavated from 19th century cemetery site. Provided laboratory analysis of 19th century historic material culture, created descriptive artifact catalog,

conducted additional research to identify and date artifacts, and authored report chapter. [10/2011 – Ongoing]

**National Park Service, Four Trails Feasibility Study****Environmental Assessment, CA, CO, IA, ID, KS, MO, NE, OK, OR, NV, UT, WA, WY**

Project archaeologist for feasibility study for revisions to the California, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, and Oregon National Historic Trails. Role includes background research, analysis of existing conditions, and assessment of impacts to archaeological resources. Prepared archaeological resources sections for EA.[10/2011 – 03/2012]

**SDG&E, Sunrise Powerlink Restoration Services, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California**

Provided project management support, authored and reviewed site-specific restoration plans (SRP), and coordinated SRP writing team for the Sunrise Powerlink project, a 117-mile-long, 500-kilovolt transmission corridor. SDG&E has retained AECOM to provide mitigation, including habitat restoration, for temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities and temporary and permanent impacts to special-status plants, sensitive wildlife habitats, and jurisdictional wetlands and waters (including dry washes). [09/2011-Ongoing]

**National Park Service, Vietnam Veterans Memorial Education Center Environmental Assessment, Washington, DC**

Project archaeologist for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 project. Conducted background research and analysis of archaeological sensitivity for project APE. Evaluated impacts to archaeological resources for multiple proposed project design alternatives and prepared Environmental Assessment archaeological resources sections. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of client. [09/2011 – Ongoing]

**Clark Construction, Long Beach Courthouse Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring, Long Beach, CA**

Principal Investigator for monitoring and data recovery investigation for a private developer. Archaeological monitoring conducted for construction activity related to new courthouse complex. Archaeologists identified late 19th and early 20th century features and isolated artifacts. Responsibilities pertained to excavation of multiple historic features, including two privies, which were documented, removed, and evaluated for their significance under CEQA.

Role included serving as field director for excavation and documentation of findings. [07/2011 – Ongoing]

**Renewable Resource Group, Antelope Valley Solar Project Cultural Resources Testing, Rosamond, CA**

Project archaeologist for 5,175-acre solar project in Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. AECOM services included cultural resources surveys, evaluation, and preparation of cultural resource documents. Responsibilities pertained to preparation of testing and evaluation plan to determine California Register of Historic Resources eligibility for sites identified during the survey. [07/2011 – Ongoing]

**City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Alameda Street/Spring Street Arterial Redesign Phase II Archaeological Resource Assessment, Los Angeles, CA**

Archaeological monitoring was conducted for this project during construction activities related to widening of Alameda Street. During the course of monitoring, archaeologists discovered historic archaeological resources related to the late 19th and early 20th century use of the area. Resources discovered included a segment of the original Zanja Madre irrigation system, railroad elements, and the original brick pavement of Alameda Street located under the present roadway. Mitigation in compliance with CEQA was developed to address each of the resource types, and included documentation, avoidance, and removal. As project archaeologist, conducted analysis of results and authored final report. Report documents the construction monitoring, describes the features and artifacts that were recovered, and evaluates their historic significance. [06/2011 – 10/2011]

**Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of African American History and Culture Gas Line Archaeological Services, Washington, DC**

Project archaeologist for project requiring archaeological monitoring for gas line installation. Services included archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing activities, training construction personnel to recognize archaeological resources, facilitating State Historic Preservation Office communications, and preparing technical memo reporting findings. Role included developing scope of work in consultation with client, coordinating work with sub-consultant, and assessing field findings to make recommendations. [05/2011 – 09/2012]

**District of Columbia Department of Transportation, I-395 Air Rights Environmental Assessment, Washington, DC**

Project archaeologist who conducted archival research, archaeological pedestrian survey, and analysis of potential impacts to archaeological resources for this National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 project. Evaluated impacts to archaeological resources for multiple proposed project design alternatives and prepared Assessment of Effects report and Environmental Assessment sections. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of client. [03/2011 – 03/2012]

**General Services Administration, Mary E. Switzer Building Site Improvements, Phase I/II Investigations, Washington, DC**

Project archaeologist who provided technical support for geoarchaeological and combined Phase I/II archaeological studies for site where a buried 19th century foundation was identified. Coordinated with subconsultants conducting fieldwork and provided project management support. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of the client. [02/2011 – 01/2012]

**National Park Service, Eisenhower Memorial Environmental Assessment and Phase IA Archaeological Study, Washington, DC**

Project archaeologist for memorial commission who conducted archival research, archaeological pedestrian survey, and analysis of potential impacts to archaeological resources for this NEPA and Section 106 project. Evaluated impacts to archaeological resources for multiple proposed project design alternatives and prepared corresponding Environmental Assessment sections. Prepared Phase IA archaeological report following District of Columbia guidelines for archaeological investigations and recommended subsequent steps to identify and evaluate resources and archaeological potential. Coordinated archaeological studies with State Historic Preservation Office on behalf of the client. [10/2010 – 09/2011]

**Los Angeles Unified School District, Central Los Angeles High School #9, Los Angeles, CA**

Project archaeologist providing senior review, report content, and report editing for 19th century cemetery project. Project includes data recovery of archaeological materials in connection with the 19th century Los Angeles City Cemetery in downtown Los Angeles, which were

discovered during archaeological monitoring of the demolition and grading phases of construction at the Central Los Angeles Area New High School #9. The project team coordinated with the Los Angeles County Coroner and office of Vital Statistics to obtain disinterment permits; developed a mitigation plan incorporating the components related to the future disposition of remains, artifact curation, and commemoration; and conducted laboratory analysis of artifacts and human remains. A technical report documenting the history of the cemetery, its role in 19th-century Los Angeles, and the results of the osteological and artifact analysis is currently being prepared. Responsibilities included reviewing the technical report, drafting necessary sections to provide synthesis, and coordinating supplementary analysis necessary for project completion. [06/2010 – 07/2012]

**City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Aiso Street Parking Facility Archaeological Assessment, Los Angeles, CA**

Archaeological and paleontological monitoring was conducted for this project during construction activities related to the Aiso Street Parking Facility. During the course of the construction project, archaeologists discovered seven 19th and 20th century features and more than 100 isolated artifacts. The features were documented, removed, and evaluated for their significance under CEQA. Tasks as project archaeologist included analysis of results and authoring final report. Report documents the construction monitoring, describes the features and artifacts that were recovered, and evaluates their historic significance. Report in progress. [03/2011 – 07/2011]

**California High Speed Rail Authority, California High-Speed Train, Fresno to Merced Cultural Resources Inventory, Fresno and Merced Counties, CA**

Project historian who conducted built environment fieldwork to record and evaluate historic resources for railway alignment and affiliated parcel acquisitions. Evaluated resources within the Area of Potential Effects to recommend eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources. Project archaeologist for development of treatment plans to address project impacts to archaeological resources. [01/2011 – Ongoing]

**Department of State, Potomac Annex Feasibility Study, Washington, DC**

Project archaeologist who conducted archival research, archaeological site visit, and preliminary study of potential impacts to archaeological resources. Worked with client to design a strategy for early consideration of cultural resources in the design phase. Prepared memo detailing historic background, known archaeological resources, archaeological potential of project area, and recommended steps for identification and evaluation of archaeological resources. Participated in client meetings to present results. [10/2010 – 02/2011]

**Tessera Solar, Imperial Valley Solar Project, Imperial County, CA**

Project archaeologist for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Class III intensive pedestrian survey, resource documentation, and site evaluation efforts for an approximately 6,500-acre solar power project on BLM land under a Fast-Track American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding schedule. AECOM services included field investigations, preparation of cultural resource documents, and Section 106 consultation. This project included extensive records searches and data management, multiagency coordination, and consultation involving BLM and the California Energy Commission. As designed, the project was crossed by the Congressional-designated Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail corridor. Responsibilities pertained to the portion of the project area that overlays the National Historic Trail corridor. Consultation on the disposition of the trail corridor involved hiring subconsultants to do specialized analysis; summarizing consultant findings for presentation to BLM and consulting parties (State Historic Preservation Office, National Park Service, and National Trust for Historic Preservation, and others); and drafting a synthetic technical report. [07/2010 – 12/2010]

**La Mahaudière Archaeology Project, Guadeloupe, French West Indies**

Assistant director of multiyear, grant-funded field project. Project studied 18th- and 19th-century sugar plantation property with focus on enslaved laborer village. Organized and facilitated day-to-day operations of archaeological fieldwork. Project included identification of individual habitation sites through archaeological survey, testing, and intensive excavation of house/yard complexes. Completed extensive archival research to study relevant documentary evidence in Guadeloupe and French archives. Catalogued and analyzed all categories of material culture, with specific emphasis on ceramics. Designed and implemented Access

database for artifact and field data. Wrote portions of technical reports and presented results at conferences and in professional journals. [Prior to AECOM]

**Crève Coeur Archaeology Project, Martinique, French West Indies**

Laboratory director for grant-funded field project studying 18th- and 19th-century sugar plantation with focus on enslaved laborer village. Project included identification of individual habitation sites through archaeological survey and intensive excavation of house/yard complexes. Helped direct pedestrian survey and testing program during first season of field research. Catalogued and analyzed all categories of material culture. [Prior to AECOM]

**Syracuse University Anthropology Department, Harriet Tubman House Field School, Auburn, NY**

Crew chief for archaeological field school at 19th-century historic house site. Site was the home of Harriet Tubman, famous for her role in the Underground Railroad, which helped enslaved individuals escape and migrate north. Project included excavations adjacent to historic house where Tubman lived, testing of adjacent areas of the property where she operated a home for older African American residents, and survey of industrial brickworks that provided supplementary income to finance her benevolent works. Participated as crew chief during archaeological field school for undergraduate students. Provided instruction in fieldwork methods, oversaw excavation of test units, kept accurate field records, assisted with site mapping, and assisted with laboratory analysis. [Prior to AECOM]

**Syracuse University Anthropology Department, Eensomhed Plantation, St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands**

Crew chief for archaeological field school at 18th- and 19th-century plantation site. Site was a historic sugar plantation with greathouse and industrial ruins. Participated during archaeological field school for undergraduate students. Provided instruction in fieldwork methods, oversaw mapping of architectural remains, kept accurate field records, and assisted with site mapping. [Prior to AECOM]

**Earthwatch Institute, Fort Christianna, Lawrenceville, VA**

Crew chief for archaeological research at 18th-century fur trading fort. Project aimed to relocate the trading fort site and to locate the associated Native American village. Participated as crew chief during archaeological reconnaissance and testing. Provided instruction in field methods to volunteer crew members, assisted with mapping

and text excavations, kept accurate field records, and assisted with laboratory analysis. [Prior to AECOM]

**Earthwatch Institute, Coconut Walk Plantation, Nevis, Eastern Caribbean**

Crew chief for archaeological research at 18th- and 19th-century sugar plantation site. Project aimed to identify the enslaved laborer village at the plantation and to study social and economic questions pertaining to the lives of the enslaved at the property. Participated as crew chief during archaeological excavations. Provided instruction on field methods to volunteer crew members, assisted with mapping and text excavations, kept accurate field records, and assisted with laboratory analysis. [Prior to AECOM]

**US Army, Fort Benning, Cultural Resources Collection Rehabilitation, Fort Benning, GA**

Laboratory director and archaeology lead for curation and collection management project that involved rehabilitating existing archaeological collections and assisting client in compliance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations part 79. Work included creation of cultural resource inventory, assessment of collection condition, rehousing of collection using archivally stable curation materials, and drafting of technical report. [Prior to AECOM]

**US Navy, Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, Cultural Resources Collection Rehabilitation, St. Marys, GA**

Laboratory director and archaeology lead for curation and collection management project for Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base. Project involved rehabilitating existing archaeological collections and assisting client in compliance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations part 79. Work included creation of cultural resource inventory, assessment of collection condition, rehousing collection using archivally stable curation materials, and drafting technical report. [Prior to AECOM]

**Selected Reports**

*Los Angeles Plaza Cemetery Summary Report for the La Plaza de Cultura y Artes Project, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California*, by J. Dietler, S. Murray, and B. Vargas (with contributions by H. Gibson and S. Dietler). 2011. Prepared for the County of Los Angeles. SWCA Environmental Consultants.

*Elysian Park – Downtown Water Recycling Project Archaeological Discovery and Treatment Plan, City of Los*

Angeles, California, with S. Dietler. 2012. Prepared for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. AECOM.

*Cultural Resources Assessment, Elysian Park/Downtown Water Recycling Project, City of Los Angeles, California*, with S. Dietler. 2012. Prepared for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. AECOM.

*Cultural Resources Assessment, Elysian Park Water Recycling Project, City of Los Angeles, California*, with S. Dietler. 2012. Prepared for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. AECOM.

*Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Van Norman Complex Water Quality Improvement Project, City of Los Angeles, California*, with S. Dietler and L. Kry. 2012. Prepared for Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. AECOM.

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation, WWL Vehicle Cargo Terminal at Berths 195-200A, Los Angeles County, California*, with S. Dietler. 2012. Prepared for City of Los Angeles Harbor Department. AECOM.

*Underneath Alameda Street: Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Alameda Street/Spring Street Arterial Redesign Phase II Project, City of Los Angeles, California*, with S. Dietler. 2011. Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works. AECOM.

*I-395 Air Rights, Section 106 Assessment of Effects, Washington, D.C.*, with S. Dyer-Carroll and C. Dolan. In progress. Prepared for District of Columbia Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Commission. AECOM.

*Archaeological Assessment for the Aiso Street Parking Facility Project, City of Los Angeles, California*, with L. Kry and S. Dietler. 2011. Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works. AECOM.

*Potomac Annex Navy Hill Regulatory Framework & Strategy, Site Context, and Archaeological Considerations*, with C. Dolan. 2011. Prepared for US Department of State and KCCT. AECOM.

*Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Design Concept, Washington, D.C.*, with C. Dolan, S. Dyer-Carroll, and S. Bemis. 2011. Prepared for

National Park Service and US General Service Administration. AECOM.

## Publications

*Not Dead But Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery*. 2012. AECOM Cultural Heritage Publication No. 4, H. Gibson and S. Dietler, editors. Prepared for Los Angeles Unified School District. AECOM.

Gibson, Heather. 2010. Review of *Building the Devil's Empire*, by S. Dawdy. *Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 44, No. 2.

Gibson, Heather. 2009. Domestic Economy and Daily Practice in Guadeloupe: Historical Archaeology at La Mahaudière Plantation. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, Vol. 13, No. 1.

Gibson, Heather. 2007. *Daily Practice and Domestic Economy in Guadeloupe, FWI: An Archaeological and Historical Study*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Kelly, Kenneth, and Heather Gibson. 2005. Plantation Village Archaeology in Guadeloupe, French West Indies. In *Proceedings of the XX International Congress of Caribbean Archaeologists*, edited by G. Tavarez and M. Garcia Arevalo. Museo del Hombre Dominicano and Fondation Garcia Arvela, Santo Domingo.

## Papers + Presentations

The Search for a Historic Trail (with Rebecca Apple), Society for American Archaeology, 76th Annual Conference, Sacramento, California, 2011.

Caribbean Contradictions: Entangled Networks, Slavery, and the French West Indies (with Kenneth Kelly), American Anthropological Association, 109th Annual Meetings, New Orleans, Louisiana, 2010.

She Was Always Treated with Benevolence: Understanding Cruelty and Power on a Guadeloupean Plantation, 42<sup>nd</sup> Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Toronto, Ontario, 2009.

The View from the Ground: Archaeological Perspectives on Creolization, Mellon French Atlantic History Group 4th



Workshop, “Creole Histories – Histoires Créoles: Practice and Poetics,” 2008.

“Getting by” at La Mahaudière: Material Culture and Household Economies on a Guadeloupean Plantation, Society for American Archaeology 73<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2008.

French Ceramics from La Mahaudière Plantation: Understanding Foodways and Consumption in Guadeloupe, 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Williamsburg, Virginia, 2007.

Domestic Economies of Guadeloupean Plantation Laborers: Production and Consumption at *La Mahaudière*, 21<sup>st</sup> International Congress of Caribbean Archaeologists, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 2005.

Domestic Economy and Daily Practice in Guadeloupe: Historical Archaeology at La Mahaudière Plantation, 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, York, England, 2005.

Historical Archaeology of Slavery in Guadeloupe, French West Indies (with Kenneth Kelly), Ste. Genevieve Conference on French Settlements and Culture in North America and the Caribbean, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, 2003.

Plantation Village Archaeology in Guadeloupe, French West Indies (with Kenneth Kelly), 20<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Caribbean Archaeologists, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 2003.



**Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA**  
**Project Archaeologist**

**Education**

PhD, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA, 2011  
MA, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, San Diego, CA, 2004  
BA, Anthropology (Geology minor), University of Texas, Austin, Austin, TX, 2000

Dr. Marc Beherec has been involved in the field of cultural resources management for nearly a decade. He has worked throughout the southwest on projects within Federal and State regulatory framework, and is experienced in the identification and analysis of both prehistoric and historic era artifacts. Dr. Beherec also has extensive experience in Archaic period sites in the western US as well as archaeological and climatoarchaeological analyses in Jordan. For the past year, he has served as Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Monitor for the NextEra Genesis Solar Energy Project.

**Selected Project Experience**

**NextEra Genesis Solar Energy Project Cultural Resources Compliance Monitoring**

Monitoring Coordinator and Lead Monitor for the cultural resources compliance monitoring of a 2000-acre solar power project under the jurisdiction of the California Energy Commission and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on BLM land in the western Mojave Desert. Tasks involve the scheduling and coordination of between 5 and 25 concurrent archaeological monitors on diverse construction efforts throughout the project site; compilation, QA/QC, and delivery of daily monitoring logs for all on-site monitors; attending project construction scheduling and Health and Safety meetings; conducting and documenting daily monitoring crew Health and Safety meetings; serving as liaison between archaeological monitors, construction crew and client project team; ensuring overall cultural resources compliance with the permitted conditions of the project.

**San Bernardino National Forest San Jacinto District Archaeologist, Idyllwild, CA**

Archaeologist assigned to Idyllwild Ranger Station, San Jacinto District, San Bernardino National Forest, Riverside County, California. Assisted District Archaeologist in cultural resources efforts, including supervision of crews conducting cultural resources inventories of mountainous terrain, GPS

documentation of resources, preparation of DPR 523 forms, research of prehistoric and historic artifact parallels, including projectile point typologies, makers' marks, and tin can typologies, and authoring technical reports. Work was performed before joining this firm.

**Border Field State Park, San Diego County, CA**

Excavated coastal Early Archaic sites in and adjacent to Border Field State Park. Work was performed before joining this firm.

**Lake Meredith National Recreational Area Cultural Resources Surveys, Amarillo, TX**

Archaeologist for intensive pedestrian surveys of the Lake Meredith National Recreational Area, an area along the the Canadian River with documented human occupation for over 12,000 years. Relocated previously documented archaeological sites and documented newly identified sites. Work was performed before joining this firm.

**East Texas Pipeline Survey, Austin, TX**

Crew Chief for intensive pedestrian survey of a new east Texas pipeline corridor. Efforts included field survey, shovel testing, site recordation, and GPS operation. Work was performed before joining this firm.

**Camp Swift Archaeological Project, Bastrop, TX**

Archaeologist for test excavations at Camp Swift Army National Guard Base. Excavated test units at eighteen sites, documented excavations, and drilled rock cores for archaeomagnetic dating research. Work was performed before joining this firm.

**Gault Site Archaeological Project, Bell County, TX**

Excavated at the Gault Paleoindian site (41BL323), completed documents (unit forms and maps, profile maps, Munsell notations, artifact catalogs), conducted preliminary lithic analysis, measured lithic blades for statistical studies, and supervised student volunteers in washing lithics. Work was performed before joining this firm.



**Mark A. Roeder**  
**Paleontologist**

**Education**

BA, Anthropology, minors in Geology and Zoology, San Diego State University  
1977

**Affiliations**

Member, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology  
Member, Southern California Academy of Sciences  
Member, Biological Society of Washington

Mark Roeder has extensive paleontologic resource management experience conducting and managing paleontologic resource/impact assessments and impact mitigation programs for large construction projects in California. Projects include municipal solid waste landfills; aggregate quarries; flood control facilities; oil refineries; natural gas pipelines; freeways and other roadways; subways; waste water treatment facilities; housing developments; planned communities; office buildings/complexes; shopping centers; hospitals and medical centers; industrial complexes; parking lots/structures; land exchanges; and conditional use permit and specific plan revisions. He has worked on projects for clients including private industry, public utilities, conservancies, and federal, state, county, city, and regional agencies. Paleontologic resource assessments entailed data searches (literature reviews, archival searches, field surveys, consultation with other paleontologists) to develop baseline inventories, evaluation of scientific importance of resources and potential for disturbance by adverse project-related impacts, and formulation of mitigation measures to reduce these impacts to an acceptable level.

**Selected Project Experience**

**Eastern Transportation Corridor (SR 241), Orange County**

Supervised paleontological resource monitoring during grading of highway right-of way and conducted several major salvages. He managed the preparation, curation, identification, and recordation of over 20,000 fossils recovered.

**Downtown and Hollywood Segments (MOS-1 and MOS 2 West, and North, Los Angeles County)**

Managed the preparation, curation, identification, and recordation of over 15,000 fossils recovered during paleontological resource monitoring of station excavations for the subway. [Prior to AECOM]

**Amerige Heights, Orange County**

Supervised resource monitoring which included fossil salvage, laboratory preparation of salvage specimens, curation of prepared specimens, and storage of curated specimens. [Prior to AECOM]

**Simi Valley Landfill, Ventura County**

Supervised paleontological monitoring of stockpile excavation at north end of landfill. A number of significant fossils were recovered from the Sespe Formation (41 million years ago). [Prior to AECOM]

**Sandalwood Drive Extension, Riverside County**

Supervised paleontological resource monitoring of road construction. Among the fossils recovered were horse, camel and mammoth from the SanTimoteo Formation (900,000 years ago). [Prior to AECOM]

**Rancho Mission Viejo Phase 1 Project, Orange County.**

Supervised paleontological resource monitoring of housing and road construction. Among the fossil recovered were whales, walruses, and dolphins from rocks that were 10-12 million years old. [Prior to AECOM]

**Wakanuga Project, Riverside County.**

Wrote paleological resource management plan for construction of a building and parking lot. Supervised paleontological resource monitoring. [Prior to AECOM]

**Los Angeles Police Department Headquarters, Los Angeles County,**

Supervised paleontological resource monitoring and participated in major salvages involving the collection of fossil marine mammals from the Fernando Formaton (2-3 million years ago). Mitigation involved the preparation, curation, and identification and recordation of all fossils recovered. [Prior to AECOM]

**Desert Harvest Solar Power Project, Riverside County, CA**

Conducted archival research, contact programs, and fieldwork, and prepared technical report for the evaluation of paleontological resources and mitigation measures. Coordinated process with BLM. [Prior to AECOM]

**Silverleaf Solar Energy Project, Imperial County, CA**

Conducted archival research, contact programs, and fieldwork, and authored technical text for the evaluation of paleontological resources and mitigation measures. Coordinated process with BLM. [Prior to AECOM]

**Imperial Valley Solar Project No., Imperial County, CA**

Conducted paleontological resources survey and assessment a proposed solar energy project near the City of Niland. [Prior to AECOM]

**Southern California Edison Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission and Substation Project, SanBernardino County,California and Clark County, Nevada**

Wrote the paleontological assessment for this proposed Southern California Edison (SCE) project. Conducted records and literature searches in order to determine the project's potential for the presence of sensitive rock formations and paleontological resources. The paleontological significance of the project site was deemed "high". Future paleontological work will include an intensive survey of the site, sampling of fossil outcrops, preservation of some outcrops (if possible), and monitoring of construction activities. [Prior to AECOM]

**Bureau of Land Management West Chocolate Mountains Geothermal Leases, Imperial County.**

Wrote the paleontological resource assessment for the proposed Bureau of Land Management (BLM) West Chocolate Mountains Geothermal Leases in the Imperial Valley in Imperial County. Conducted paleontological resource records and literature searches in order to determine the project area's potential for the presence of sensitive rock formations and fossil resources.

Using the BLM Potential Fossil Yield Classification, determined that the paleontological significance of rock units within the project study area range from "low" to "high", and the site's significance was deemed "high". Future paleontological work will include an intensive survey of the projects site, sampling of fossil outcrops, preservation of some outcrops (if possible), and monitoring of construction activities. [Prior to AECOM]

**Newport Banning Ranch, Orange County**

Wrote the paleontological assessment for the proposed Newport Banning Ranch development in order to determine the project site's potential for the presence of sensitive rock formations and paleontological resources. Future paleontological work will include an intensive survey of the site, sampling of fossil outcrops, preservation of some outcrops, if possible, and monitoring of construction activities. [Prior to AECOM]

**Sunset Ridge Park, Orange County**

Wrote the paleontological resources assessment for the proposed Sunset Ridge Park project in order to determine the project site's potential for the presence of sensitive rock formations and fossil resources. The paleontological significance of the project site was deemed "high". Future paleontological work will include an intensive survey of the site, sampling of fossil outcrops, preservation of some outcrops (if possible), and monitoring of construction activities. [Prior to AECOM]

**McGuire Groves Property, Riverside County**

Wrote the paleontological assessment for the proposed McGuire Groves lot split in order to determine the project site's potential for the presence of sensitive rock formations and paleontological resources. The paleontological significance of the project site was deemed "none". No further paleontological work was required. [Prior to AECOM]

**Los Angeles Unified School District School Site, 46<sup>th</sup> Street and Western Avenue, Los Angeles County**

Supervised paleontological monitoring of earthmoving activities for a school site project. Two paleontological sites were discovered that yielded over 600 fossil specimens. [Prior to AECOM]

## **APPENDIX B**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM**





**AECOM Inc**  
515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071  
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.7715 [www.AECOM.com](http://www.AECOM.com)

October 2, 2013

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, California 95814  
T 916.653.6251 F 916.657.5390  
[www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
[ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report - Sacred Lands File Search**

Dear Mr. Singleton:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange (County) to request that the Native American Heritage Commission conduct a Sacred Lands File search for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The proposed project is located on the Prado Dam 1981 and Blackstar Canyon 1988, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The project is within un-sectioned lands of former Yorba family land grants of Canon de Santa Ana, Santiago de Santa Ana, and Lomas de Santiago of present day Orange County and in unincorporated Orange County near the eastern Orange County Border. The area is known as Santa Ana Canyon and Santa Ana Narrows and is indicated on the enclosed map.

The proposed project area is located within the city of Yorba Linda, on the north and south sides of the Santa Ana River, and is bounded by Gypsum Canyon Road on the west, the Orange County border to the east, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad and La Palma Avenue to the north, and State Route (SR) 91 to the south. The purpose of the proposed project is to construct a 100-mile recreational Parkway adjacent to the Santa Ana River. The proposed construction includes a Class 1 Bikeway, Riding, and Hiking trail and associated amenities on both banks of the Santa Ana River between Gypsum County and the Orange County border.

The goal of this letter, in addition to acquainting you with this project, is to request that you check the Sacred Lands File records to identify any previously recorded sites in the project area.

Thank you for your assistance. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about this project.

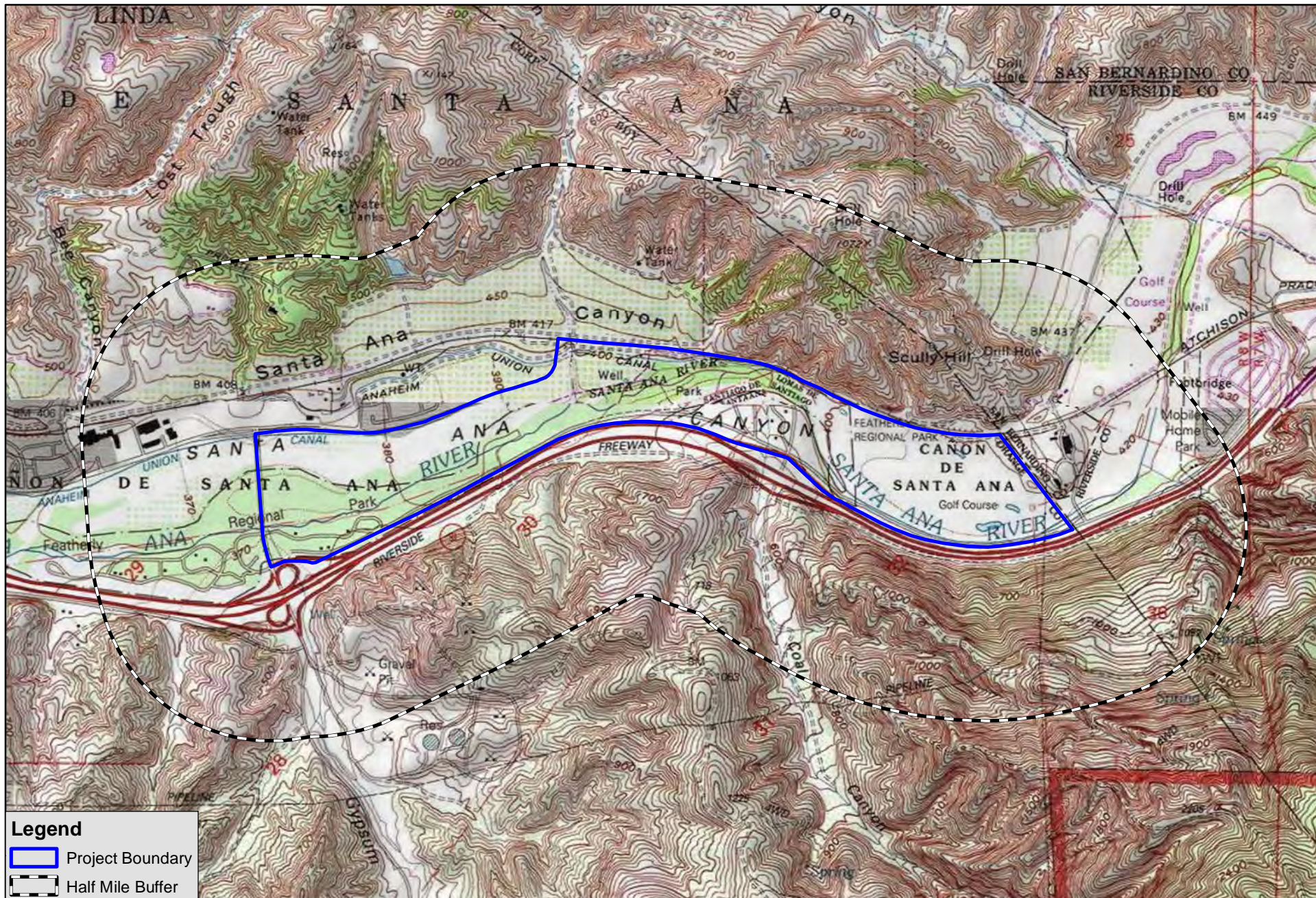
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Linda Kry".

**Linda Kry**  
**AECOM**  
Archaeologist  
D 213.593.8474 F 213.593.7715  
515 S Flower Street, 8th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90071 USA  
[linda.kry@aecom.com](mailto:linda.kry@aecom.com)

Enclosure: Project Area Map





Source: USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles Prado Dam (1981); Blackstar Canyon (1988); ESRI 2013; USA TOPO Maps 2013.



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3715  
Fax (916) 373-5471  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
Ds\_nahc@pacbell.net



October 10, 2013

Ms. Linda Kry, Archaeologist

**AECOM**

515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Sent by FAX to: 213-593-7715

No. of Pages: 4

RE: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
**"Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report (for a proposed 100-mile bike trail along the Santa Ana River banks);"** located in the City of Yorba Linda; Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Kry:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File **failed to indicate** the presence of Native American traditional cultural places(s) in the project site(s) submitted as defined by the USGS coordinates configuring the 'Area of Potential Effect' or APE. However, Native American cultural resources are in close proximity to the APE. Also, the absence of archaeological recorded items does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of information about traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area (APE). As part of the consultation process the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals in order to determine the proposed action on any cultural places/sacred sites. If a response from those listed is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton", with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end.

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts  
Orange County  
October 10, 2013**

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
David Belardes, Chairperson  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno  
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675 m  
chiefdavidbelardes@yahoo.  
(949) 493-4933 - home  
(949) 293-8522

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation  
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.  
Private Address Gabrielino Tongva  
tattnlaw@gmail.com  
310-570-6567

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
(626) 286-1632  
(626) 286-1758 - Home  
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles , CA 90086  
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com  
951-845-0443

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman  
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno  
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675-2674  
(949) 488-3484  
(949) 488-3294 - FAX  
(530) 354-5876 - cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva  
Bellflower , CA 90707  
**gtongva@verizon.net**  
562-761-6417 - voice  
562-761-6417- fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno  
Santa Ana , CA 92799  
alfredgcruz@sbcglobal.net  
714-998-0721  
714-998-0721 - FAX  
714-321-1944 - cell

United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)  
Rebecca Robles  
119 Avenida San Fernando Juaneno  
San Clemente CA 92672  
rebrobles1@gmail.com  
(949) 573-3138

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Ana River Parkway Project; located within the City of Yorba Linda; Orange County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts  
Orange County  
October 10, 2013**

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 180                      Gabrielino  
Bonsall                      , CA 92003  
(619) 294-6660-work  
(310) 428-5690 - cell  
(760) 636-0854- FAX  
bacuna1@gabrielinotribe.org

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Joyce Perry, Representing Tribal Chairperson  
4955 Paseo Segovia                      Juaneno  
Irvine                      , CA 92612  
kaamalam@gmail.com  
949-293-8522

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
P.O. Box 180                      Gabrielino  
Bonsall                      , CA 92003  
palmsprings9@yahoo.com  
626-676-1184- cell  
(760) 636-0854 - FAX

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
P.O. Box 86908                      Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles , CA 90086  
samdunlap@earthlink.net  
909-262-9351

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

his list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Ana River Parkway Project; located within the City of Yorba Linda; Orange County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



**AECOM**

AECOM  
515 S. Flower Street  
9th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, CA 92003



9200390020022014

918 NFE 100981310010/21/13  
RETURN TO SENDER  
: GABRIELINO-TONGVA TRIBE  
BOX CLOSED  
UNABLE TO FORWARD  
RETURN TO SENDER  
BC: 90071220199 \*2362-02085-21-40



**AECOM**

AECOM  
515 S. Flower Street  
9th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, CA 92003



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UNABLE TO FORWARD  
RETURN TO SENDER



AECOM Inc  
515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071  
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.8623 www.AECOM.com

October 21, 2013

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, CA 92003

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Co-Chairperson Candelaria:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

The proposed Santa Ana River Parkway would include a Class 1 bikeway, riding, and hiking trail and associated amenities. The bikeway and trails would follow existing paths whenever possible, but would require some flexibility due to topography and other physical constraints. The bikeway would be a 12-foot-wide paved pace, while the riding and hiking trails would be 10-foot-wide unpaved spaces. Including shoulders and space between the trails and bikeways, linear spaces 30 feet wide would be required. Fencing, surfacing, signage, and landscaping may all be installed along the trails and bikeways. In addition, three narrow, non-vehicular bridges would be constructed across the Santa Ana River. The amenities include turn outs, vista points, trailheads and staging areas. Collectively, these areas may feature entry roads, parking, picnic tables, bicycle racks, horse corrals, hitching posts, fencing, interpretive and directional signage, shade structures, shade trees and other landscaping, trash receptacles, seating, potable water, and potentially restrooms.

The trails and amenities would be located on the north and south sides of the Santa Ana River near the Orange County border, north of the Santa Ana Freeway (State Route 91). The facilities would be placed in yet-to-be determined locations in the area is bounded by Gypsum Canyon Road on the west, the Orange/Riverside/San Bernardino County boundaries on the east, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad and La Palma Avenue on the north, and the SR 91 freeway on the south. The majority of the project area is located within the City of Yorba Linda. The easternmost portion of the project area is located within unincorporated Orange County. The project area is also known as the Santa Ana Narrows and Santa Ana Canyon. The proposed project area is found on the Black Star Canyon and Prado Dam United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, and is indicated on the enclosed map (Enclosure 1).

The response form (Enclosure 2) is provided to help us identify and address your concerns with this project. Return of this form does not imply that you approve or disapprove of the project nor does it limit your opportunity to comment at a later time. However, for the purposes of our study, please return the response form to the address shown below no later than November 22, 2013.

AECOM Inc  
515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071  
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.8623 [www.AECOM.com](http://www.AECOM.com)  
Please contact me directly with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Marc A. Beherec". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Marc A. Beherec  
AECOM  
Archaeologist  
[marc.beherec@aecom.com](mailto:marc.beherec@aecom.com)  
D: 213-593-8481 or 951-296-7561

Enclosure:

- 1) Project Area Map
- 2) Response Form
- 3) Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope



**AECOM Inc**  
515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071  
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.8623 www.AECOM.com

October 21, 2013

Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
P.O. Box 180  
Bonsall, CA 92003

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Co-Chairperson Acuna:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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Please contact me directly with any questions.

Sincerely,

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Marc A. Beherec  
AECOM  
Archaeologist  
[marc.beherec@aecom.com](mailto:marc.beherec@aecom.com)  
D: 213-593-8481 or 951-296-7561

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515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071  
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.8623 www.AECOM.com

October 21, 2013

John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator  
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation  
tattnlaw@gmail.com

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Rosas:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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Sincerely,

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Marc A. Beherec

AECOM

Archaeologist

[marc.beherec@aecom.com](mailto:marc.beherec@aecom.com)

D: 213-593-8481 or 951-296-7561

Attachments:

- 1) Project Area Map
- 2) Response Form



**AECOM Inc**  
515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071  
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.8623 www.AECOM.com

October 21, 2013

Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA 90707

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Tribal Chair Dorame:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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Please contact me directly with any questions.

Sincerely,

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Marc A. Beherec  
AECOM  
Archaeologist  
[marc.beherec@aecom.com](mailto:marc.beherec@aecom.com)  
D: 213-593-8481 or 951-296-7561

Enclosure:

- 1) Project Area Map
- 2) Response Form
- 3) Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope



**AECOM Inc**

515 South Flower Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071  
T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.8623 www.AECOM.com

October 21, 2013

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Chairperson Goad:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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T 213.593.7700 F 213.593.8623 [www.AECOM.com](http://www.AECOM.com)

Please contact me directly with any questions.

Sincerely,

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Marc A. Beherec

AECOM

Archaeologist

[marc.beherec@aecom.com](mailto:marc.beherec@aecom.com)

D: 213-593-8481 or 951-296-7561

Enclosure:

- 1) Project Area Map
- 2) Response Form
- 3) Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope



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October 21, 2013

Rebecca Robles  
United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)  
119 Avenida San Fernando  
San Clemente, CA 92672

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Ms Robles:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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Marc A. Beherec

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October 21, 2013

Joyce Perry, Representing Tribal Chairperson  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
4955 Paseo Segovia  
Irvine, CA 92612

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Chairperson Perry:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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October 21, 2013

David Belardes, Chairperson  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Chairperson Belardes:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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October 21, 2013

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

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

AECOM, Inc. has been retained by the County of Orange to conduct Native American contact for the Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project, and identified you as an individual or representative of a group who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area.

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October 21, 2013

Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 25628  
Santa Ana, CA 92799

**Subject: Santa Ana River Parkway Project Environmental Impact Report**

Dear Mr. Cruz:

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## **NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT NOTES**

### **SANTA ANA RIVER PARKWAY PROJECT**

**ACUNA AND CANDELARIA:** Letters returned, made it to Marc Beherec on October 28, 2013. Letters and map sent as pdf via email November 6, 2013.

**DUNLAP:** Mr. Dunlap called Marc Beherec on November 5, 2013. Mr. Dunlap stated his purpose was to get an email address in order to respond to the contact letter. (He had overlooked the address on page 2 of the letter.) He also stated that he wanted to meet with Marc Beherec, but in order to get to know people at AECOM rather than regarding this specific project. He stated he would be responding to the contact letter via email.

### **FOLLOW-UP CALLS**

**11/15/13**

**10:30 am to 12:00 pm**

**BELARDES:** Joyce Stanfield Perry answered the phone when I called the number for Mr. Belardes, 949-293-8522. She said she is his Cultural Resources Director and speaks for him. She says the Bixby Bryant Ranch House is a "huge village site." She asked for what sites are in the project area and the 0.5 mile buffer, and I told her. She said she recommends STPs and random 1 x 1 meter excavations within the project area prior to ground disturbance. Depending on the results, she recommends both Native American and archaeological monitoring, at least for initial ground disturbance.

**ROSAS** Called 310-570-6567 and left message on voicemail identified as JohnTommy Rosas referencing email exchange, noting that Mr. Rosas has indicated he wishes to contact the County directly, but asking him to contact us if he has comments or concerns he would like in our report.

**MORALES:** Called 626-286-1632; left message on voicemail of Gabrielino Tongva Tribe. Referenced letter and described project as trail system in eastern Orange County. Asked for a return phone call or email if he has comments or concerns.

**GOAD** Called 951-845-0443, let phone ring 10 times. Tried again at 1:45 pm. Same result. Followed up with email.

**ROMERO:** Called 949-488-3484 and left message on voicemail identified as that of Chariwoman Teresa Romero of Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation describing project, referencing letter of October 21, and asking for comment.

**DORAME:** Called 562-761-6417 and spoke with Mr. Dorame. He expressed disappointment with having several times sent responses to AECOM, spending days researching letters, only not to be hired to conduct monitoring. He asked if it was worth his time to respond to this project, and asked if AECOM rotated monitors. I expressed that I'm not sure how monitors are chosen for specific projects, but that my boss, Heather Gibson, has tried to rotate monitors in the past. He brightened up at hearing

Heather's name and said he has great regard for her. He asked me to email him another copy of the letter, and said he would comment on it in the next few days.

**CRUZ:** Called 714-998-0721. Left message on machine identified as that of the Cruz residence. Described project and location, cited letter of Oct. 21, and asked for phone call or email comments.

**ROBLES:** Called 949-573-3138. Left message on voicemail identified as that of Rebecca. Described project and location, cited letter of October 21, and asked for phone call or email with comments or concerns.

**ACUNA:** Called cell. Voicemail box is full. Will speak to him when I see him on Monday.

**PERRY:** See **BELARDES**.

**CANDELARIA:** Called 626-616-1184. Left voicemail identified as that of Linda Candelaria. Described project and asked for phone call or email with questions or concerns.

**DUNLAP:** Called 909-262-9351. Left a message on voicemail. Referenced the project letter and our phone conversation of November 5. Asked that Mr. Dunlap get back to us either in writing or by phone with his comments or concerns.

12/6/13: Spoke again with Mr. Dunlap about 1:15 pm. I told him we received his email dated 11/21, but that the response form referred back to the email, which stated only "FYI. Thank you." Mr. Dunlap stated that there was an email sent earlier the same day, which I did not receive. He said he would resend the same email.

## NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSE FORM

Please circle appropriate response below.


I/We (would like) (would not like) to be contacted. You may contact me/us at the address and phone number below.

Please Print Name, Tribal Office/Affiliation, Address, and Phone Number

SAM DUNLAP - CULTURAL RESOURCE DIRECTOR  
GABRIELINO TONGVA NATION  
P.O. BOX 86908  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90086

I/We (do) (do not) have concerns. They are outlined below:

SEE EMAIL RESPONSE SENT 11-21-13

  
Signature

11-21-13  
Date

Please return completed form no later than **November 22, 2013** to:

Marc A. Beherec  
AECOM  
515 S Flower Street  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90071  
Fax: 213-593-8623

**APPENDIX C**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES AND PALEONTOLOGICAL  
RECORD SEARCHES**

***(CONFIDENTIAL)***



