

APPENDIX E
Cultural Resources Assessment



CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE LITTLE CORONA INFILTRATION PROJECT, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Richard Beck
Michael Baker/RBF Consulting

Authors:

Megan Wilson, M.A, Sherri Gust, M.S, and Alyson Caine, M.S.

Principal Investigator:

Sherri Gust, M.S.,
Orange County Certified Professional Archaeologist and Paleontologist

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USGS Quadrangle: Laguna Beach 7.5'

Area: 0.1 acres

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential adverse effects on cultural resources during Project activities on 0.1 acres of Little Corona Beach. The proposed Project consists of the diversion of water from Buck Gully Creek into a subsurface infiltration gallery in which the Creek water will percolate through the sand in order to improve beach conditions.

A search for archaeological and historical records was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS). The results of the record search indicate that there are no cultural resources located within the boundaries of the Project Area. Three resources, including a prehistoric village (now destroyed), a prehistoric rock shelter, and one historic commercial building are located within a half-mile radius.

A sacred lands record search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The Commission responded that there are no known sacred lands within a half-mile of the Project Area. Letters requesting information on any known heritage sites, and containing maps and project information were sent to seven Native Americans representing four local Native American organizations as recommended by the NAHC. Two Native American responses were received, one from a representative of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation and one from the United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP). The representative from the Juaneño Tribe indicated that there is no concern regarding the Project Area so long as construction is confined to the sandy beach of Little Corona Beach. The representative from the UCPP requested a survey to reassess if the PA is sensitive for cultural resources and to be notified if any cultural resources are found during construction. The city received a response from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation through their AB 52 consultation request. Mr. Salas stated that the project area was close to known Kizh village sites.

An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey of the Project Area was completed on April 3, 2015 by Alyson Caine, a Cogstone Staff Archaeologist. During the survey, no cultural resources were observed within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area.

No cultural resources are known within the project area or immediately adjacent areas. We recommend that all construction personnel receive cultural resources sensitivity training prior to construction. Unanticipated finds during excavation require that the Project halt work in the vicinity of the find (minimum 50 foot radius) until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If any Native American artifacts are revealed during construction, a notice will be sent to the Tribes as part of continuing consultation.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects of the Little Corona Infiltration Project on cultural resources during Project activities along approximately 0.1 acres of coastline where the Buck Gully Creek discharges into the Pacific Ocean on Little Corona Beach, Newport Beach, California (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Project Vicinity

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Little Corona Infiltration Project is part of the City of Newport Beach's, Newport Coast Watershed Management Plan designed to improve Beach conditions at Little Corona Beach. The Project will consist of the construction of a subsurface infiltration gallery that will accept low flow creek water from the Buck Creek (Figure 2 and 3).

Buck Creek is naturally an intermittent stream flowing only during and after rainy periods. Increases in development upstream of Buck Gully, specifically irrigation and landscaping, has caused the Buck Creek to flow perennially over the Little Corona beach. The subsurface infiltration gallery will divert the low-flow creek water through a large sand filter, allowing the creek water to percolate slowly into the ocean. Depth of construction impacts is anticipated to be six feet (Figure 4).

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone) conducted cultural resources studies. Sherri Gust served as the Project Manager and wrote the prehistoric setting and ethnography. Ms. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has a M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis and over 35 years of experience in California.

Megan Wilson prepared portions of this report, including the records search results, sources consulted, and history sections. Ms. Wilson is a RPA and holds a M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton. She has four years of experience in California archaeology. Ms. Wilson also conducted the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center in Fullerton, and produced the report maps. Alyson Caine performed the survey of the Project Area and prepared portions of this report, including survey results. Ms. Caine has a M.S. in Archaeology from Durham University. She has one year experience in California archaeology. Qualifications of Cogstone personnel are provided in Appendix A.

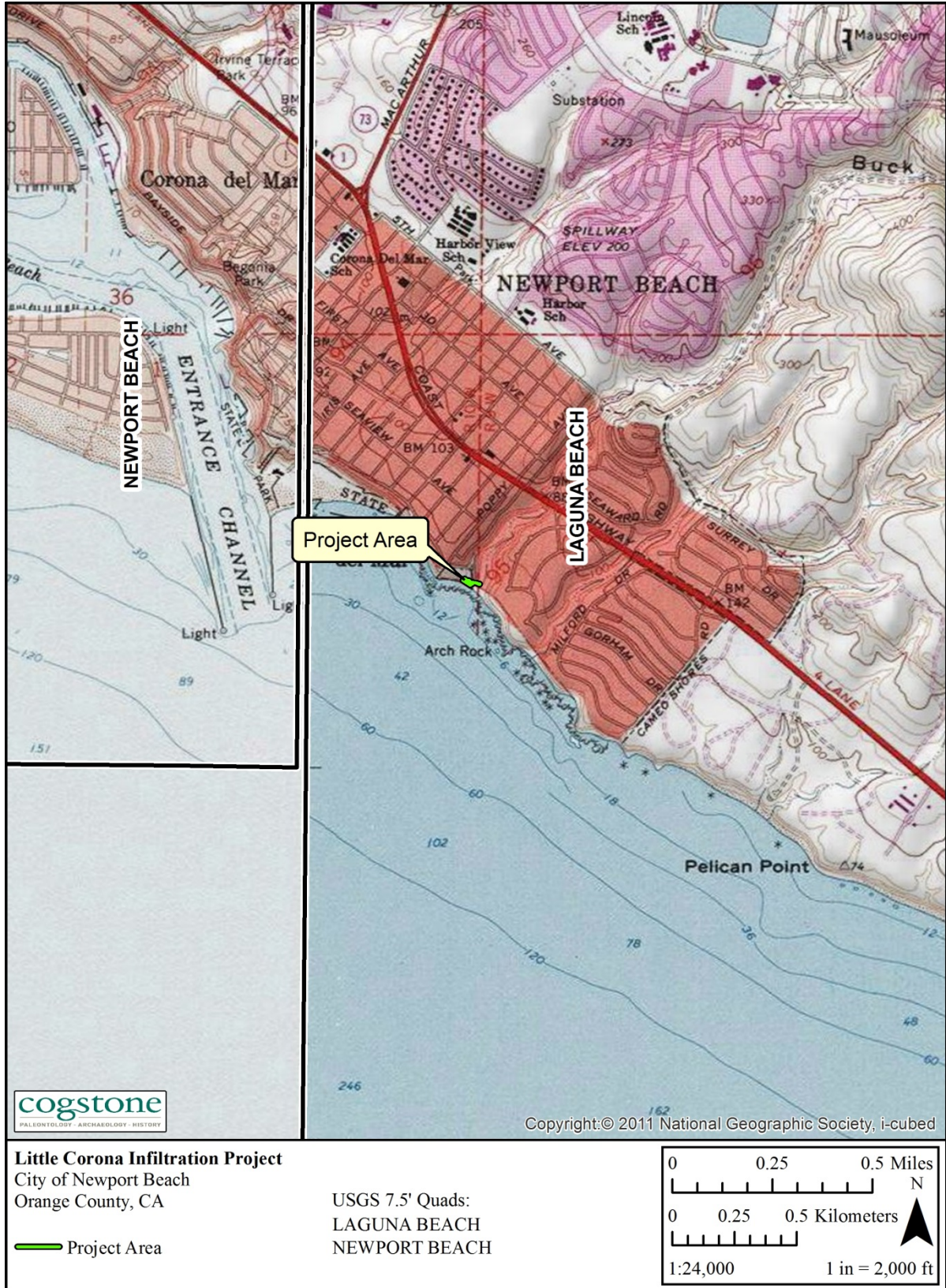


Figure 2. Project Area



Figure 3. Project Aerial

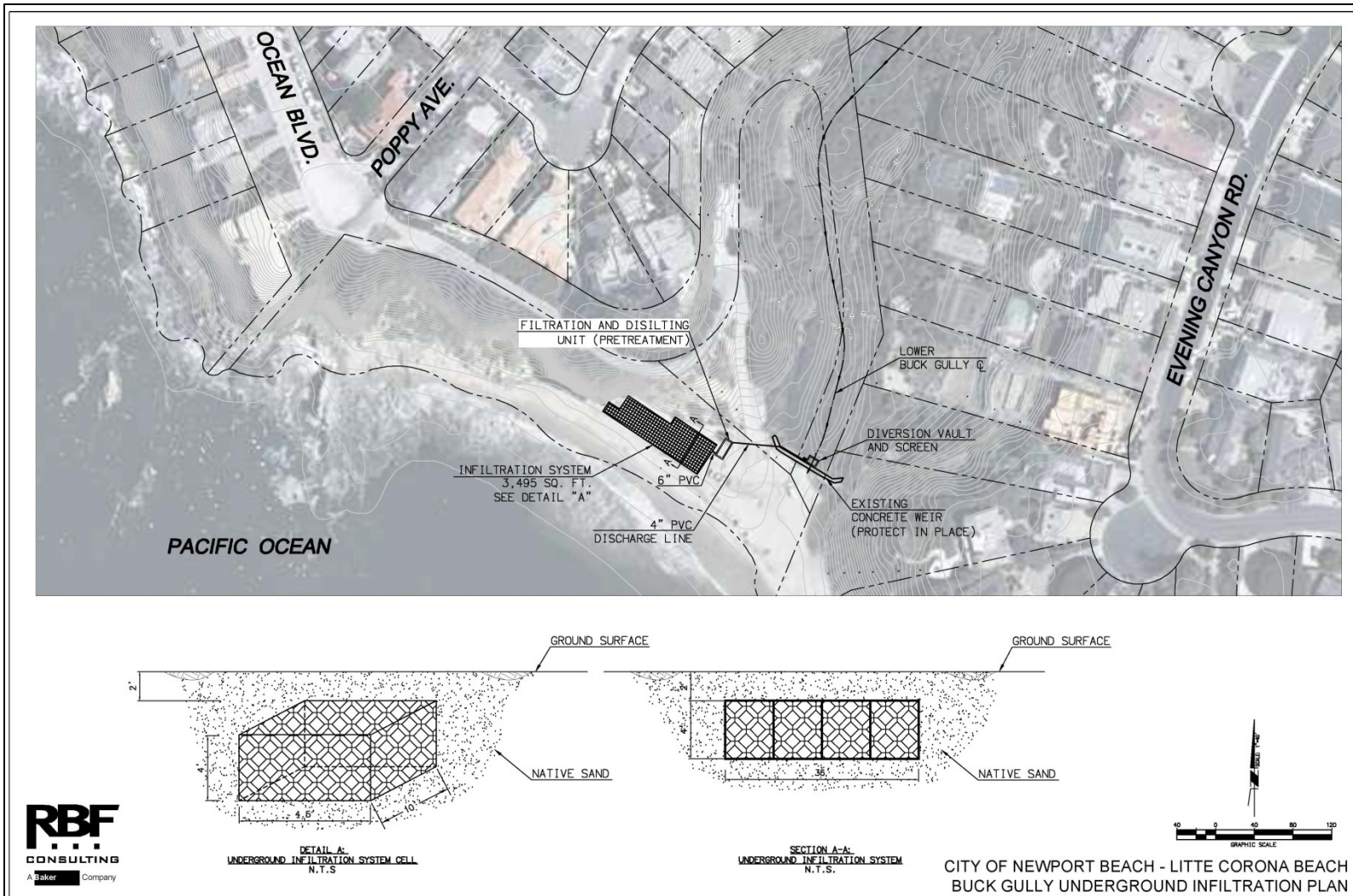


Figure 4. Project Plan Map

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

CEQA includes historic, archaeological, and paleontological resources as integral features of the environment. If cultural and/or paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed Project Area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act.

To be eligible for listing in the California Register, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic

fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 52

In September 2014, a new category of environmental resource, "tribal resources," was added to those that must be considered under the California Environmental Quality Act. The legislation imposes new requirements for consultations regarding projects that may affect a tribal cultural resource, and includes a list of recommended mitigation measures.

AB 52, states that tribal cultural resource must meet the following: 1) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources. 2) Included in a local register of historical resources. 3) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1. 4) A cultural landscape that meets one of the above criteria and is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. 5) A historical resource described in PRC 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC 21083.2 or a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms to the above criteria.

Under AB 52, a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is defined as a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Where a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document must discuss the impact and whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures could avoid or substantially lessen the impact.

Lead agencies are to provide notice to tribes traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project Area that may have expertise with regard to their tribal history and practices. If tribes requests consultation following receipt of the notice, the lead agency must consult with the tribe. Consultation may include discussing the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of tribal cultural resources, the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and alternatives and mitigation measures recommended by the tribe.

The parties must consult in good faith, and consultation is deemed concluded when either the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a tribal cultural resource (if such a significant effect exists) or when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

Mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document. AB 52 also identifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid significant impacts if there is no agreement on appropriate mitigation. Recommended measures include:

- preservation in place
- protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource
- protecting the traditional use of the resource
- protecting the confidentiality of the resource
- permanent conservation easements with culturally appropriate management criteria.

The City of Newport Beach conducted the AB 52 consultations.

BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC CULTURAL SETTING

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010; Table 1). Each pattern has subdivisions as identified by specific changes in cultural assemblages through time. Phases are identified by their archaeological signatures in components within sites.

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites known are temporary campsites, not villages and tend to be along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces and mountains. The Topanga toolkit is dominated by manos and metates with projectile points scarce (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9).

Table 1. Culture change chronology

Pattern	Phase	Dates (BP)	Material Traits	Other Traits
Encinitas	Topanga I	8,500 to 5,000	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scraper s, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, faunal remains rare	Shellfish and hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
	Topanga II	5,000 to 3,500	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones	Shellfish important, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare

Pattern	Phase	Dates (BP)	Material Traits	Other Traits
Angeles	Angeles I	3,500 to 2,600	Appearance of Elko dart points and an increase in the overall number of projectile points from Encinitas components; beginning of large-scale trade in small steatite artifacts (effigies, pipes, and beads) and <i>Olivella</i> shell beads from the southern Channel Islands; appearance of single-piece shell fishhooks and bone harpoon points; Coso obsidian becomes important; appearance of donut stones	appearance of a new biological population (Takic proto-Gab/Supan language), apparent population increase; fewer and larger sites along the coast; collector strategy; less overall dependence on shellfish but fishing and terrestrial hunting more important; appearance of flexed and extended inhumations without cairns, cremations uncommon
	Angeles II	2,600 to 1,600	Continuation of basic Angeles I material culture with the addition of mortuary features containing broken tools and fragmented cremated human bone; fishhooks become more common	continuation of basic Angeles I settlement and subsistence systems; appearance of a new funerary complex
	Angeles III	1,600 to 1,250	Appearance of bow and arrow technology (e.g., Marymount or Rose Spring points); changes in <i>Olivella</i> beads; asphaltum becomes important; reduction in obsidian use; Obsidian Butte obsidian largely replaces Coso	larger seasonal villages; flexed primary inhumations but no extended inhumations and an increase in cremations; appearance of obsidian grave goods; possible expansion into eastern Santa Monica Mountains, replacing Topanga III groups
	Angeles IV	1,250 to 800	Cottonwood points appear; some imported pottery appears; birdstone effigies at the beginning of the phase and “spike” effigies dropped by the end of the phase; possible appearance of ceramic pipes	change in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon; expansion into the San Gabriel Mountains, displacing Greven Knoll III groups
	Angeles V	800 to 450	Trade of steatite artifacts from the southern Channel Islands becomes more intensive and extensive, with the addition or increase in more and larger artifacts, such as vessels and comals; larger and more elaborate effigies	strengthening of ties, especially trade, with southern Channel Islands; expansion into the northern Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills; development of mainland dialects of Gabrielino

Pattern	Phase	Dates (BP)	Material Traits	Other Traits
	Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools), locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled <i>Olivella</i> beads	change of settlement pattern, movement close to missions and ranches; use of domesticated species obtained from Euroamericans; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon to the north (nearer the Chumash) but somewhat more common to the south (nearer the Luiseño); apparent adoption of Chingichngish religion

In Topanga Phase I other typical characteristics were a few mortars and pestles, abundant core tools (scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones), relatively few large, leaf-shaped projectile points, cogged stones, and early discoidals (Table 2). Secondary inhumation under cairns was the common mortuary practice. In Orange County as many as 600 flexed burials were present at one site and dated 6, 435 radiocarbon years before present. [Sutton and Gardner 2010:9, 13]

In Topanga Phase II, flexed burials and secondary burial under cairns continued. Adoption of the mortar and pestle is a marker of this phase. Other typical artifacts include manos, mutates, scrapers, core tools, discoidals, charmstones, cogged stones and an increase in the number of projectile points. In Orange County stabilization of sea level during this time period resulted in increased use of estuary, near shore and local terrestrial food sources. [Sutton and Gardner 2010:14-16]

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing. In Angeles Phase I Elko points for atlatls or darts appear, small steatite objects such as pipes and effigies from Catalina are found, shell beads and ornaments increase, fishing technologies increase including bone harpoons/fishhooks and shell fishhooks, donut stones appear, and hafted micro blades for cutting/graving wood or stone appear. In addition, several Encinitas (Topanga) traits, such as discoidals, cogged stones, plummet-like charm stones and cairn burials (see Sutton and Gardner 2010: Table 1) virtually disappear from the record. Mortuary practices changed to consist of primarily flexed primary inhumations, with extended inhumations becoming less common. Settlement patterns made a shift from general use sites being common to habitation areas separate from functional work areas. Subsistence shifted from mostly collecting to increased hunting and fishing (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles Phase II is identified primarily by the appearance of a new funerary complex, with other characteristics similar to Angeles I. The complex features killed (broken) artifacts

including manos, metates, bowls, mortars, pestles, points and others plus highly fragmented cremated human bones and a variety of faunal remains. In addition to the cremains, the other material also often burned. None of the burning was performed in the burial feature (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles III Phase is the beginning of what has been known as the Late Period and is marked by several changes from Angeles I and II. These include the appearance of small projectile points, steatite shaft straighteners and increased use of asphaltum all reflecting adoption of bow and arrow technology, obsidian sources changed from mostly Coso to Obsidian Butte and shell beads from Gulf of California species began to appear. Subsistence practices continued as before and the geographic extent of the Angeles Pattern increased (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase IV is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Many Gabrielino inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not. [Sutton 2010]

The Angeles VI phase reflects the ethnographic mainland Gabrielino of the post-contact (i.e., post-A.D. 1542) period. One of the first changes in Gabrielino culture after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled *Olivella* disk beads. [Sutton 2010]

The ethnographic mainland Gabrielino subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrielino practiced interment and some cremation. [Sutton 2010]

ETHNOGRAPHY

At least 3,500 years ago Native Americans now known as the Gabrielino (Tongva) were present in the project vicinity. Later in time, other Native Americans, now known as the Juaneño (Acjachemen) were present in southern Orange County and are likely to have also used the Project Area at some points in time. Material culture was very similar between these two groups but the Juaneño were known to produce Tizon brownware ceramics which might differentiate sites.

GABRIELINO TONGVA

The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Figure 4; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages. [Bean and Smith 1978:538-540]

The principal game animals were deer; rabbit; jackrabbit; woodrat; mice; ground squirrels; antelope; quail; dove; ducks and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open

ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone; turban; mussels; clams; scallops; bubble shells and others. [Bean and Smith 1978:538-540]

The Project Area is not near any recorded major village but is closest to the village of *Kengaa* near Newport Beach. However, multiple prehistoric archaeological sites are known in a half-mile to mile radius of the Project Area (see Record Search section).

JUANEÑO ACJACHEMEN

About 1,300 years ago the Acjachemen (Juaneño) who were hunters and gatherers of the San Luis Rey Cultural Pattern moved into southern Orange County. The Acjachemen speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their traditional tribal territory was situated partly in northern San Diego County and partly in southern Orange County. The boundaries were Las Pulgas Creek (south), Aliso Creek (north), the Pacific Ocean (west) and the Santa Ana Mountains (east). Villages were mostly along San Juan Creek, Trabuco Creek and San Mateo Creek (O'Neil and Evans 1980).

In prehistory, the Acjachemen had a patrilineal society and lived in groups with other relatives. These groups had established claims to places including the sites of their villages and resource areas. Marriages were usually arranged from outside villages establishing a social network of related peoples in the region. There was a well-developed political system including a hereditary chief. Religion was an important aspect of their society. Religious ceremonies included rites of passage at puberty and mourning rituals (Kroeber 1976).

Houses were typically conical in shape and thatched with locally available plant materials. Work areas were often shaded by rectangular brush-covered roofs (ramada). Each village had a ceremonial structure in the center enclosed by a circular fence where all religious activities were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Women are known to have been the primary gatherers of plants foods, but also gathered shellfish and trapped small game animals. Men hunted large game, most small game, fished, and assisted with plant food gathering, especially of acorns. Adults were actively involved in making tools including nets, arrows, bows, traps, food preparation items, pottery and ornaments. Tribal elders had important political and religious responsibilities and were involved in education of younger members (Bean and Shipek 1978).

HISTORICAL SETTING

SPANISH & MEXICAN ERA SETTING

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino (Bean and Rawls 1993). Between 1769 and 1822 the Spanish colonized California and established missions, presidios and pueblos (Bean and Rawls 1993).

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands, in the form of grants, to private owners. Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993; Robinson 1948).

The Project Area lies within the boundaries of the Rancho San Joaquin (Figure 5). This land grant was a combination of the Rancho Cienega de las Ranas and the Rancho La Bolsa de San Joaquín. Both land grants were issued to José Andres Sepulveda 1837 and 1842.

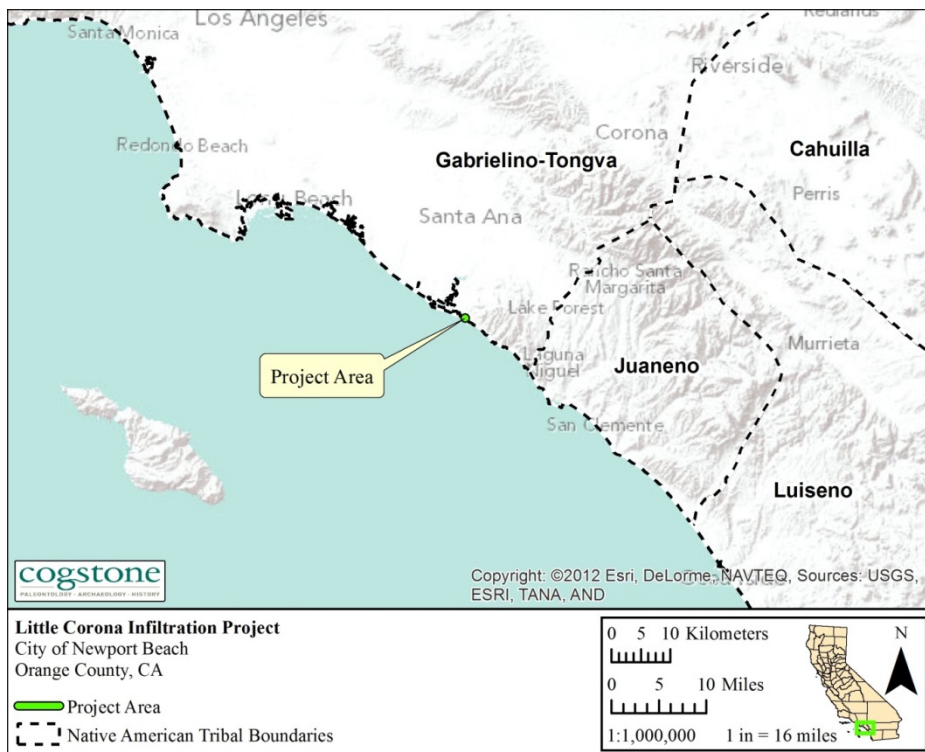


Figure 4. Native American traditional tribal territories

AMERICAN ERA SETTING (1848-1899)

California was granted statehood in 1850 and although the United States promised to honor the land grants, the process of defining rancho boundaries and proving legal ownership became time consuming and expensive. Legal debts led to bankruptcies and the rise in prices of beef, hide and tallow. This combined with flooding and drought was detrimental to the cattle industry. Ranchos were divided up and sold inexpensively.

In 1864 Sepulveda sold Rancho San Joaquin to Benjamin and Thomas Flint, Llewellyn Bixby and James Irvine. Originally, Benjamin and Thomas Flint, Llewellyn Bixby and James Irvine stocked the rancho with thousands of sheep. The success of the sheep business encouraged Irvine to acquire more land, much of which had great agricultural promise (Cleland 1952). In 1876, James Irvine bought out his partners in Flint, Bixby and Co. and became the sole owner of the Irvine Ranch.

A historic drought from 1867 to 1877 brought ruin and devastation to the sheep industry. In response to the losses suffered from the disaster and issues with trespassers and associated court decisions, Irvine in 1882 divided his land into 40-acre farms, and created a main highway and lateral roads throughout the property. The land was then sold on the installment plan. This action led to the creation of the neighboring cities of Anaheim, Tustin, and Santa Ana.

When Irvine died in 1886, James Irvine II took control of the ranch and increased its agricultural production. Crops like corn, potatoes, wheat, beans, and barley were grown during the transition from a pastoral ranch to a farming ranch. In 1894, James Irvine II incorporated the land holdings as the Irvine Company. The Irvine Ranch became one of the largest, most productive fruit, grain, and bean ranches in the state.

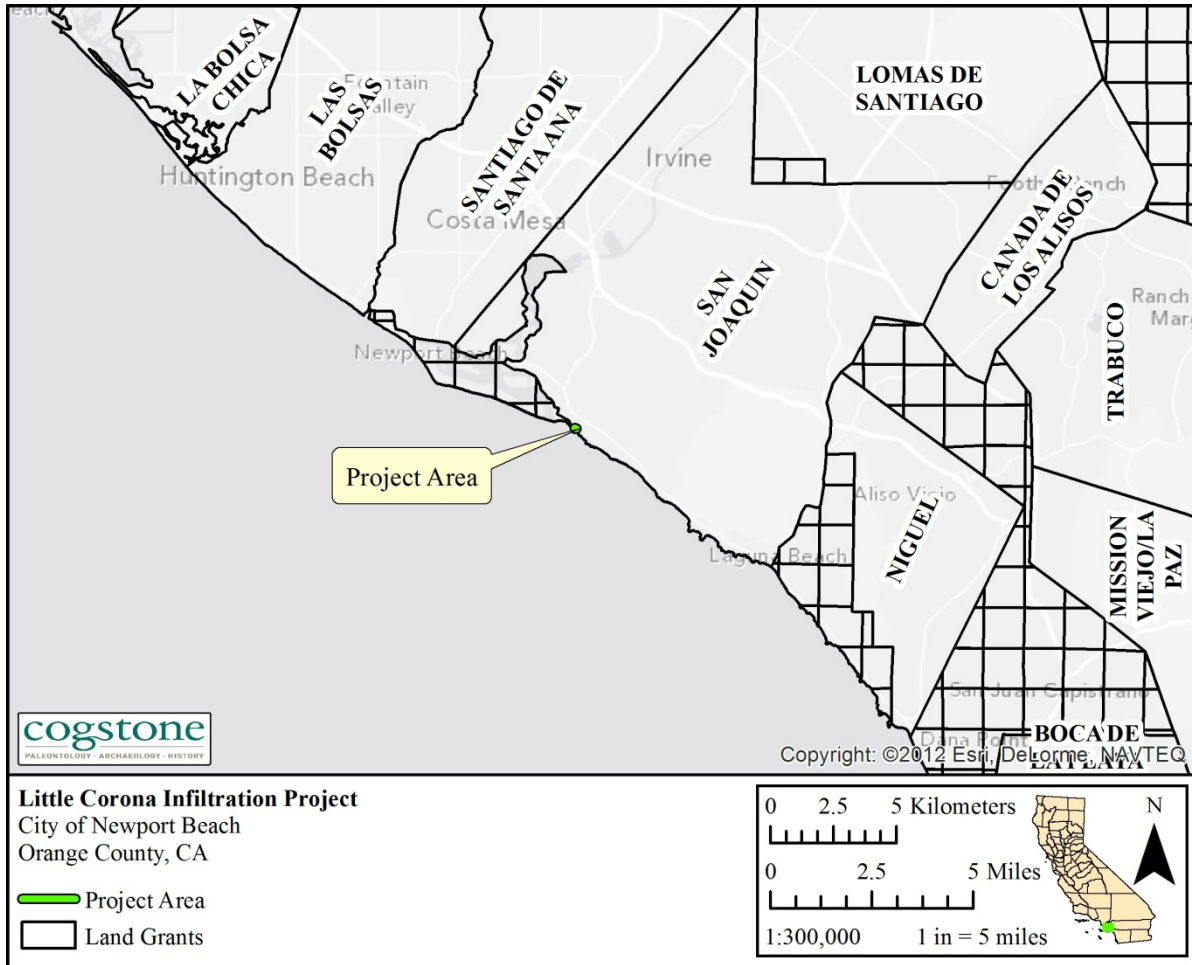


Figure 5. Land Grant Map

20TH CENTURY SETTING

Following a period of dry years at the turn of the century, James Irvine II sold off portions of the ranch to compensate for lost income due to drought. A 760 acre portion of the ranch was sold in 1904 to George E. Hart, a Los Angeles realtor who named the new town Corona del Mar, or Crown of the Sea.

Despite the development streets, property lots, a pier, and hotel, an inadequate potable water supply and reliable transportation to Corona del Mar kept the new town relatively isolated. Hart found it difficult to sell lots and in 1908 Hart he dedeed 360 acres back to the Irvine Company.

The construction of Pacific Coast highway and the annexation of Corona del Mar into Newport Beach both occurred in 1924. With the construction of the Pacific Coast Highway, coastal cities like Newport Beach experienced a boom in residential and recreation-related development.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORD SEARCHES

CULTURAL RESOURCES

A search for archaeological and historical records was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) on March 13, 2015 by Megan Wilson, Cogstone staff archaeologist. The record search covered a half-mile radius around the Project Area. The record search indicates a total of 11 cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a half-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, two studies included a portion of the Project Area, two were completed within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area and eight studies were completed within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Area.

Results of these cultural resources studies indicate that there are no cultural resources located within the Project Area. One prehistoric site, P-30-000104, is located within a quarter-mile radius of the PA. One prehistoric site, P-30-000833 and one historic commercial building, P-30-177542 are located within a half-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 3). The Project Area and a half-mile radius are devoid of any resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historic Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) and local historical registers.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies within a half-mile radius of the Project Area

Report No. (ORA)	Date	Author	Report Title	Distance from PA
305	1979	Scroth, Adella	The History of Archaeological Research on Irvine Ranch Property: The Evolution of a Company Tradition	In PA
818	1986	Hemphill, Martha L.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Tract 12079 Corona Del Mar, Newport Beach, Orange County, California	.5 mi
819	1986	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Final Report on Archaeological Investigations at Sites CA-ORA-858, 859, and 698, Rancho de Los Alisos, Orange County, California	.5 mi
1936	1999	Brown, Joan C.	Archaeological Monitoring During Preparation for Construction of the Slack Residence Located in Corona Del Mar, Orange County	.25 mi

Report No. (ORA)	Date	Author	Report Title	Distance from PA
2116	2000	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review for the Zweling Property, Located Within the City of Corona Del Mar, Orange County	.25 mi
2225	1978	Stozier, Hardy	The Irvine Company Planning Process and California Archaeology-A Review and Critique	In PA
2534	1976	Unknown	Annual Report to the Irvine Company from Archaeological Research, Inc.	
2676	2001	McLean, Deborah K.	Highway Project: City of Newport Beach Phase IV Reforestation and Irrigation Project	.5 mi
2980	2003	Sikes, Nancy E.	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Monitoring of Underground Cable Installation Along Highway 1 (Pacific Coast Highway), Newport Beach, Orange County, California	.5 mi
3288	2001	McLean Deborah	The City of Newport Beach Phase IV Reforestation and Irrigation Project	.5 mi
3372	2003	Scriopoli, Cheryl	The Relinquishment of a Segment of State Route 1 (PCH) to the City of Newport Beach From Jamboree Road to Newport Coast Drive, In the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California	.5 mi

Table 3. Recorded cultural sites within a half mile-radius of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-30-)	Trinomial (CA-ORA-)	Date Recorded	Site Name, Description	Distance from PA
104	104	1938, 1950, 1978, 1999	Village Site, burial	.25 mi
833	833	1950, 1979	Rockshelter, burial	.5 mi
177542		2014	Historic Commercial Building	.5 mi

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the SCCIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Megan Wilson in March 2015 to obtain information regarding the Project Area (Table 4). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historical maps and aerial photographs, is presented above in Project Area History.

Table 4. Additional cultural sources consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic United States Geological Survey topographic maps	Early development of the town of Corona del Mar northeast of PA on top of coastal bluffs.
Historic United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Early development of the town of Corona del Mar northeast of PA on top of coastal bluffs
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2014)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2014)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2014)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	One land patent granted to Jose Sepulveda in 1867 and one land patent granted to The State of California in 1906.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A sacred lands record search was requested by Cogstone staff from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 9, 2015. The Commission responded on April 8, 2015 (dated March 26, 2015) that there are no known sacred lands within a one-half mile of the Project Area (Appendix C). The NAHC requested that seven Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the general Project vicinity.

Cogstone subsequently sent letters to the seven Native American contacts on April 9, 2015 requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Ms. Joyce Perry, on behalf of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation, responded on April 13, 2015, that she had no concerns regarding the Project so long as construction activities are confined to the sandy Beach area of Little Corona Beach. On April 22, 2015 Ms. Rebecca Robles from the United Coalition to Protect Panhe indicated that she believes that the PA has the potential to uncover buried cultural resources. She requested an archaeological survey to be conducted to verify the possibility that the Project Area the presence of surface cultural resources. Cogstone performed an intensive pedestrian survey on April 3, 2015 and found no cultural resources in or near the Project Area. She further requested that in the event cultural resources are found, to please notify her. Follow up phone calls or emails were

made on April 14, 15 and 21, 2015 (Appendix C). No responses were received from the other contacts.

In addition to the consultation conducted by Cogstone, the City conducted consultation for Assembly Bill 52 compliance. One response was received from Mr. Andy Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. On November 16, 2015, Mr. Salas expressed his concern, via email, regarding the sensitivity of the Project Area due to its close proximity to Kizh Nation villages. On December 23, 2015, the City responded by letter sent via email to Mr. Salas citing the mitigation measures the City will employ for the Project. The City has completed the consultation process under Assembly Bill 52.

SURVEY RESULTS

An intensive pedestrian cultural and paleontological resources survey of the Project Area was completed on April 3, 2015 by Alyson Caine, a Cogstone Staff Archaeologist (Figure 7). The survey consisted of walking parallel transects, spaced at no greater than 10-meter intervals within the Project Area while closely inspecting the ground surface.

Ground visibility along the length of the Project Area was excellent (80 to 100 percent) over the beach (Figures 8-11) and directly on top of concrete weir (Figure 9 and 10). Ground visibility was poor (0 to 40 percent) over a portion of the Project Area surrounding the beach due to the density of vegetation (Figures 9 and 10). Within the hilltops and slopes, vegetation consists of: Coastal Sage Scrub, Native Valley Grassland, and Maritime Chaparral. No cultural or paleontological resources were observed within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area.



Figure 6. Overview of Little Corona Beach Project Area, facing southeast



Figure 8. Overview of Project Area, showing creek discharge, facing southeast



Figure 9. Concrete weir and surrounding vegetation, facing west



Figure 10. Concrete weir and creek discharge, facing north

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

No cultural resources are known within the project area or the immediate vicinity. Because it is a beach, there have been extensive natural disturbances. Within half a mile a village with burials and a rockshelter with burials are known. The intersection of the freshwater and seawater environments would have been a desirable location for hunting and gathering but not suitable for habitation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources are known within the project area or immediately adjacent areas. Through AB 52 consultation between the City of Newport Beach and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, the following mitigation measures will be adhered to: 1) all construction personnel shall receive cultural resources sensitivity training prior to construction including City staff (project manager, inspectors and assistant city engineer); 2) if there are unanticipated finds during excavation, the contract specification shall require that the project halt work in the vicinity of the find (minimum 50 foot radius) until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist; and 3) if any Native American artifacts are revealed during construction, a notice will be sent to the Tribes as part of continuing consultation.

REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS



SHERRI GUST, RPA
Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Paleontology

EDUCATION

- 1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
- 1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Gust is an Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist and Archaeologist and a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 34 years of experience in cultural resources management. She is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation’s Information Centers and exceeds the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She has managed more than 800 projects at Cogstone and has a reputation for professional work, regulatory compliance and client satisfaction. She has conducted technical studies and prepared cultural resources chapters for CEQA/EIR compliance documents for project-level and program-level Specific Plans, General Plans, Master Plans, and Zoning Amendments for mixed-use, residential, commercial and industrial developments. She has expertise in research, survey, assessment of impacts/effects, significance criteria and determinations, management plans, mitigation implementation, and bone identification and analysis.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Gilbert Avenue Safety Improvements, Anaheim, CA. Managed record searches, survey, and historic resources assessment and prepared Caltrans documents including the Historic Property Survey Report, Historic Resources Evaluation Report and Archaeology Survey Report. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. 2014

Laguna Coast Wilderness Park Trail, Laguna Beach, CA. Conducted assessment of improvements to Lizard’s Trail. Managed cultural resources record search, survey, impact assessment and report with recommendations. Sub to Michael Baker. Principal Archaeologist. 2014

Bicycle Lane Improvements on Westminster Avenue, Seal Beach, CA. Managed record searches, survey, National Register of Historic Places eligibility assessment and prepared Caltrans documents including the Historic Property Survey Report, Historic Resources Evaluation Report and Archaeology Survey Report. Project Manager. 2014

Historic Town Center Master Plan Update EIR, San Juan Capistrano, CA. Conducted a survey and assessment to determine the potential effects on cultural resources of potential changes to the Historic Town Center Master Plan area in support of a project-level EIR. Managed archaeological and paleontological record searches, research, and survey plus Native American consultation for the 31-acre town center. Evaluated resources, including updated site records and impact assessment. Principal author of report. Sub to the Templeton Planning Group. Principal Archaeologist and Paleontologist. 2011

Interstate 5 HOV Lane Extension, Caltrans District 12, San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, and San Clemente, Orange County, CA. Provided a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) and an updated evaluation under subcontract to ECORP Consulting. Principal Paleontologist. 2012

Shea Baker Ranch EIR, Lake Forest, Orange County, CA. Prepared an Archaeological and Paleontological Programmatic Assessment Report to update existing mitigation measures for a 387-acre residential and mixed-use community development project under subcontract to The Planning Center. Principal Investigator. 2011



MEGAN PATRICIA WILSON
Archaeologist/GIS Specialist

EDUCATION

- 2014 M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton *cum laude*
- 2013 GIS Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
- 2006 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles *cum laude*

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with experience in survey, excavation, and laboratory preparation/curation analysis. Her key research areas include prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns of coastal southern California, protohistoric and historic archaeology of southern California and the Great Basin, and paleoenvironmental reconstructions based on archaeological flora and faunal analysis. She is GIS proficient and assists with the digitizing and mapping of spatial data for archaeology projects. Ms. Wilson has five years of experience in southern California archaeology and is an expert in prehistoric and historic Orange County archaeology and artifact identification.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Aliso Woods Wilderness Park

This Project consisted of entry way and trail improvement. Conducted spot checks for ground disturbing activities. 2014

Laguna Canyon Creek Erosion Control and Habitat Restoration, Laguna Beach, Orange County, CA.

Conducted NAHC consultation and follow up. The project involved archeological and built-resources records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, pedestrian survey and technical report to the City. NHPA Section 106 and USACE compliance. Sub to Michael Baker/RBF Consulting. Archaeologist. 2014

Agua Dulce Canyon Restoration Due Diligence, Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA.

Conducted records search for inclusion in the cultural resources due diligence report. Cogstone analyzed potential effects under section 106 of the NHPA regarding the proposed restoration areas. Archaeologist. 2014

Lopez Canyon Restoration Due Diligence, Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA.

Conducted records search for inclusion in the cultural resources due diligence report. Cogstone analyzed potential effects under section 106 of the NHPA regarding the proposed restoration areas in a 9-acre APE. Archaeologist. 2014

OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation/Replacement, Mesa Water District, Newport Beach, Orange County, CA.

Conducted NAHC consultation follow-up and prepared the related section of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report. Cogstone determined the potential for adverse effects to historic properties during rehabilitation and replacement of the pipeline beneath San Diego Creek. Cogstone conducted records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, intensive-level pedestrian survey and GIS mapping of the ~15.75 APE with negative results. Sub to Michael Baker/RBF Consulting. Archaeologist. 2014

Marriott Springhill Suites Hotel, Huntington Beach, Orange County, CA.

Conducted records search, sacred land search and NAHC consultation for inclusion in the initial assessment of cultural and paleontological resources constraints report. The proposed Project consists of construction of a four-story, 126 room hotel on a 1.98 acre site. Cogstone conducted a pedestrian survey and mapping. Sub to APMC. Archaeologist. 2014



ALYSON CAINE

Osteologist and Archaeologist**Education**

- 2013 M.Sc., Paleopathology, Archaeology, Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom
- 2012 B.A., Anthropology (Human Biology Track), Sociology Minor, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Summary Qualifications

Ms. Caine is a qualified osteologist and archaeologist, with three years of professional and academic training in prehistoric bioarchaeology and osteology. She has experience with analysis, identification of human skeletal remains, survey, and monitoring. She has excavated and analyzed prehistoric human remains on Bronze Age sites in Oman and the UAE as well as experience working on projects in California. Ms. Caine belongs to professional societies including Society for American Archaeologists, American Association of Physical Anthropologists, and Paleopathology Association. Her research interests focus on Bioarchaeology, Forensic Anthropology, Skeletal and Dental Biology, Near East Studies (Bronze and Iron Age), Paleopathology, Isotopic Analysis, and Migration Studies.

Selected Projects

Bodie Hills FY14-15 Cultural Resources Survey, Desert Restoration Project, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA. Class III Cultural Resources Inventory survey of 2,721 acres of BLM land identified for vegetation management. Work includes records search, intensive pedestrian survey, archaeological resource inventory and NRHP site evaluations, and a technical report. Prepared site records and revisions and lab work for final report. The survey area is located between the Town of Bridgeport and Lee Vining. Archaeology Technician. 2015

Fort Irwin, U.S. Army National Training Center/GSA Region 9, San Bernardino County, CA. Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of 9,309 acres and National Register Evaluation of Archaeology Sites. Conducted cultural and paleontological survey, site recording and site evaluation to Section 106 standards. The contract also involves biological surveys of the area which will be conducted by Louis Berger Group in Spring 2015. Archaeology Technician. 2014-ongoing

Fort Irwin, U.S. Army National Training Center/GSA Region 9, San Bernardino County, CA. Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Survey inventory of 10,372 acres and National Register Evaluation of Archaeology Sites. Conducted cultural and paleontological survey, site recording and site evaluation to Section 106 standards. Archaeology Technician. 2014-ongoing

FBI Sonnet Ring, MCB Quantico, Prince William County, VA. Joint project with Louis Berger Group. Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Survey of land areas that could be adversely affected by projects proposed in the Marine Corps Base Quantico (MCBQ) Master Plan. Specifically, evaluated impact of construction activities associated with installation of a fiber optic line including surveys and National Register eligibility evaluations. Organized lab material and created illustrations for report. Archaeology Technician. 2015

High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project, FHWA/Caltrans District 7, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. The project involves construction of a new, approximately 63-mile long, east-west freeway/expressway between SR 14 in Los Angeles County and SR 18 in San Bernardino County. Cogstone conducted a field pedestrian survey for Extended Phase I (XPI) Testing, subsurface testing of four archaeological sites in the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and lab work. Conducted archaeological excavation to identify cultural materials. Caltrans is the lead federal and state agency; compliance with Section 106 and CEQA required. Sub to Parsons Transportation Group. Archaeology Technician. 2015

APPENDIX B: NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



March 26, 2015

Megan Wilson
Cogstone
1518 W. Taft Ave.
Orange, CA 92865-4157

Sent By Fax: (714) 974-8303
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Cogstone Project No.: 3193, Cogstone Project Name: Little Corona, Orange County.

Dear Ms. Wilson,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) for the project referenced above. The search indicates the potential of Native American cultural resources in the Laguna Beach Quadrangle that may be impacted. For specific information regarding these sites, please contact respectively the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation on the attached *Native American Contact List*.

The absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE. Other sources of cultural resources information should be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. Please contact all of the people on the attached *Native American Contact List*. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
Orange County
March 24, 2015**

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen
Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675
(949) 293-8522

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Anita Espinoza
639 Holten Road Juaneno
Talent , Or 97540
neta777@sbcglobal.net

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano CA 92675
tromero@juaneno.com
(949) 488-3484
(530) 354-5876 Cell
(949) 488-3294 Fax

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Adolph 'Bud' Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 25828 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
bssepul@yahoo.net
(714) 838-3270
(714) 914-1812 Cell

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Native American Group/Individual	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Attempt	Date(s) of Replies Rec'd	Comments
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Joyce Perry; Representing Tribal Chairperson	4/9/2015, letter	N/A	N/A	4/13/2015, phone conversation	On April 13, 2015 Ms. Joyce Perry on behalf of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation indicated that she has no concerns about the Project Area provided that ground disturbing activities are confined to the sandy beach area.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Teresa Romero, Chairwoman	4/9/2015, letter	4/14/2015, voicemail	4/21/2015, voicemail	No response	No response.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Adolph 'Bud' Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson	4/9/2015, letter	4/15/2015, voicemail	4/21/2015, voicemail	No response	No response.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Anita Espinoza	4/9/2015, letter	4/14/2015, email	4/21/2015, email	No response	No response.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson	4/9/2015, letter	4/14/2015, email	4/21/2015, email	No response	No response.
United Coalition to Protect Panhe Rebecca Robles	4/9/2015, letter	4/14/2015, email	4/21/2015, voicemail	4/22/2015, email	On April 22, 2015 Ms. Rebecca Robles from the United Coalition to Protect Panhe indicated that she believes that the PA has the potential to uncover buried cultural resources. She requested an archaeological survey to be conducted to verify the possibility that the PA the presence of surface cultural resources. She requested an archaeological survey to be conducted to verify the possibility that the PA may be sensitive for cultural resources. Cogstone performed an intensive pedestrian survey on April 3, 2015 and found no cultural resources in or near the PA. She further requested that in the event cultural resources are found, to please notify her.