

Appendix F1 Cultural Resources Technical Memo

Appendices

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**CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL MEMO FOR
THE MUSEUM HOUSE PROJECT, CITY OF NEWPORT
BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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Project Number: 3773

Type of Study: Cultural resources assessment

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Newport Beach

Area: 2 acres

Key Words: Tongva, Gabrielino, Rancho San Joaquín, Irvine Ranch, Newport Beach

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The objective of this Cultural Resources Technical Memo is to review available information on known resources within a half mile of the proposed project to demolish the current Orange County Museum of Art and replace it with a residential tower. The City of Newport Beach is located in Orange County, California (Figure 1). A zoning change requested for the project will require a General Plan amendment.

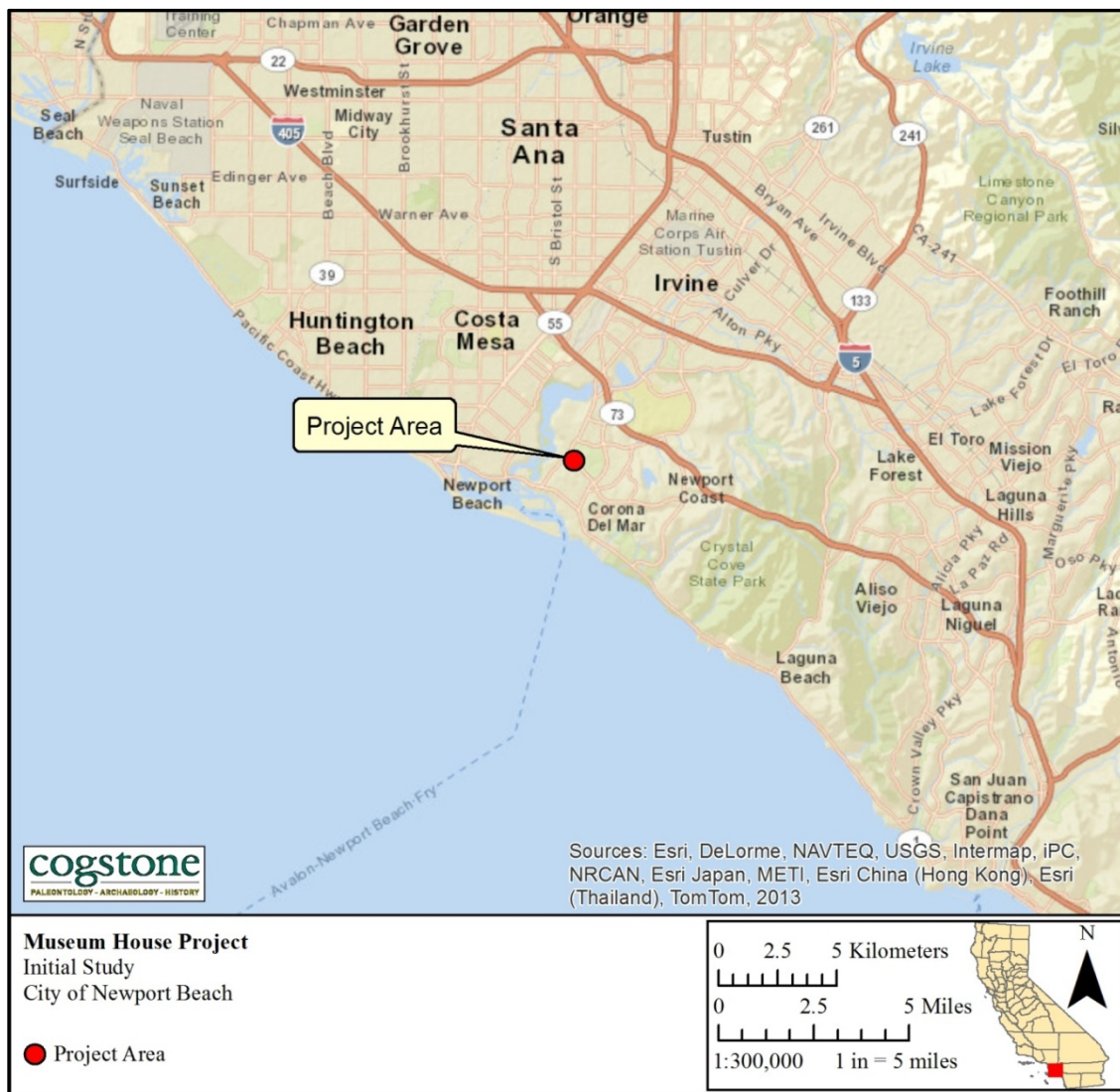


Figure 1. Project vicinity

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Museum House Project is located on approximately 2 acres generally located within Newport Center at 850 San Clemente Drive in the City of Newport Beach (Figure 1). The Project is bounded by Santa Cruz Drive to the east, Santa Barbara Drive to the west, San Joaquin Hills Road to the north, and San Clemente Drive to the south. Specifically, the Project is located within Section 25 of Township 6 South, Range 10 West within the Newport Beach USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle (Figure 2, 3). The property consists of the Orange County Museum of Art (OCMA) building, a single-story museum and exhibition space.

The proposed Project consists of a 26-story condominium tower and a two-level subterranean garage within the two acre site. Development of the Project would require demolishing the existing OCMA building, removing the surface parking lot, grubbing onsite vegetation, and removing all 43 ornamental trees onsite. Depth of excavation would be at least 20 feet for the underground garage.

The Project footprint is within the one mile radius of areas previously studied for the Newport Beach Land Use Element Amendment Supplemental EIR completed in 2014 (City of Newport Beach). Cultural resource work for that project included a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center and background research (Valasik et al.) and is reutilized here.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the cultural resources studies. Molly Valasik was the Principal Investigator and prepared this report. Valasik has a M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University and 6 years of experience in California archaeology.

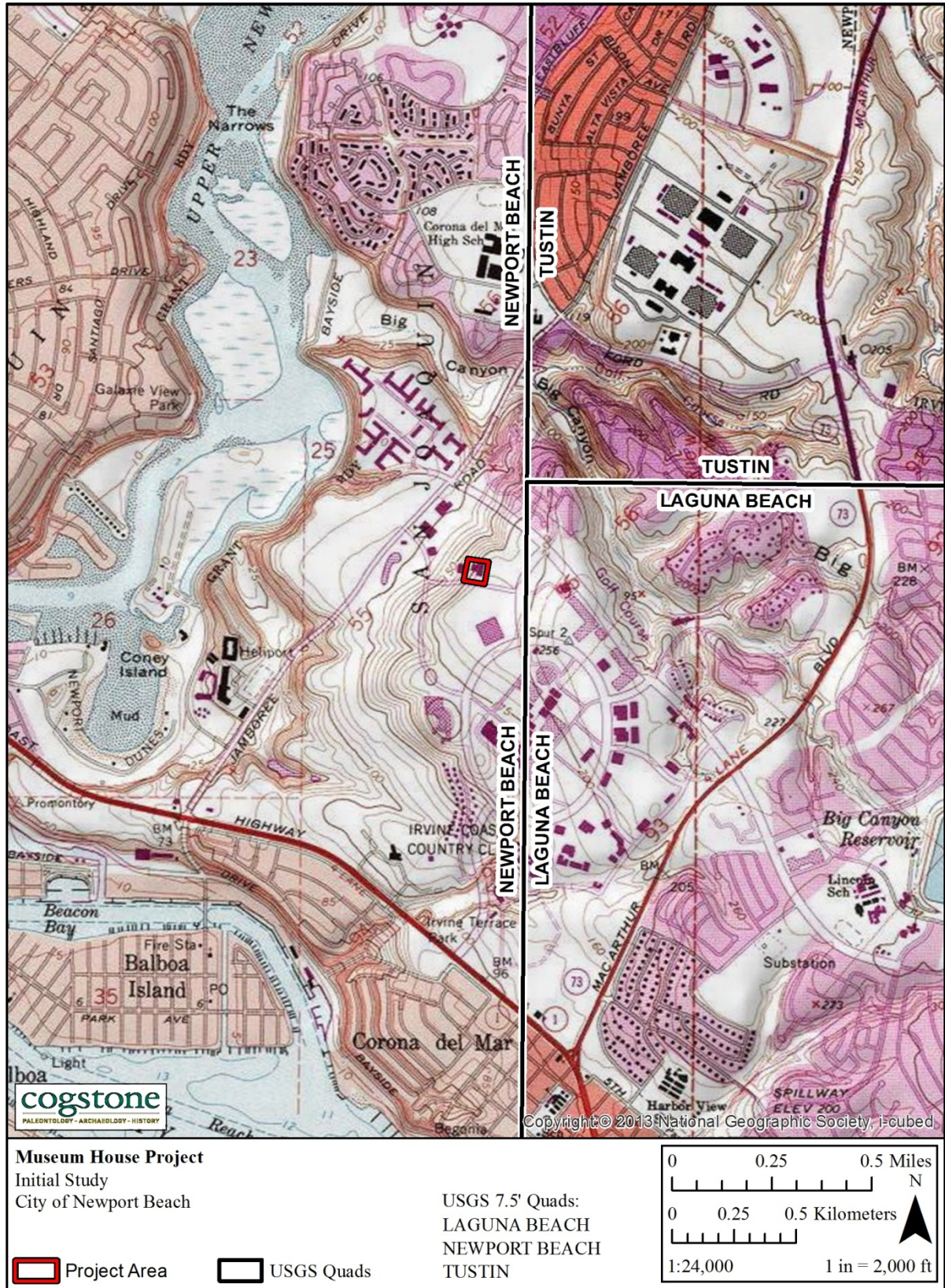
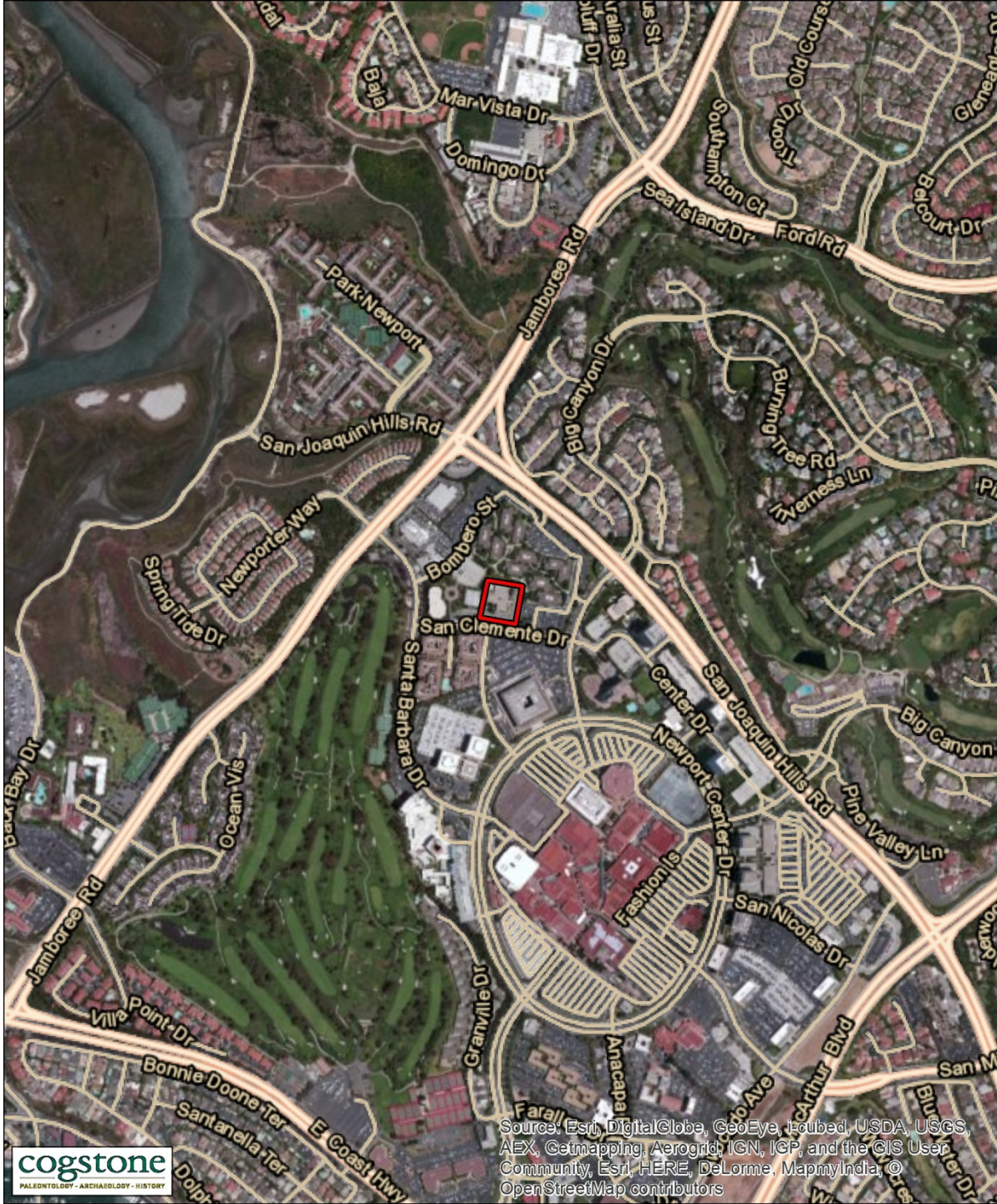



Figure 2. Project location on topographic base



Museum House Project
Initial Study
City of Newport Beach

 Project Area

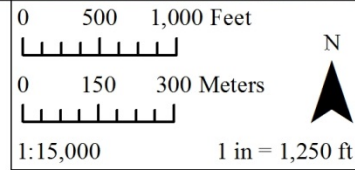


Figure 3. Project location on aerial

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT OF 1970, AS AMENDED

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 and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. If 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 State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify, evaluate, register and protect California's historical resources. The Register is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological 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.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area consisted of open lagoons, estuaries and seasonal freshwater wetlands surrounded by coastal plain. Freshwater sources were natural springs, runoff from the Santa Ana Mountains, seasonal flooding of the Santa Ana River and pooling of rainwater in lowland areas.

Paleoclimatic data based on pollen from coastal sites indicate that there was a dramatic increase in both annual temperature and precipitation between 8000 and 7000 B.P., which would have led to a rich marsh habitat locally. Subsequently, by 7000 B.P., sea levels were 10 to 15 meters below current levels, and the shore line was at least 500 meters off shore than today (Altschul et al. 2007).

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the years from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7-3 thousand years before the present as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the "Millingstone Horizon" was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use "Millingstone Horizon" and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently, the fact that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time was noted. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals and fish. [Sutton and Gardner 2010:7]

The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County, (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles counties, and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

About 3,500 years before present the Encinitas Tradition was replaced by a new archaeological entity, the Del Rey Tradition, in the greater Los Angeles Basin. This new entity has been generally assigned to the Intermediate and Late time periods. The changes that initiated the beginning of the Intermediate Period included new settlement patterns, economic foci and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a new, biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late periods have not been well-defined. However, many have proposed that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada and San Joaquin Valley) and that the Late Period reflected Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later. [Sutton 2010].

The Del Rey Tradition replaces the Intermediate and Late designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino in southern California. [Sutton 2010]

PREHISTORIC CULTURES

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. 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.

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Topanga I	8,500 to 5,000	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scrapers, 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
Topanga III	3,500 to 1,300	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, increasing use of mortars and pestles, wider variety of small projectile points, stone-lined ovens	Hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations (some under rock cairns), cremations rare, possible subsistence focus on yucca/agave
Angeles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, <i>Olivella</i> cupped beads and <i>Mytilus</i> shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled <i>Olivella</i> beads, addition of Euroamerican material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

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]

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, coggled 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, coggled 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]

In Topanga Phase III, there was continuing abundance of mutates, manos, and core tools plus increasing amounts of mortars and pestles. More numerous and varied types of projectile points are observed along with the introduction of stone-line earthen ovens. Cooking features such as these were possibly used to bake yucca or agave. Both flexed and extended burials are known. [Sutton and Gardner 2010:17]

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. [Sutton 2010].

The Angeles IV phase 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. 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

Early Native American peoples of the project area are poorly understood. They were replaced about 3,500 years ago by Native Americans now known as the Gabrielino (Tongva). Later in time, other Native Americans now known as the Juaneño (Acjachemen), moved into 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 (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 village of *Kengaa* is located within the City (Figure 4). Records from Mission San Juan Capistrano indicate it may have been occupied as late as 1830 (McCawley 1996).



Figure 4. Gabrielino/Tongva Villages in Newport Beach and Vicinity

HISTORICAL 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 had 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).

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 (Hampson 1993).

The Rancho San Joaquín land grant which includes the Project Area was a combination of the Rancho Cienega de las Ranas and the Ranch La Bolsa de San Joaquín. This land grant was issued to José Andres Sepúlveda in 1837 and 1842. In 1864 Sepúlveda sold his lands to Benjamin and Thomas Flint, Llewellyn Bixby and James Irvine. In 1876, James Irvine bought out his partners in Flint, Bixby and Co. and became the sole owner of the Irvine Ranch. It continued to be largely a ranching operation for many years.

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

James Irvine and James McFadden played pivotal roles in the history of Newport Beach. Irvine was the largest landholder in the region and was interested in identifying the most lucrative agricultural uses for the enormous tract of land. When Irvine died in 1886, James II took control of the ranch and increased its agricultural production. In 1894 James Irvine II incorporated the land holdings as the Irvine Company. McFadden joined by his brother, Robert, sought to buy as much land as possible to sell to as many who would buy with an end goal of increasing Newport's population to help it emerge as an important commercial center (Gray 2003). After the civil war, the number of settlers did increase significantly and a small settlement in the Newport area was established.

In 1870, a flat-bottomed steamer, Vaquero, was successfully guided into Newport Bay. A landing was established for offloading supplies from boats and the place was officially named

Newport. In 1875 the McFadden brothers acquired the landing and operated a commercial trade and shipping business. Navigation was difficult in the shallow waters and in 1888 the McFadden brothers moved the shipping business from the inner shores of the bay to the oceanfront where it was connected by rail to Santa Ana (Gray 2003). They built McFadden's Wharf at the location where the Newport Pier is today (Figure 8). McFadden Wharf became the largest business in Orange County. Its success ended in 1899 when the Federal Government allocated funds to a harbor at San Pedro which became Southern California's major seaport. There were only a few residents of Newport until the turn-of-the-century when the railroad and Red Cars made Newport a beach destination.

Large-scale residential development was organized by William Collins, Henry Huntington, and C.L. Landcaster who operated under firms like the Newport Beach Company, Newport Bay Dredging Company, and the Orange County Improvement Association. The communities of West Newport, East Newport, Bay Island and Balboa were laid out. In 1906, these communities with a combined total population of 205 were incorporated as the City of Newport Beach. The reclamation of lower Newport Bay, a large-scale municipal project of the 1930s, gave the City its present contours. Fishing and canning were the major industry until World War II when Newport became an important center for repairing and refurbishing Navy vessels. The building of the Santa Ana freeway in the 1950s opened Newport and other areas of Orange County up for permanent residents, rather than just summer beach goers.

In 1953, the National Scout Jamboree was held on Irvine Ranch land in the modern day location of the Fashion Island Shopping Center. Jamboree Road was built to allow people to travel to the jamboree from nearby train stations. The 1970s saw explosive growth and the development of Newport as a prestige address for residents and businesses.

KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

A search for archeological and historical records was completed by Holly Duke and Sara Nava of Cogstone on October 15, 2013 at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), California State University at Fullerton. The record search covered the entire City of Newport Beach, approximately 33,920 acres including the Project Area. A review of the record search indicates a total of eight cultural resources investigations were conducted within 1,000 feet of the Project Area (Table 1). Of these, one previous investigation included the Project Area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies within a 1,000 ft. radius of the Project

Author	Report No. ORA-	Title	Year	Quad	Distance from Project Area
Van Horn, David M	204	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Jamboree Pump Station and Jamboree Truck Project Near Newport Beach, California	1978	Newport Beach	Within 1000 ft.
Unknown	569	Report on Archaeological Field Survey and Subsurface Testing, Pacific Mutual Plaza Development Site, Newport Beach, California	1980	Newport Beach	Within 500 ft.
Padon, Beth	1012	Back Bay Archaeology Site Inventory/Status Evaluation	1982	Newport Beach	Within 1000 ft.
Brown, Joan C.	1189	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of 11 Parcels of Land Located in Newport Beach, Orange County, California	1992	Newport Beach	Within 500 ft.
Brown, Joan C.	1733	Archaeological Monitoring During Excavation for the Green Acres Phase II Project Pipeline Extension Into Newport Beach	1998	Newport Beach	Within 1000 ft.
Drover, Christopher E. and David Smith	2012	Cultural Resources Inventory, Office Building and Parking Structure, Civic Plaza, Newport Beach, California	1998	Newport	Within PA
unknown	2016	Newport North Archaeology Phase I Report	1977	Newport Beach	Within 1000 ft.
Crabtree, Robert H.	2535	Project Interhope Inc. and Golden Construction Company Residential Development	1973	Newport Beach	Within 1000 ft.

The records search determined that there is one previously recorded cultural resource, P-30-162284 the National Boy Scout Jamboree, which includes the Project Area (Table 2). This resource is listed in the California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and is a California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI). In proximity to the Project Area is prehistoric site P-30-00136. This resource is a shell midden and flaked stone site located approximately 300 feet to the southwest of the Project Area. In 1964 this resource was excavated by the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society. It is doubtful that this resource still exists due to the development of the recorded site boundaries from a golf course setting to a built environment complete with office buildings. Within the half-mile record search radius but outside the Project Area are 13 additional cultural resources consisting of Prehistoric sites.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-30-)	Site Description	Date Recorded	Distance from Project Area
000052	Prehistoric, shallow shell midden	1949	Within a ½ mile
000064	Prehistoric habitation site with shell, lithic and artifacts	1965	Within a ½ mile
000100	Prehistoric site with shell midden	1965	Within a ½ mile

Primary No. (P-30-)	Site Description	Date Recorded	Distance from Project Area
000136	Prehistoric site with shell midden and flaked stone artifacts	1965	Within 300 feet
000138	Prehistoric site with shell midden and flakes	1965	Within a ½ mile
000140	Prehistoric site with shell midden and flaked knife	1965	Within a ½ mile
000141	Prehistoric site with shell midden	1965	Within a ½ mile
000150	Large prehistoric shell midden with artifacts	1965	Within a ½ mile
000151	Large shell midden prehistoric site with artifacts	1965	Within a ½ mile
000152	Prehistoric site with shell midden	1965	Within a ½ mile
000153	Prehistoric site with shell midden	1965	Within a ½ mile
000154	Prehistoric site with shell midden	1965	Within a ½ mile
000155	Prehistoric site with shell midden	1965	Within a ½ mile
000518	Prehistoric site with shell midden	1976	Within a ½ mile
162284	National Boy Scout Jamboree; HRI 90893; NRHP/CRHR Status 7L; CPHI	1977	Includes the Project Area

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the SCCIC, a variety of sources were consulted by Molly Valasik in April 2016 to obtain information regarding the Project Area (Table 3). Sources include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). The Bureau of Land Management’s General Land Office records indicate that one land patent was granted in 1867 to Jose Sepulveda.

Table 3. Other Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Positive: National Boy Scout Jamboree 90893
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Positive; National Boy Scout Jamboree
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	Positive; one land patent

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File search was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 2, 2016. The Commission responded that there are no sacred lands within

the Project Area or a half-mile radius. The NAHC requested that 15 Native American tribes or individuals be consulted for compliance with Senate Bill 18 and Tribal Consultation under the California Environmental Quality Act. The City is conducting Tribal Consultation and sent letters to the 15 Native American contacts notifying them of the Project.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are no known tribal cultural resources within the Project Area. A site which previously existed 300 feet southwest of the Project Area was excavated in 1964 by archaeologists and the site was developed.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological resources have been recorded within the Project Area. The nearest archaeological site is no longer extant and the Project Area is completely covered by urban built environment.

In the event that cultural resources are encountered during earth disturbing activities, all work must halt work near the find (minimum 50-foot radius) until the resources can be properly evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Further, if human remains are unearthed during excavation, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states “there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered... [has made the appropriate assessment, and] ...recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.”

REFERENCES CITED

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