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MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

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CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Moiola Park Residences Project

City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California

Material Culture Consulting™

PHASE 1 CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT:
MOIOLA PARK RESIDENCES PROJECT
FOUNTAIN VALLEY, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Type of Study: Cultural and paleontological resources assessment
Cultural Resources within Area of Potential Impact: None
Paleontological Formations: Younger Quaternary Alluvium, marine Quaternary Terrace
USGS Quadrangle: Section 30 of Township 5 S, Range 10 W, Newport Beach
APN(s): 157-033-15
Survey Area: 12.99 acres
Date of Survey: February 4, 2020
Key Words: Paleontology, Archaeology, CEQA, Phase I Survey, Negative Survey, Orange County, Moderate Cultural Sensitivity, Moderate Paleontological Sensitivity

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Brookfield Residential (Proponent) proposes to convert a currently defunct school grounds into a new residential complex, called the Moiola Park Residences Project (Project). The Project is located in the City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California. The Project includes construction of up to 74 residential units and one open space park. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by EPD Solutions, Inc (EPD)to conduct the Phase I cultural and paleontological resource investigation of the Project Area. These assessments were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This assessment included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and background/literature research, a locality search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), an examination of geological maps and paleontological literature, a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with twenty-two Native American tribal representatives, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

Julia Carvajal, MCC Archaeologist, conducted the CHRIS search on January 29, 2020 at SCCIC. The cultural resource records search identified twenty-three prior cultural resources investigations within a 1-mile buffer of the Project Area. Two of these studies encompasses the entirety of the Project Area. The cultural resources records search also identified five previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area, none of which are located within or adjacent to the Project Area itself. The closest cultural resource, located a ½-mile southeast of the Project Area, is a human burial recovered in 1974. Recent ground disturbing activities along a span of 16-mile of the Interstate Highway 405 have encountered human remains. The interstate is located less than 1-mile northeast from the Project Area. A review of historical aerials and topographic maps show the Project Area was undisturbed until the construction of the school property, during the early 1970s. Subsequent development occurred surrounding the Project Area with full development of the area by the 1990s.

Despite the presence of the aforementioned burials in relatively close proximity to the Project, the SLF search did not identify any previously known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within the Project Area or within a mile of the Project Area. The NAHC provided MCC with contact information for twenty-two tribes/individuals to reach out to for additional information on January 15, 2020. MCC sent letters on January 15, 2020 to all twenty-two Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email or phone call were made on February 3, 2020 and February 12, 2020. As a result of this outreach effort, MCC received two responses from tribes/contacts, including Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. Neither responses provided comments or concerns for the Project. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with the Native American representatives.

The Project Area is comprised of surficial younger Quaternary Alluvium, with small hills and bluffs to the east and west of the Project Area indicating exposures of marine Quaternary Terrace deposits. It is likely that the entire Project Area is underlain by these and/or older Quaternary deposits at unknown depth. No previously recorded fossil localities are located within one mile of the Project Area.

Neil Kohanski, MCC Archaeologist and Cross-Trained Paleontologist, conducted the cultural and paleontological survey of the Project Area on February 4, 2020. During fieldwork, overall survey conditions were good, but ground visibility was greatly limited due to development of the school grounds. The entirety of the Project Area is encompassed by the school property; therefore, the entire Project Area has been subjected to intense surface and subsurface modification from construction of the school, landscaping, and installation of utilities. A historic-era built environment review is being conducted by an architectural historian to address all historic-era built

environment resources located within the Project Area, specifically the school site which was constructed in the late 1960s. No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed during the pedestrian survey.

The potential for encountering significant cultural resources within the Project Area is considered low to moderate. MCC recommends archaeological spot checks during initial ground-disturbance activities, such as site preparation, demolition of structures, and grading up to three feet below surface, in order to quickly assess any discoveries of cultural resources during project implementation. MCC also recommends setting a plan in place to expediently address inadvertent discoveries and/or human remains, should these be encountered during any phase of development associated with the Project.

Excavation has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive older Quaternary sediments. MCC recommends that a paleontological resource mitigation program be put in place to provide spot-check monitoring to confirm presence or absence of sensitive paleontological sediments or deposits, and methods to salvage and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area, should these be unearthed during ground disturbance within the Project Area. If potentially sensitive geologic units are observed during spot-check monitoring, then full time paleontological monitoring is recommended for all ground disturbance activities.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All notes, photographs, correspondence and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC, in Pomona, California.

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INTRODUCTION

Brookfield Residential (Proponent) proposes to convert a defunct school grounds into a new residential complex, called the Moiola Park Residences Project (Project). The Project is located on approximately 12.99 acres of land located southeast corner of Finch Avenue and Redwood Street in the City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by EPD Solutions to conduct a Phase I cultural and paleontological resource investigation of the Project Area. These assessments were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). According to CEQA, if development of a Project has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural or paleontological resources, a plan must be developed to mitigate those impacts to a level which is less than a significant. This assessment documents the potential for encountering cultural and paleontological resources during development of Projects within the Project Area and provides recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to those resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project Area is located at 9790 Finch Avenue, in the City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The Project Area is bounded to the north by Finch Avenue, Redwood Street to the west, the Fountain Valley Channel to the south, and commercial complex to the east (Figure 3).Specifically, the proposed Project is located on the Newport Beach USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, Section 30 of Township 5 South and Range 10 West (San Bernardino Base Meridian) (Figure 2). The Project Area consists of one parcel, identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 157-033-15, which encompasses approximately 12.99 acres. Presently, the Project Area contains a defunct school property, formerly known as Fred Moiola Elementary. The Project proposes the construction of 74 residential units with associated parking and one open space park area.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of MCC, served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt oversaw the project and performed editorial review of this report. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles with over 16 years of experience in California archaeology and 12 years of experience overseeing paleontological assessments in California (See Appendix A). Jennifer Kelly, M.Sc., a Qualified Orange County Paleontologist, served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology for the study. Ms. Kelly conducted the paleontological resource literature and map reviews, oversaw the field study, and prepared the paleontological sections of the report. Ms. Kelly has a M.Sc. in Geology from California State University, Long Beach, and has over 14 years of experience in environmental and paleontological compliance in California (See Appendix A). Sonia Sifuentes, M.Sc, RPA, authored this report. Julia Carvajal, M.A., conducted the records search and provided GIS support for this study. Neil Kohanski, MCC Archaeologist and Cross-trained Paleontologist, conducted the field survey.

Figure 1. Moiola Park Residence Project Vicinity (1:500,000)

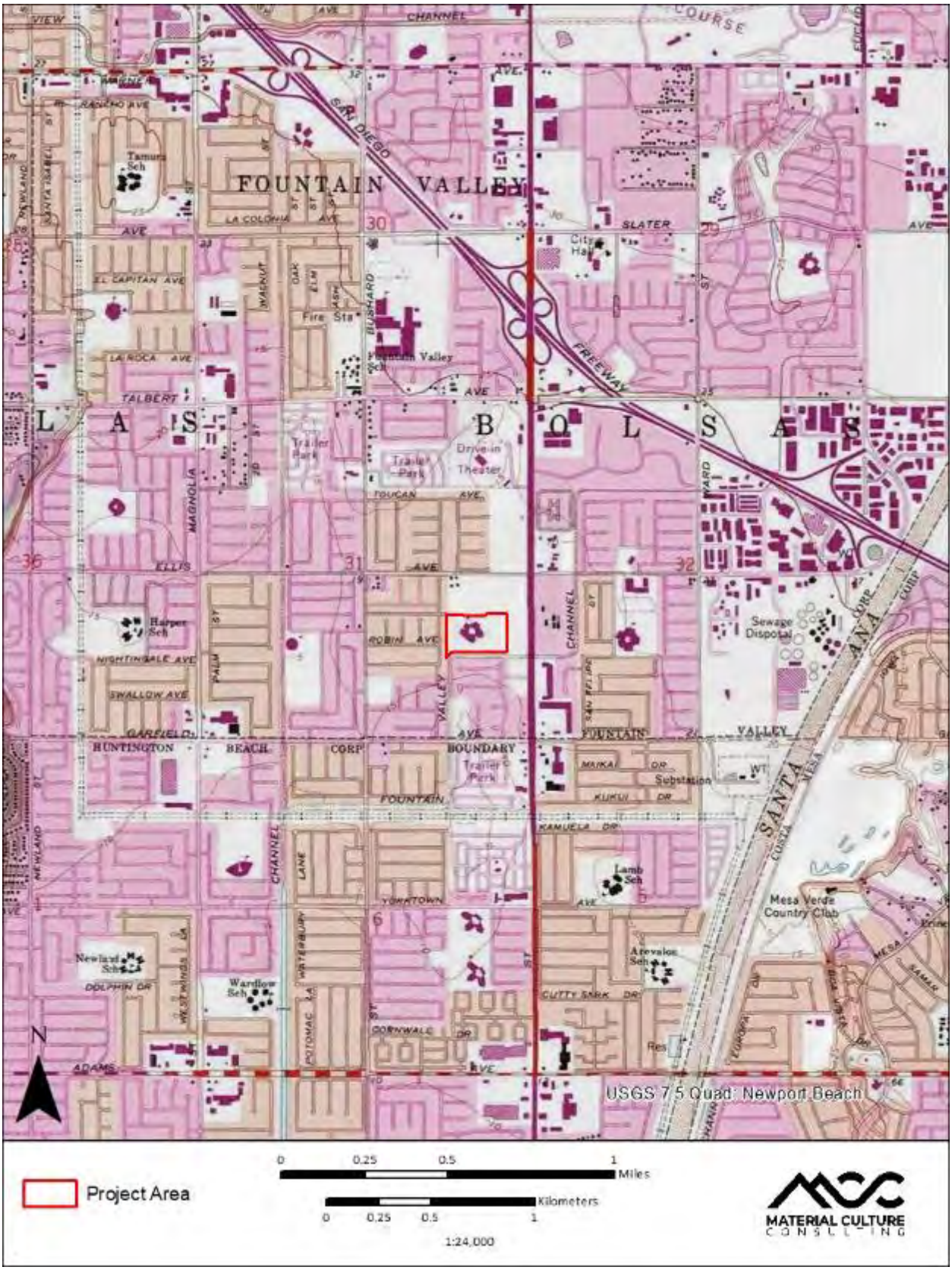

Figure 2. Moiola Park Residence Project Area (1:24,000, as depicted on Newport BeachUSGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle)

Figure 3.Moiola Park Residence Project Area (1:5,000, as depicted on aerial photograph)

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The current study is subject to local and state laws and regulations regarding cultural and paleontological resources. These regulations require the identification of cultural and paleontological resources within the Project Area which should be considered during the planning stage of new Projects; include application review for Projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; provide Project-level standard conditions of approval that address unanticipated discoveries; and provide requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Specific governing legislation and regulations include the following:

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

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 impacts of a proposed Project. In the event that a Project is determined to have a potential significant environmental impact, CEQA requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment.

CEQA requires a designated lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant impact on historical resources. A historical resource is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as one of the basic guidelines for the current cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP, enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets 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; or
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 retain integrity. 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. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered to be a significant impact. Impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource; change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark 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; 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.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; or
4. One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

PALEONTOLOGY

The State of California Public Resources Code (Chapter 1.7), Sections 5097.5 and 30244, includes additional state level requirements for the assessment and management of paleontological resources. These statutes require reasonable mitigation of adverse impacts to paleontological resources resulting from development on state lands, define the removal of paleontological "sites" or "features" from state lands as a misdemeanor, and prohibit the removal of any paleontological "site" or "feature" from State land without permission of the jurisdictional agency. These protections apply only to State of California land, and thus apply only to portions of the Project, if any, which occur on State land.

As defined by Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP), paleontological resources means any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of prehistoric plants and/or animals which are preserved in or on the earth's crust that can provide information about the history of past life on the planet (2009). Generally, any resource greater than 5,000 years old is considered to be a fossil and are considered a nonrenewable resource that are subject to impacts from land development (SVP, 2010). Paleontological resources are important scientific and educational resources because they are used to:

1) Document the evolutionary history of now extinct organisms to study any associated evolution patterns and/or speciation;
2) Reconstruct the environments, climate change, and/or paleoecological relationships these organism lived in; and
3) Determine the relative geologic age of the strata in which the resources occur and any geological events that resulted in the deposition of the sediments that formed the strata.

Fossil resources vary widely in their relative abundance and distribution and not all are regarded as significant. Vertebrate fossils, whether preserved remains or track ways, are classed as significant by most state and federal agencies and professional groups (and are specifically protected under the California Public Resources Code). In some cases, fossils of plants or invertebrate animals are also considered significant and can provide important information about ancient local environments. Assessment of significance is also subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criterion that the resource constitutes a "unique paleontological resource or site." A significant paleontological resource is considered to be of scientific interest if it is a rare or previously

unknown species, it is of high quality and well-preserved, it preserves a previously unknown anatomical or other characteristic, provides new information about the history of life on earth, or has an identified educational or recreational value. Paleontological resources that may be considered not to have scientific significance include those that lack provenience or context, lack physical integrity due to decay or natural erosion, or that are overly redundant or are otherwise not useful for research. Vertebrate fossil remains and traces include bone, scales, scutes, skin impressions, burrows, tracks, tail drag marks, vertebrate coprolites (feces), gastroliths (stomach stones), or other physical evidence of past vertebrate life or activities (BLM 2016). The full significance of fossil specimens or fossil assemblages cannot be accurately predicted before they are collected, and in many cases, before they are prepared in the laboratory and compared with previously collected material.

Pre-construction assessment of significance associated with an area or formation must be made based on previous finds, characteristics of the sediments, and other methods that can be used to determine paleoenvironmental conditions. A separate issue is the potential of a given geographic area or geologic unit to preserve fossils. Information that can contribute to assessment of this potential includes:

1) The existence of known fossil localities or documented absence of fossils nearby and in the same geologic unit (e.g. “Formation” or one of its subunits);
2) Observation of fossils within the Project vicinity;
3) The nature of sedimentary deposits in the area of interest, compared with those of similar deposits known elsewhere (size of particles, clasts and sedimentary structures conducive or non-conducive to fossil inclusion) that may favor or disfavor inclusion of fossils; and
4) Sedimentology details, and known geologic history, of the sedimentary unit of interest in terms of the environments in which the sediments were deposited, and assessment of the favorability of those environments for the probable preservation of fossils.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important (Scott and Springer 2003; Scott et al. 2004).

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located in the City of Fountain Valley, bounded to the north by Finch Avenue, Redwood Street to the west, the Fountain Valley Channel to the south, and commercial complex to the east. The City of Fountain Valley is located in Orange County, which is located within the coastal plains of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Project Area is relatively flat, with elevations within the ProjectAreaaveraging3.5m (11.78 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). The major drainage system in the area is the Santa Ana River, which flows through the southeastern Los Angeles Basin area into the Pacific Ocean (California Department of Water Resources 2004). A channel for the river, the Fountain Valley Channel, is located just south of the Project Area. Climate in the region consists of warm summers and cool winters, with temperatures ranging 45° to 85° F (City of Fountain Valley 2020).The average annual precipitation in Fountain Valley is less than 14 inches, with most rainfall occurring between December and March (City of Fountain Valley 2020). The Project Area has been previously disturbed by the development of the now defunct school grounds and is surrounding by residential and commercial complexes.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

Located within the southwestern portion of the Los Angeles Basin, the City of Fountain Valley is part of a coastal plain that is underlain by geologic units consisting of the Peninsular Ranges and Geomorphic Province, characterized by Quaternary deposits of the Pleistocene epoch (11,000 to 1,600,000 years) through the Holocene epoch (less than 11,000 years) (Michael Baker International 2014). The Project Area is situated northeast of the Newport-Inglewood fault zone, which is an active northwest trending fault system that extends 44 miles between Newport Beach and Beverly Hills (State of California- Department of Toxic Substances Control 2013:35). The geology in the region is derived as fluvial deposits from the Santa Ana River. The geologic units underlying the Project Area are mapped as Young Quaternary fan alluvium (Qyf_{sa}) dating from the late Holocene to Pleistocene (Jennings et al. 1977) (Figure 4).

Young Quaternary fan alluvium (Qyf_{sa}) are Holocene to late Pleistocene-aged alluvial fan deposits that typically consist of river and stream derived sediments. The sediments are comprised of unconsolidated to slightly consolidated gray-hued arkosic, sandy and gravel -sand deposits. These deposits specifically are grain-size silty sand and derived as overbank deposits from the Santa Ana River that currently flows immediately to the east (McLeod 2020).

Figure 4. Geological Map of Project Area (1:75,000; complied by USGS in open source PDF format)

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural chronology for the proposed Project Area is based on chronological information provided by Wallace (1955),Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Morrato (1984),Mason, Koerper and Langenwalter (1997), Koerper, Mason and Peterson (2003), and Byrd and Raab (2007). There are four prehistoric periods for the southern coastal region, which are defined as: Horizon I (Paleo-Indian), Horizon II (Milling Stone Assemblages), Horizon III (Intermediate), and Horizon IV (Late Prehistoric).

Horizon I/Paleo-Indian

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before present (YBP)). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The oldest archaeological sites known in the California are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw material. The closest local example of the San Dieguito is a site located on the bluffs above Middle Newport Bay (Padon 1998).

Horizon II/Milling Stone Period

The Milling Stone Period dates back well over8,000-3,000 YBP and is characterized by warmer and drier climates, also known as the Altithermal (Fagan 2003). Subsistence characteristics altered, with a generalized plant collecting economy supplemented by hunting and fishing suggested by the artifact assemblage of millingstones and handstones. Sites from this period appear to be part of an expansion of settlement to take advantage of new habitats and resources that became available as sea levels stabilized between about 6,000to 5,000 years ago. Most sites were in coastal areas and huge shell mounds near these coastal habitats suggest increase sedentary occupation and population increase (Fagan 2003). Around 3500 YBP, the archaeological data suggests an economic shift to more reliance on hunting with the appearance of large projectile points. Unique artifacts associated with this period include discoidals and cogged stones (Padon 1998). This period persisted over thousands of years without great change (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

Horizon III/Intermediate Period

The Intermediate Period dates from roughly 3000-1000 YBP and sites attributed to this time period indicate an increased reliance on coastal resources with continued reliance on hunting and collecting strategies. Along the coasts, deep sea fishing begins, with circular fishhooks and perforated stones (possibly associated with larger nets) observed within the artifact assemblage (Drover et al. 1983; Koerper and Drover1983).Artifact assemblage for this time period are characterized by the appearance of the bow and arrow, evidence of increased quantities of bone tools, and increased reliance on the mortar and pestle. Most sites were in coastal areas (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003). The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance during this period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Horizon IV/Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period dates from 1, 350 YBP to 150 YBP and is characterized by an increasing political-economic-social complexity. Villages tend to be larger with evidence of increase in smaller satellite sites established for seasonal support for the main village. Intensive exploitation of localized resources, and social contacts and economic influences appear accelerated through trade and social interaction. Artifact assemblage changes included the replace of the atlatl and dart with bow and arrows, introduction of soapstone bowls, shell ornaments, steatite effigies, emergence of Tizon brownware, and cremations (Padon 1998). These changes have been linked to the arrival of Shoshonean peoples in the area. Settlement expanded into the hills and canyons inland (Mason et al. 1997 and Koerper et al. 2003).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) at the time of Spanish contact covered much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties and extended into the western part of San Bernardino County. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California (Kroeber 1976). Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Johnson 1962; Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). The name “Gabrielino” is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today they call themselves “Tongva”, meaning “people of the earth”.

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller, resource-gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrielino tribe carried out food exploitation strategies that utilized local resources ranging from plants to animals; coastal resources were also exploited. Rabbit and deer were hunted and acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, fruits and many other plants were collected. Artifacts associated with their occupations include a wide array of chipped stone tools including knives and projectile points, wooden tools like digging sticks and bows, and ground stone tools like bedrock and portable mortars, metates and pestles. Local vegetation was used to construct shelters as well as for medicinal purposes. Cooked foods were prepared on hearths (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Acorns were one of the most important food resources utilized by the Gabrielino and other Native American groups across California. The acorns were ground into a fine powder in order to make an acorn mush or gruel. A dietary staple, acorns provided a large number of calories and nutrients. The ability to store and create stockpiles in case of lean times also contributed to the importance of acorns as a vital natural resource. Much of the material evidence available to archaeologists concerning the Gabrielino is a result of tools and technologies related to their subsistence activities.

Figure 5. Ethnographic division of Southern California with Project Area (based on Byrd and Raab 2007)

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding of the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978).

HISTORICAL SETTING

The process of exploration and colonization of Alta California began in earnest in 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region underwent immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Spanish period began in 1769 with Captain Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican Independence. During the Spanish Period, the California mission system was established throughout California. The closest mission to the Project Area was Mission San Juan Capistrano. Originally established in 1775, Mission San Juan Capistrano was re-established a year later and relocated in 1778 to its current location (Hallan-Gibson 1986).The missionaries were established to convert the native population, known as neophytes, and to establish military strong points or "presidios" to protect and to keep foreign interests such as Russia or England from invading lands claimed by Spain. Despite providing neophytes with new skills, European diseases and conflicts decimated the native populations.

During the Spanish Period of California, the Project Area was part of a large land grant owned by Jose Manuel Nieto. In 1834, *Rancho Los Nietos* was divided into six smaller ranchos. *Rancho Las Bolsas*, which covered 21 square miles that included present day Fountain Valley, Huntington Beach, Westminster, and Garden Grove, was granted to Catarina Ruiz, widow of Jose Antonio, son of Jose Manuel Nieto (Galvin Preservation Associates Inc 2014). By the late 1800s, the land ownership of *Las Bolsas* was transferred to the Stearns Rancho Company, with no buildings or structures representing this period currently known to existing within the Project Area (Galvin Preservation Associates Inc 2014).

American Period (1848 to present)

During the late 1800s, the general area of Fountain Valley was inundated by swamps, referred to as "Gospel Swamps" by locals (City of Fountain Valley 2020). The name "Fountain Valley" was inspired by the artesian wells and water supply of the region (City of Fountain Valley 2020). Drainage canals constructed in 1890s allowed early settlers to utilize the land for agricultural activities. Starting in the 1930s, the main crops grown in the area included strawberries, cabbage, cauliflower, corn, and squash (City of Fountain Valley 2020). The end of World War II brought a housing boom to Orange County, with numerous communities developed along the Santa Ana River (Padon 1998). In 1957, the City of Fountain Valley was incorporated as the twenty-first city in the County of Orange (City of Fountain Valley 2020).

METHODS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On January 29, 2020, Julia Carvajal, MCC Archaeologist, conducted a search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton. The search identified any previously recorded cultural resources and prior cultural resources investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historical Resources.

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MCC requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January9, 2020. The NAHC responded on January 15, 2020, that the SLF search yielded negative results for known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The NAHC requested that twenty-two Native American tribes or individuals be contacted for further information regarding the general Project vicinity. MCC subsequently sent letters on January 15, 2020 to all twenty-two Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email, or phone call were made on February 3, 2020 and February 12, 2020. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with the Native American representatives.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The literature review included an examination of geologic maps of the Project Area and a review of relevant geological and paleontological literature to determine which geologic units are present within the Project Area and whether fossils have been recovered from those geologic units elsewhere in the region. As geologic units may extend over large geographic areas and contain similar lithologies and fossils, the literature review includes areas well beyond the Project Area. The results of this literature review include an overview of the geology of the Project Area and a discussion of the paleontological sensitivity (or potential) of the geologic units within the Project Area. The purpose of a locality search is to establish the status and extent of previously recorded paleontological resources within and adjacent to the study area for a given project. In January 2020, a locality search was conducted through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). This search identified any vertebrate localities in the LACM records that exist near the Project Area in the same or similar deposits.

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural or paleontological resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. In addition, the field survey provides invaluable information on the type of sediment present within the Project Area, which informs the assessment of paleontological sensitivity.

Neil Kohanski, MCC Archaeologist and cross-trained Paleontologist, conducted the field survey of the proposed Project Area on February4, 2020. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals over the Project Area, while closely inspecting the ground surface. The Project Area was examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass,

ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g. cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Representative photographs were taken of the entire Project Area and are included in the Results section below.

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH RESULTS

The complete results of the CHRIS resources records search are included as Confidential Appendix B of this report. A summary of the findings is presented below.

The CHRIS records search identified twenty-three prior cultural resources investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area (See Table 1). Of these, two of the studies encompass the entirety of the Project Area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Investigations within 1-mile Radius of Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author(s)	Report Title	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
OR-00001	1973	Ahlering, Michael L.	Report of a Scientific Resources Survey and Inventory: Conducted for the City of Huntington Beach, California	Archaeological Research, Inc.	Within 1-mile
OR-00270	1975	Leonard, Nelson N. III and Mathew C. Hall	Description and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the US Army Corps of Engineers' Santa Ana River Project	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	Within 1-mile
OR-01087	1990	Dillon, Brian D.	Archaeological Record Search for the Green Acres Phase Ii Project, Orange County Water District, Cities of Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California	N/A	Within ½-mile
OR-01765	1998	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 090-12, in the City of Huntington Beach, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	Within 1-mile
OR-01836	1998	Padon, Beth	Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County	Discovery Works, Inc.	Within ½-mile
OR-01999	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 293-01, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within 1-mile
OR-02033	1987	Mason, Roger D.	Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Encompasses Project Area
OR-02256	1999	Demcak, Carol R.	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	Within ½-mile
OR-03072	2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate La02852a (magnolia Center), 19171 Magnolia Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
OR-03449	2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La2735a (Garfield & Brookhurst, SCE Tower- Del Amo Ellis M12-t1), Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
OR-03451	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Facility Candidate La13162c (dry Cleaners), 18591 Brookhurst Street, Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within ¼ mile

Table 1. Previously Conducted Investigations within 1-mile Radius of Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author(s)	Report Title	Affiliation	Distance from Project Area
OR-03610	2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed City of Fountain Valley Proposed Sidewalk Improvements Project, City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations	Within 1-mile
OR-03624	2004	Sikes, Nancy E. and Stephen O'Neil	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Talbert Barrier West End Improvement Project, City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Within 1-mile
OR-03661	2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate LSANCA3104 (Magnolia Center), 19171 Magnolia Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
OR-03683	2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA02915H (Magnolia Car Wash), 9002 Talbert Avenue, Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
OR-03802	2009	Bonner, Wayne and Williams, Sarah	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33509A (Bushard Properties), 19001 Bushard Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	MBA	Within ½-mile
OR-03805	2009	Bonner, Wayne and Said, Arabesque	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33512A (Fountain Valley UMC), 18225 Bushard Street, Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	MBA	Within 1-mile
OR-03809	2009	Bonner, Wayne and Said, Arabesque	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33509B (Demesne Properties), 19062 Bushard Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	MBA	Within ½-mile
OR-04087	1998	Salenius, Sylvia	Program EIR/Tier 1 EIS, Groundwater Replenishment System	Orange County Water District & Orange County Sanitation District	Encompasses Project Area
OR-04114	2010	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Clear Wireless, LLC, Site CA-ORC4022A (SCE Bushard Lattice Tower M5/T1 Barre/Ellis) located at 19171 Bushard Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California, 92646	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	Within 1-mile
OR-04172	2011	Chasteen, Carrie	Historic Property Survey Report San Diego Freeway (I-405) Improvement Project SR-73 to I-605, Orange and Los Angeles Counties	Parsons	Within 1-mile
OR-04259	2007	Becker, Kenneth, Goodman, John, Sewell, Kristin, and Van Galder, Sarah	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, Orange County Water District Groundwater Replenishment System, Orange County, California	SRI	Within 1-mile
OR-04313	2013	N/A	Historic and Cultural Resources Element - Huntington Beach	City of Huntington Beach	Within 1-mile

The records search identified five previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area, none of which are located within or adjacent to the Project Area itself. Resources identified in the records search include two prehistoric resources and three historic built environment resources. The closest cultural resource, located less than ½-mile southeast of the Project Area, is a prehistoric human burial recovered in 1974 during a pool construction (Padon 1998). Recent ground disturbing activities along a span of 16-mile of the Interstate Highway 405 have encountered human remains during a widening project for the highway (Shalby 2019). This discovery has led to on-going archaeological investigations in consultation with NAHC (Shalby 2019). The highway is located less than 1-mile northeast of the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile Radius of Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-30-000516	CA-ORA-000516	Prehistoric	AP09 (Burials)	Unknown	Within ¼-mile
P-30-001524	CA-ORA-001524	Prehistoric	AP15 (Habitation debris)	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-30-177114	N/A	Historic	HP11 (Engineering structure)	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-30-177467	N/A	Historic	HP15 (Educational building)	Unknown	Within 1-mile
P-30-177661	N/A	Historic	HP08 (Industrial building)	Unknown	Within 1-mile

Several additional sources were consulted for this Project as well (see Table 3). These additional sources did not identify significant potential for historic era or prehistoric cultural resources.

Table 3. Previous Conducted Resource Investigations within 1-mile Radius of Project Area

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Project Area is undisturbed until school development in 1970s; no additional major development since
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Project Area is undisturbed until school development in 1970s; no additional major development since
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Negative
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GO 2008)	Three unsubstantiated land grants from late 1800s.

A review of historical aerials and topographic maps show the Project Area was undisturbed until the construction of the school property, during the early 1970s. Subsequent development occurred surrounding the Project Area with full development of the area by the 1990s.

Figure 6. Project Area with no major development (as depicted on 1953 aerial photograph)

Figure 7. Project Area with construction of Fred Moiola School (as depicted on 1972 aerial photograph)

Figure 8. Project Area with increased commercial and residential developments (as depicted on 1994 aerial photograph)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH RESULTS

As a result of the effort to contact the twenty-five Native American Tribes or individuals identified by the NAHC, MCC received two responses. These responses came in the form of letters, emails and phone calls. Below is a summary of the responses provided by Native American Tribes.

On January 23, 2020, MCC received an email from Arysa Gonzalez Romero, Historic Preservation Technician for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI). Ms. Gonzalez Romero stated that a records check the ACBCI's cultural registry revealed that the Project Area is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. ACBCI deferred to other tribes in the area. On January 29, 2020, MCC received an email from Deneen Pelton, Administrative Assistant for Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager for Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. The email contained an attached letter stating that the Project Area is not within Luiseño Aboriginal Territory.

As of February 14, 2020, MCC has not received any additional responses from the remaining NAHC-listed groups or individuals we contacted for information. Should MCC receive additional responses once the final report is submitted, the information will be passed on to EPD Solutions to be added to the report as an addendum. NAHC and Native American correspondence materials, including our communication attempts, are provided as Appendix C.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The locality search at LACM did not yield any fossil localities within the Project Area and no fossil localities within one mile of the Project Area (See Appendix D) (McLeod 2020). The Project Area is geologically mapped with surficial deposits of younger Quaternary alluvium that are derived from the Santa Ana River, which flows to the east (McLeod 2020). While these deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils within the uppermost layers, there are exposures of marine Quaternary Terrace deposits in the small hills and bluffs to the

east and west of the Project Area, as well as potential older Quaternary deposits at unknown depth (McLeod 2020). The closest vertebrate fossil localities from the marine Quaternary Terrace sediments is LACM 7657-7659, which is located approximately less than two miles northwest of the Project Area. Well core samples at depths between 130 and 400 ft below surface produced a suite of marine vertebrates from the marine late Pleistocene San Pedro Formation including eagle ray (*Myliobatis*), skate (*Raja*),soupfin shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), Pacific angel shark (*Squatina californica*), plainfin midshipman (*Porichthys notatus*), cusk eel (*Otophidium*), bay goby (*Lepidogobius lepidus*), queenfish (*Seriphus politus*), Pacific sanddab (*Citharichthys sordidus*),speckled sanddab (*Citharichthys stigmaeus*), and sculpin (*Leptocottus*).

The next closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1339, located southeast of the Project Area, near the top of the mesa bluffs along Adams Avenue. This locality produced fossil specimens of mammoth (*Mammuthus*) and camel (*Camelidae*) from sands approximately 15 feet below the top of the mesa, which are overlain by shell bearing silts and sands (McLeod 2020). Additional literature was consulted, including The University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP)'s Miocene Mammal Mapping Project (MioMap), resulting in no recorded fossil localities within the area of the Project (Carrasco et al. 2005).

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

During the course of fieldwork, survey conditions were good (Figures 8 to 15). The majorityof the Project Area has been developed and consists of the school structures for Fred Moiola Elementary, two parking lots, and three playgrounds. One portion of the Project Area, the center courtyard, was inaccessible for survey. Commercial landscaping was observed throughoutthe Project Area, with no native vegetation noted. Invasive vegetation noted included mallow and dandelion. Ground visibility was very limited due to presence of structures, paved parking lots, and playgrounds. Two of the playground areas are covered by wood chips and the third playground is overlain within imported sand.Soils ranged from brown to yellow-brown sandy loam with angular to subangular minimal inclusions noted, confirming the presence of alluvial sediments, however, these could also be imported soils.The school property is over forty-five years old and a historic-era built environment review is being conducted by an architectural historian to address all historic-era built environment resources located within the Project Area. No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed during the survey.

Figure 9. Overview of eastern parking lot within Project Area, view to the west.

Figure 10. Overview of western parking lot within Project Area, view to the southeast.

Figure 11. Overview of first playground within Project Area, view to southeast.

Figure 12. Overview of second playground within Project Area, view to southwest.

Figure 13. Overview of third playground within Project Area, view to northeast.

Figure 14. Overview of Project Area from southwest corner, view to southeast

Figure 15. Overview of eastern portion of Project Area, view to southeast

Figure 16. Representative photo of surficial soil observed within Project Area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included a CHRIS records search, NAHC outreach, background research, and a field pedestrian survey. The records search results indicated no previously recorded resources within the Project Area. The closest resource to the Project, a prehistoric human burial, is located within ¼-mile, southeast of the Project Area. Recent ground disturbing activities related to the widening of the Interstate Highway 405, which is located near the Project Area, have also encountered human remains, with further archaeological investigations currently on-going. Review of historic aerials and topographic maps show no development within the Project Area until the construction of the school grounds in 1970s, with increased surrounding residential and commercial development into the 1990s. During NAHC outreach efforts, two Native American tribes/contacts deferred to other tribes for any further consultation related to the Project. During the field survey, the school was confirmed as a historic-era built environment resource located in the Project Area. An historic built environment assessment is being conducted by an architectural historian to assess the potential for impacts to all historic built environment resources located within the Project Area. This assessment will be provided in a separate report.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for encountering significant cultural resources within the Project Area is considered unknown to moderate, due to the unknown depth of ground disturbance required to construct the school, and the date of construction (which pre-dates implementation of current laws and regulations regarding management of cultural resources), relative close proximity of prehistoric human burials to the Project Area, and presence of historic-era built environment resources throughout the Project Area. Prior to the start of construction, a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) should be prepared and implemented. It is recommended the Project's CRMP implement the following procedures:

- Archaeological spot-check monitoring during all initial ground-disturbance activities, including vegetation removal, site preparation, demolition of historic structures, and grading up to three feet below surface, in order to quickly assess any discoveries of cultural resources during initial project implementation.

- Development of an inadvertent discovery plan in place to expediently address archaeological and / or tribal cultural resource discoveries should these be encountered during any phase of development associated with the Project. In the event that these resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies).

- Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Orange County Coroner shall be immediately notified and must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will in turn, notify the person they identify as the Most-Likely-Descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further

actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I paleontological resource assessment of the Project Area included a locality records search, literature review, and a field pedestrian survey. No significant paleontological resources were identified within the Project Area during the locality search or the field survey. The geologic units mapped within the Project Area are comprised of younger Quaternary fan alluvium, derived from Santa Ana River to the east, and exposures of marine Quaternary Terrace deposits in the small hills and bluffs to the east and west of the Project Area, as well as potential older Quaternary deposits at unknown depth. While younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils within the uppermost layers, it is likely there are underlaying sediments of older Quaternary deposits and/or marine Quaternary Terrace deposits. There are nearby localities from similar sedimentary deposits to those found within the proposed Project Area. MCC recommends the Project Area be considered unknown to moderate sensitivity, and to have the potential for construction activities of the proposed project to impact underlying paleontological resources.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

Excavation has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive older Quaternary sediments at depth. MCC recommends that a paleontological resource mitigation program (PRMP) be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area, should these be unearthed during ground disturbance within the Project Area. It is recommended the Project's PRMP implement the following procedures:

- A trained and qualified paleontological monitor should perform spot-check and/or monitoring of any excavations on the Project that have the potential to impact paleontological resources in undisturbed native sediments below 5 feet in depth. The monitor will have the ability to redirect construction activities to ensure avoidance of adverse impacts to paleontological resources.

- The Project paleontologist may re-evaluate the necessity for paleontological monitoring after examination of the affected sediments during excavation, with approval from Lead Agency and Client representatives.

- Any potentially significant fossils observed shall be collected and recorded in conjunction with best management practices and SVP professional standards.

- Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

    - A report documenting the results of the monitoring, including any salvage activities and the significance of any fossils, will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate personnel.

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Appendix A:
Staff Qualifications

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Environmental Specialist

Tria Belcourt oversees and is responsible for the entire work process at Material Culture Consulting. She is responsible for planning, supervising, and overseeing field projects, including responsibility for the professional quality of evaluations and recommendations. Tria has primary accountability for the technical completeness and competence of work conducted by her staff. She is responsible for development of work plans and/or research designs, for performance of crew chiefs, for selection standards and limitations on work assignments of crew members, for analysis and interpretation of field data, for integration of fieldwork results into comparative regional perspectives, and for preparation of reports. Tria's advanced academic training and more than twelve years of professional archaeological experience has included rigorous training and application of anthropological and archaeological theory and methods, and in recording, collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting cultural property data, relative to the type and scope of work proposed.

Tria has been an archaeological project manager and principal investigator for over six years, leading and managing several complex compliance projects throughout the State of California and in Southern Nevada, which have involved each step of cultural resource compliance and management. Prior to this, she spent six years as a field technician and crew chief on projects throughout California and the Southeastern United States. Her experience includes conducting background research, field survey, resource testing and formal NRHP/CRHR evaluation, data recovery plan development and implementation. She has prepared hundreds of technical reports for all of the above to state and federal standards, including following BLM standards for GIS spatial data management and technical reporting – ranging from simple clearance forms, to letter reports, to extensive data recovery reports. She was the lead preparer of the Fort Irwin Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (2009-2013) and has also prepared several cultural resource management plans for state regulated projects. She has overseen and conducted archaeological monitoring and management of unanticipated discovery of resources, including Native American human remains on federal lands (and repatriation of the remains), and reported the results and outcomes of cultural resource monitoring efforts in lengthy technical reports. Finally, Tria regularly provides third party and QA/QC review of cultural resource technical documents, due to her keen understanding of state and federal regulations and laws governing the management of cultural resources throughout the state of California.

Education

2014 Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University
2010 Professional Certification in CEQA/NEPA, ICF International Corporation
2009 M.A. in Anthropology, University of Florida Gainesville, Florida
Professional Certification in GIS
2006 B.A. in Anthropology, Magna Cum Laude, University of California, Los Angeles, California

Affiliations/Certifications/Training

- American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA)
- Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)

- Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF)
- Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc. (MAC)
- Ohio Archaeological Council (OAC)
- Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
- Public Education Committee Member 2015-current
- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
- Workshop in Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non- Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century (2003)
- GPS Technology Course, Ball State University (2004)
- GLHS/MAST Nautical Archaeology Workshop and Training, National Museum of the Great Lakes,

Utility Sector Experience

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), NERC Alert Program – Archaeological Principal Investigator; throughout California; 2015 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for the PG&E NERC Alert program: tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor (ARCADIS).

Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call and Emergency Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2013 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for deteriorated poles, system upgrades, initial studies to support capital projects, and monitoring support to replace facilities due to natural disasters. This high-volume program includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedules, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor (SWCA).

Southern California Edison (SCE), Small Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of task orders involving cultural resources for this contract with ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor.

Southern California Edison (SCE), Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project –– Environmental Project Manager; San Bernardino County, California; 2014 – 2015. Belcourt provided oversight of all project management on CWLTP: tracking and reporting efforts of subconsultants (Pacific Legacy, Paleo Solutions and Urbana Preservation and Planning), maintaining project schedule and timely submittal of project deliverables to agency reviewers. Served as communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Provided final review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report (which included over 1,000 cultural resources) and the Historic Built Environment Report - prior to draft submittal to BLM.

SCE, Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project – In-house Consultant for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada; 2010-2012. Belcourt provided complex regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management. She developed cultural resource specific compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and

major capital project teams. She also developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the FEIR/EIS. Tria coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources discovered during construction, and managed the treatment of these resources and reporting. She provided environmental analyses, technical reports, and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Silver State South Substation, In-house Consultant for Archaeology; Southern California Edison, Clark County, NV; 2010-2012. Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management during project licensing and scoping. Identified potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, developing appropriate mitigation measures in preparation for and projecting alternative conclusions.

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Multiple Roles; Southern California Edison, Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange County, CA; 2009 - Present. Tria provided service to this project over seven years in multiple roles – archaeological field monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and principal investigator. She provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management for all segments of TRTP. Developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) for TRTP, and for the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision for TRTP, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Oversaw preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans, fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations on Angeles National Forest. Coordinated with ANF archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Finally, Tria was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase TRTP and coordinated with the project GIS team.

Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, Principal Investigator; Cadiz Inc., San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw records search to identify the extent of previous cultural resources surveys and all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 7,500-acre Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area (Project Area) located on lands administered by the BLM Needles Field Office in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.

Selected Publications

Belcourt, T.

2014- 2016 *Southern California Edison – TRTP Segments 6 and 11C - Cultural Resources Monitoring Report*, Prepared Monthly (October 2014-March 2016) for Angeles National Forest (ANF) and SCE. On file at ANF and SCE Irwindale.

2013 *Cultural and Paleontoloical Resource Assessment for the Ames/Reche Groundwater Storage and Recovery Program, Winters Road Flow Control and Recharge Facility, Mojave Water Agency, Landers, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at Mojave Water Agency.

2014 *Cultural and Paleontological Monitoring Compliance Report for Street and Storm Drain Improvements, Jackson Avenue Bridge at Warm Springs Creek, City of Murrieta, Riverside County.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at City of Murrietta Planning Department.

2014 *Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment for the OC-44 Pipeline Rehabilitation and*

Replacement Project, Mesa Water District, Newport Beach, Orange County, California. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. On file at Mesa Water District.

2015 *Archaeological Monitoring and Survey Report, Southern California Edison Dead Tree Removal*
near Pine Flat, Tulare County, California. Submitted to SCE and on file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) Kerckhoff #1-Kerckhoff #2 115kV and Kerckhoff-Clovis-Sanger 115kV Projects, located on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bakersfield Field Office, within Fresno County, California*. Prepared on behalf of PG&E and submitted to BLM Bakersfield Office. On file at PG&E, Fresno.

2015 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the SCE Shoshone Emergency Response Location, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Barstow Field Office, within Inyo County, California*. Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Cultural Resources Assessment of Effect for Southern California Edison TD835602: Deteriorated Pole Replacement, Sequoia National Park, Three Rivers Area, Tulare County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE for Sequoia National Park. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Cultural Resources Impact Assessment for Southern California Edison TD1037389: Line Extension – Soda Springs 12 kV, Tulare County, California.* Prepared for SCE. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for Southern California Edison's Replacement of Nine Deteriorated Power Structures (TD993840, TD994158, and TD1029116), near Kramer Junction, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management Barstow Field Office, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Cultural Resources Monitoring for Southern California Edison IO328390: Replace Pole and Upgrade Overhead Switch – Dinkey Creek 4kV (TD721303). Sierra National Forest, High Sierra District, Fresno County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE for Sierra National Forest. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Cultural Resources Survey in Support of a Request for Final Engineering Concurrence for Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 T/L West (Phase IV) – Erosion Repair Associated with Structure M43-T3, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California*. Submitted to SCE and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Cultural Resources Survey in Support of a Temporary Work Change Request for Wire Setup Sites, Distribution Pole Work Area, and Access Road near Structure M57-T2 for Segment 8, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, unincorporated Los Angeles County, California*. Submitted to SCE and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2015 *Results of Faunal Analysis for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Division 13 Bus Maintenance and Operation Facility Construction Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.* Submitted to Metro. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Compliance Report, Pacific Gas & Electric Company NERC Alert Program, Helms-Gregg 230kV Grading Project, Sierra National Forest, Fresno County, California.* Prepared on behalf of PG&E and submitted to Sierra National Forest. On file at PG&E, Fresno.

2016 *Archaeological Resource Assessment, SCE Infrastructure Replacement- Pickle Meadows 12kV, Toiyabe National Forest, Bridgeport, Inyo County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to Toiyabe National Forest. On file at SCE, Irwindale.

2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment: 84 Lumber Company Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared on behalf of 84 Lumber Company for City of Lancaster. On file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.

2016 *Cultural Resources Assessment of Effect for Southern California Edison TD1029531: Deteriorated Pole Replacement on Lands Administered by Bureau of Land Management, Ridgecrest Field Office, near Mojave, Kern County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2016 *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Records Searches and Field Survey, Tandis Homes Residential Development, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for City of Menifee. On file at Material Culture Consulting Claremont.

2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Thirteen Deteriorated Poles Near Lockhart and Flamingo Heights, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Field Office, within San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office. On file at SCE Irwindale.

2016 *Phase I Cultural and Paleontological Assessment: Tandis Homes 21 Lot Residential Development Project City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.* Prepared on behalf of Ridgemoor Investments, LLC for City of Menifee Planning Department. On file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.

Belcourt, T. and S. Gust

2014 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigations for Bodie Hills Desert Restoration Projects, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA - FY13-14.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. for BLM Bishop Field Office. On file at BLM Bishop Field Office.

2015 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigations for Bodie Hills Desert Restoration Projects, Bureau of Land Management, Bishop Field Office, Mono County, CA - FY14-15.* Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. for BLM Bishop Field Office. On file at BLM Bishop Field Office.

Belcourt, T., T. Jackson, M.Kay and R. Moritz

2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Southern California Edison Company Kelly Cutover Project (FWA 680-16-07), Volume I – Archaeological Resources, San Bernardino County, California*. Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Belcourt, T. and M. Kay

2016 *Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Three Deteriorated Poles Near Fort Irwin, on Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Barstow Field Office, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared on behalf of SCE and submitted to BLM Barstow. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC Monrovia.

Belcourt, T., M. Kay, and R. Moritz

2016 *Cultural Resources Assesment of the State of California Department of General Services and Department of State Hospitals, Metropolitan Hospital, Norwalk, Los Angeles County, CA.* Prepared for DGS/DSH. On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Belcourt, T. and J. Kelly

2016 *Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment: Village 605 Environmental Impact Report Addendum, City of Los Alamitos, Orange County, California.* Prepared for City of Los Alamitos on behalf of Katella Property Owner, LLC by Material Culture Consulting, on file at Material Culture Consulting, Claremont.

Belcourt, T., K. Scott and S. Gust

2013 *Paleontological and Archaeological Assessment of the Bloomington Affordable Housing Project, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., On file at Cogstone Resource Management, Inc., Orange.

Belcourt, T., M. Valasik, and S. Gust

2013 *Class III Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cadiz Solar Array Desert Tortoise Habitat*

Conservation Plan Area, on Lands Managed by BLM Needles Field Office, San Bernardino County, CA. Prepared by Cogstone Resource Management on behalf of Cadiz, Inc.

Daly, P. and T. Belcourt

2016 *Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Southern California Edison Company Kelly Cutover Project (FWA 680-16-07), Volume II – Historic Built Environment Resources, San Bernardino County, California*. Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Technical Report QA/QC and Third-Party Review (representative selection)

Lamb, Meghan

2016 *Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report: Lot 19 Tustin Legacy (Tustin Air Base) Project, City of Tustin, Orange County, California.* Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to City of Tustin, California. On file at Paleo Solutions, Monrovia.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 6, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 8, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Kelly, J. and G. Aron

2015 *Final Paleontological Monitoring Report: Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 11, Los Angeles County, California*. Prepared for SCE by Paleo Solutions, Inc., and submitted to ANF and CPUC. On file at SCE Irwindale.

Tinsley-Becker, W.

2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the SCE Coolwater-Lugo Transmission Project, San Bernardino County, California, Volume 1: Historic-Era Built Environment Survey Report.* Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Resource Sciences and Planning, LLC, Monrovia.

Pacific Legacy, Inc.

2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory for the SCE Coolwater-Lugo Transmission Project, San Bernardino County, California, Volume 2: Archaeological Resources.* Submitted to BLM Barstow Field Office, On file at Pacific Legacy, Inc., Berkeley.

Webster, B.

2016 *Archaeological Monitoring Report: OCTA San Juan Capistrano Rail Side Passing Project, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California*. Prepared for Earth Mechanics, Inc. by Paleo Solutions, Inc. On file at Paleo Solutions, Monrovia.

Webster, B. and M. Kay

2016 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Five Deteriorated Power Poles on an Unnamed Circuit (TD 979272), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

2015 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of One Deteriorated Power Pole on an Unnamed Circuit (TD 1020522), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

2015 *Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of Two Deteriorated Power Poles on the Vicasa 16kv Circuit (TD 1039350), Topanga State Park, Los Angeles County, California.* Prepared by Paleo Solutions, Inc., on behalf of SCE.

Jennifer Kelly, M.Sc.
Paleontological Project Manager

MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

Jennifer Kelly has experience in all aspects of paleontology. She has extensive experience with monitoring, salvage, fieldwork, project management, and report writing, as well as volunteer experience from the La Brea Tar Pits/Page Museum and the Cooper Center of Orange County (Paleontology department) and field experience as a Staff Geologist for Leighton Geotechnical. Her expertise is Geology, and she has her M.S. in Geological Sciences, emphasis in Geochemistry.

Jennifer has taught lab courses in paleontology and general geology, and also assisted with field mapping classes. Jennifer is HAZWOPER 40-hour certified and a registered Orange County paleontologist. She has authored and co-authored more than 100 paleontological compliance documents, including PRMPs, EIR, EIS, PEA, treatment plans, final monitoring reports, survey reports, and other compliance documents, in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, Caltrans and city and county laws, ordinances, regulations, and statutes.

Education

2012 M.Sc. in Geology, California State University, Long Beach, California
2005 B.S., Geology (preliminary work for entry to M.S. Geology Program), California State University, Long Beach
2004 B.A., Theater Arts, California State University, Long Beach

Certifications and Training

- 40 Hour Certification for HAZWOPER training under 29 CFR 1910. 120, CA (2013 – 2014)
- Orange County Certified Paleontologist
- San Diego County Certified Paleontologist

Utility Sector Experience

Paleontological Project Manager, Harvill Industrial Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (2017-present). Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, prepared the Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Plan (PRIMP). This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2020.

Paleontological Project Manager, West Ontario Commerce Center, City of Ontario, County of San Bernardino, California (2018-present) Kelly coordinated all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and authored the PRIMP for this project. This project is ongoing and is scheduled to be complete in 2020.

Paleontological Project Manager, Cadiz Ground Water Project, San Bernardino County, California (2012-2013. Kelly conducted all research and data collection for the Cadiz Groundwater Conservation and Storage Project for completion of a DEIR section on paleontological resources. Based on the results of the analysis, Kelly prepared the mitigation measures which were designed to reduce potential adverse impacts to paleontological resources.

Paleontological Project Manager, Manzana Wind Express Project, Kern County, California (2012-2015). Kelly prepared the Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Resource Plan, which allowed her to develop a key role in presenting environmental training programs to construction workers and other environmental compliance monitors. She also authored the final paleontological monitoring report. The Project's construction consisted of the installation more than 300 wind energy turbines, aligned along approximately 26 rows, on the 6,275-acre proposed site. The Manzana Wind Energy Project site was found to have the potential for scientifically significant paleontological resources that could be impacted by construction-related ground disturbance. She co-authored the final paleontological mitigation report in compliance with CEQA and Kern County guidelines.

Paleontological Project Manager, Pacific Wind Express Project, Kern County, California (2008-2009). Kelly prepared the Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Resource Plan, which allowed her to develop a key role in presenting environmental training programs to construction workers and other environmental compliance monitors. She co-authored the final paleontological mitigation report.

Paleontological Project Manager, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP), Southern California Edison (SCE), Kern County, Los Angeles County, San Bernardino County (2009-2015). Kelly conducted and led surveys along this project's right of

way. She was also in charge of scheduling monitoring crews during grading in areas of paleontological sensitivity, managing and reviewing log sheets, and tracking data that is incorporated to final reports. Ms. Kelly played a valuable role with scheduling for the project's needs. She monitored, surveyed, and reported on all paleontological facets of this project as the Lead Paleontological Monitor for segment 3B, which was located near Rosamond, and for segments 4-11 which extended into Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. She authored more than 10 of the compliance reports for this project. She also performed monitoring on every segment of this Project.

Paleontological Project Manager, SCE, Valley South Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside County, California (2007-2010). Kelly managed scheduling and provided oversight for coordination of all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, including three proposed alternatives, and co-wrote the final PEA and survey reports, utilizing CEQA and Riverside County paleontological guidelines.

Paleontological Project Manager, SCE, San Joaquin Cross Valley Loop Project, Tulare County, California (2010-2013). Kelly assisted with coordination of all surveying, preparation of compliance and environmental documentation for this project, and co-authored the final Paleontological Monitoring Plan for this project.

Paleontological Project Manager, SCE, Devore Substation Project, San Bernardino County, California (2010-2012). Kelly prepared the compliance and environmental documents for this project, including paleontological inventory and geological map research.

Paleontological Project Manager, El Casco System-Transmission Line, SCE, throughout Riverside County (2011-2014). Kelly performed paleontological monitoring. Her duties included salvaging small and large fossils, screen washing and sorting fossils. She aided in the processing of microfossils collected from bulk sampling of fossil bearing sediment, and documenting stratigraphic locations of fossil bearing units. This project was in compliance with both CEQA and under the jurisdiction of the CPUC.

Paleontological Project Manager, ***South of Kramer Project, SCE, Hesperia to Barstow, San Bernardino, County (2009-2016)***. Kelly provided project management and compliance surveying, which included surveying from Hesperia to Barstow, CA for a Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA). All portions of the Proposed Project were located within San Bernardino County, California. Kelly co-authored the final survey report for this Project. A BLM Permit was authorized for the survey.

Paleontological Project Manager, ***OC Access Road Grading, SCE, Orange and Riverside County (2010-2011).*** Kelly assisted in documentation for the cultural resources portion, which include information regarding the location and condition of archaeological and paleontological sites recorded at or near the access roads, and recommends impact avoidance measures for future years in implementing the Protocol for 73 known archaeological sites. This required extensive coordination with Orange County Fire Authority grading department, SCE's Operations and Maintenance (O&M), and Orange County Parks. Trimble units were used for the documentation before and after grading of access roads. Communication played a key role when strategizing which locations were being graded where and when. The company came in under budget because of Kelly's efficiency and ability to coordinate and schedule.

Paleontological Project Manager, West of Devers Transmission Line Project, SCE, Riverside County, California (2009-2016). Kelly provided all project management and paleontological related services. This included proper BLM authorization and permitting to conduct surveying and a research design for field reconnaissance related to PEA, EIS/EIR documentation for the proposed transmission line. She assisted with managing documentation with laws relating to paleontological resources, among which are CEQA and NEPA compliance.

Paleontological Project Manager, Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Line 300A/MP 147.7 and 180.8 Projects, San Bernardino County, California (2005-2006). Kelly prepared the mitigation recommendations and a paleontological inventory report for this project. She also was responsible for scheduling surveys on BLM and United States Marine Corps lands.

Paleontological Project Manager, PG&E, Jefferson to Stanford No. 2 60 kV Feasibility Project, San Mateo County, California (2012-2014). Kelly assisted with the preparation of the paleontological resources review and paleontological inventory report (PIR) and Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for this project. Several potential routes were assessed for this project, and the feasibility and paleontological potential was determined for this project. The report and PIR were prepared according to CEQA guidelines.

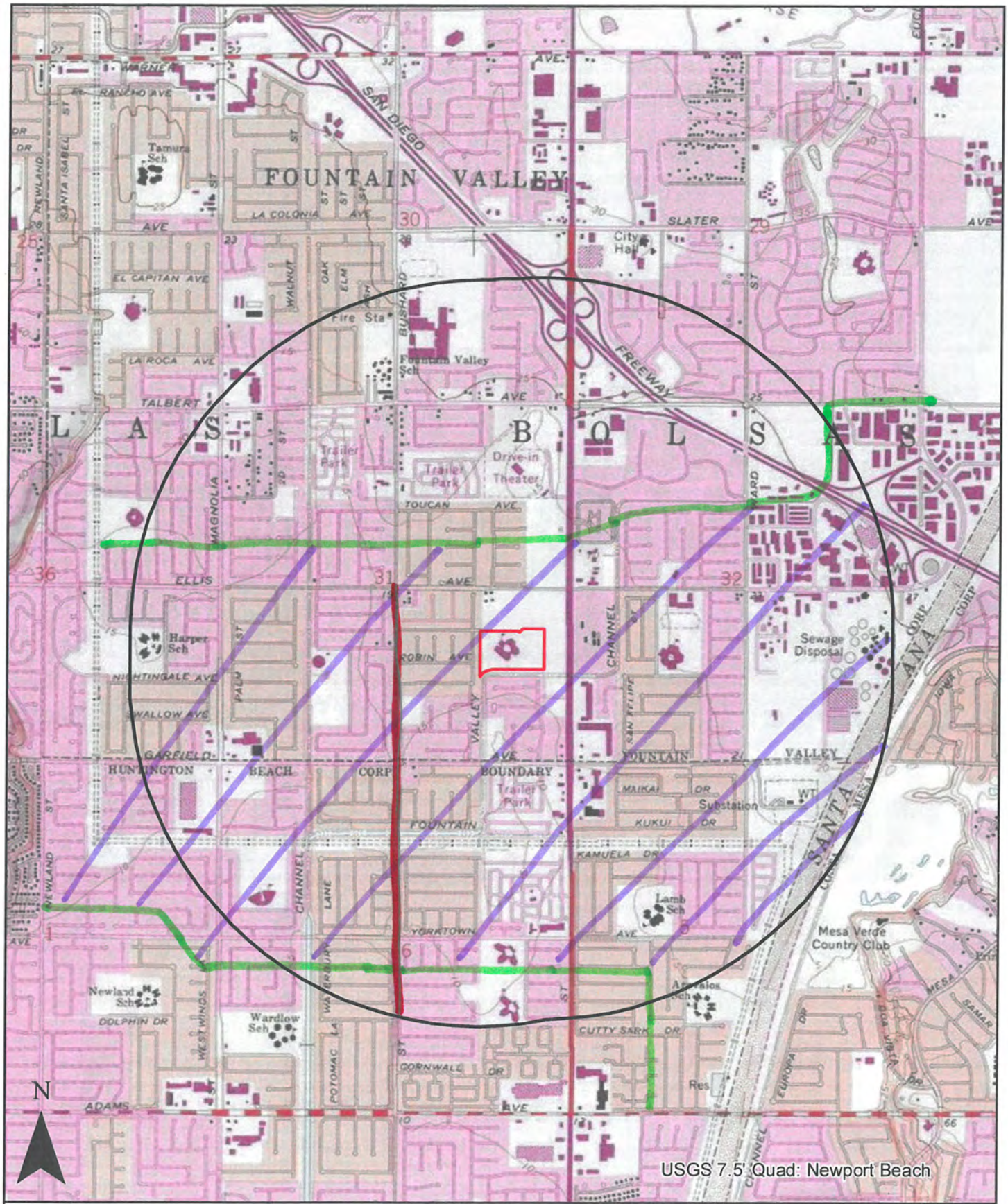
Paleontological Project Manager, ***Camp Pendleton Project, SDG&E, throughout San Diego and Orange Counties (2013-2017).*** Kelly provided on-call paleontological services for this project. She was a key facet in report production and research which enabled her firm to perform all survey and monitoring work required on Camp Pendleton for CEQA/NEPA check list assessments requested from SDG&E. Kelly was cleared from the Department of Defense in order to conduct work on the base. Site assessments and monitoring include all work related to: future location of power poles and towers, water control features, trenching and subsurface excavations, access roads, grading impacts to develop substations and other facilities, work pads, staging yards, and gas pipelines.

Appendix B:
(CONFIDENTIAL)
Cultural Resources Records Search Results

ReportNum	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages	Resources	ResourceCount	Counties	Maps
OR-00001	Ahlering, Michael L.	1973	Report of a Scientific Resources Survey and Inventory: Conducted for the City of Huntington Beach, California	Archaeological Research, Inc.	73	30-000078, 30-000082, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000087, 30-000088, 30-000142, 30-000145, 30-000149, 30-000183, 30-000185, 30-000276, 30-000288, 30-000289, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000293, 30-000302, 30-000346, 30-000356, 30-000358, 30-000359, 30-000363, 30-000365	26	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH
OR-00270	Leonard, Nelson N. III and Mathew C. Hall	1975	Description and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the US Army Corps of Engineers' Santa Ana River Project	Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside	108	30-000277	1	Orange	ANAHEIM, BLACK STAR CANYON, EL TORO, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE, PRADO DAM
OR-01087	Dillon, Brian D.	1990	Archaeological Record Search for the Green Acres Phase Ii Project, Orange County Water District, Cities of Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California		60	30-000054, 30-000055, 30-000056, 30-000083, 30-000086, 30-000097, 30-000100, 30-000351, 30-000368, 30-001240	10	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH, TUSTIN
OR-01765	Bonner, Wayne H.	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Moblie Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 090-12, in the City of Huntington Beach, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	8		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-01836	Padon, Beth	1998	Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County	Discovery Works, Inc.	30		0	Orange	ANAHEIM, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE
OR-01999	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 293-01, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	4		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-02033	Mason, Roger D.	1987	Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	89	30-000078, 30-000082, 30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000088, 30-000143, 30-000145, 30-000183, 30-000256, 30-000257, 30-000258, 30-000259, 30-000260, 30-000261, 30-000262, 30-000263, 30-000264, 30-000288, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000294, 30-000302, 30-000322, 30-000365, 30-000366, 30-000368, 30-000555	30	Orange	LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH
OR-02256	Demcak, Carol R.	1999	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	90	30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000087, 30-000144, 30-000277, 30-000288, 30-000289, 30-000300, 30-000352, 30-000353, 30-000381, 30-001352	14	Orange	ANAHEIM, LA HABRA, LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE, SEAL BEACH, TUSTIN, YORBA LINDA
OR-03072	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Candidate La02852a (magnolia Center), 19171 Magnolia Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Assocaites	12		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03449	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Commnications, Llc Candidate La2735a (garfield & Brookhurst, Sce Tower- Del Amo Ellis M12-t1), Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	11		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03451	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Usa Facility Candidate La13162c (dry Cleaners), 18591 Brookhurst Street, Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	12	30-000516	1	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03610	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2006	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed City of Fountain Valley Proposed Sidewalk Improvements Project, City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	Cellular, Archaeological Resource, Evaluations	14		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03624	Sikes, Nancy E. and Stephen O'Neil	2004	Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Talbert Barrier West End Improvement Project, City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	20	30-000145, 30-000302, 30-000356	3	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03661	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate LSANCA3104 (Magnolia Center), 19171 Magnolia Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	10		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03683	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA02915H (Magnolia Car Wash), 9002 Talbert Avenue, Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	12		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03802	Bonner, Wayne and Williams, Sarah	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33509A (Bushard Properties), 19001 Bushard Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	MBA	11		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03805	Bonner, Wayne and Said, Arabesque	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33512A (Fountain Valley UMC), 18225 Bushard Street, Fountain Valley, Orange County, California	MBA	10		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-03809	Bonner, Wayne and Said, Arabesque	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33509B (Demesne Properties), 19062 Bushard Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California	MBA	12		0	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-04087	Salenius, Sylvia	1998	Program EIR/Tier 1 EIS, Groundwater Replenishment System	Orange County Water District & Orange County Sanitation District	672		0	Orange	ANAHEIM, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE

OR-04114	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2010	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Clear Wireless, LLC, Site CA-ORC4022A (SCE Bushard Lattice Tower M5/T1 Barrel/Ellis) located at 19171 Bushard Street, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California, 92646	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	61	30-177114	1	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH
OR-04172	Chasteen, Carrie	2011	Historic Property Survey Report San Diego Freeway (I-405) Improvement Project SR-73 to I-605, Orange and Los Angeles Counties	Parsons	467	19-189879, 19-189880, 19-189881, 19-189882, 19-189883, 19-189884, 19-189885, 19-189886, 19-189887, 19-189888, 19-189890, 19-189891, 19-189892, 19-189893, 19-189894, 19-189895, 19-189896, 19-189897, 19-189898, 19-189899, 19-189900, 19-189901, 19-189902, 19-189903, 19-189904, 19-189905, 19-189906, 19-189907, 19-189908, 19-189909, 19-189910, 19-189911, 19-189912, 19-189913, 19-189914, 19-189915, 19-189916, 19-189917, 19-189918, 19-189919, 19-189920, 19-189921, 19-189922, 19-189923, 19-189924, 19-189925, 19-189926, 19-189927, 30-000113, 30-000162, 30-001352, 30-001502, 30-177135, 30-177136, 30-177137, 30-177138, 30-177139, 30-177140, 30-177141, 30-177142, 30-177143, 30-177144, 30-177145, 30-177146, 30-177147, 30-177148, 30-177149, 30-177150, 30-177151, 30-177152, 30-177153, 30-177154, 30-177155, 30-177156, 30-177157, 30-177158, 30-177159, 30-177160, 30-177161, 30-177162, 30-177163, 30-177164, 30-177165, 30-177166, 30-177167, 30-177168, 30-177169, 30-177170, 30-177171, 30-177172, 30-177173, 30-177174, 30-177175, 30-177176, 30-177177, 30-177178, 30-177179, 30-177180, 30-177181, 30-177182, 30-177183, 30-177184, 30-177185, 30-177186, 30-177187, 30-177188, 30-177189, 30-177190, 30-177191, 30-177192, 30-177193, 30-177194, 30-177195, 30-177196, 30-177197, 30-177198, 30-177199, 30-177200, 30-177201, 30-177202, 30-177203, 30-177204, 30-177205, 30-177206, 30-177207, 30-177208, 30-177209, 30-177210, 30-177211, 30-177212, 30-177213, 30-177214, 30-177215, 30-177216, 30-177217, 30-177218, 30-177219, 30-177220, 30-177221, 30-177222, 30-177223, 30-177224, 30-177225, 30-177226, 30-177227, 30-177228, 30-177229, 30-177230, 30-177231, 30-177232, 30-177233, 30-177234, 30-177235, 30-177236, 30-177237, 30-177238, 30-177239, 30-177240, 30-177241, 30-177242, 30-177243, 30-177244, 30-177245, 30-177246, 30-177247, 30-177248, 30-177249, 30-177250, 30-177251, 30-177252, 30-177253, 30-177254, 30-177255, 30-177256, 30-177257, 30-177258, 30-177259, 30-177260, 30-177261, 30-177262, 30-177263, 30-177264, 30-177265, 30-177266, 30-177267, 30-177268, 30-177269, 30-177270, 30-177271, 30-177272, 30-177273, 30-177274, 30-177275, 30-177276, 30-177277, 30-	343	Orange	ANAHEIM, LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH, TUSTIN
OR-04259	Becker, Kenneth, Goodman, John, Sewell, Kristin, and Van Galder, Sarah	2007	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report, Orange County Water District Groundwater Replenishment System, Orange County, California	SRI	113	30-001670, 30-001671, 30-100402	3	Orange	ANAHEIM, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE
OR-04313	Unknown	2013	Historic and Cultural Resources Element - Huntington Beach	City of Huntington Beach	17		0	Orange	LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH

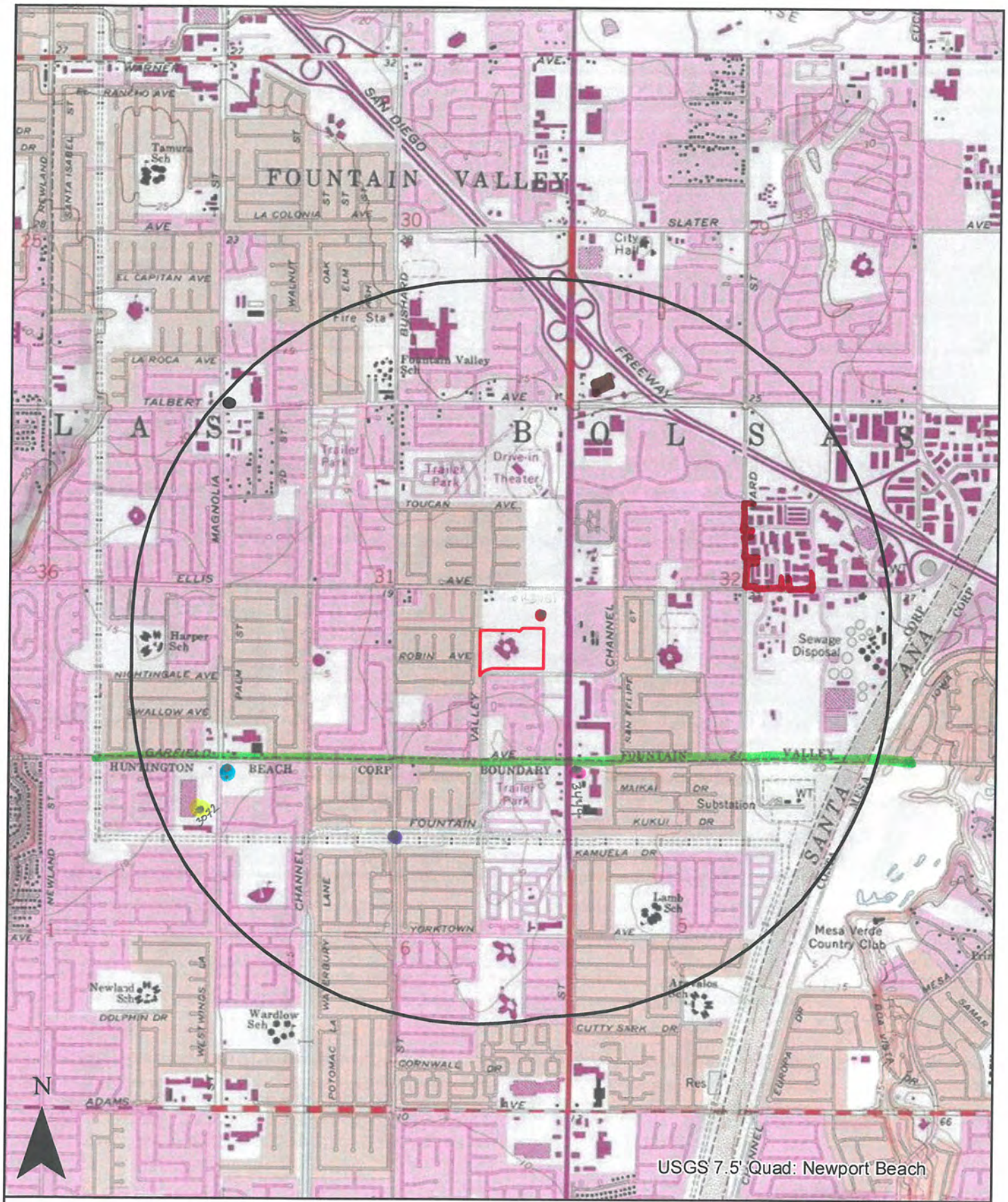
REPORTS



OR 2256 (linear) OR 1836

(Fills in between Green) Poly OR 4087

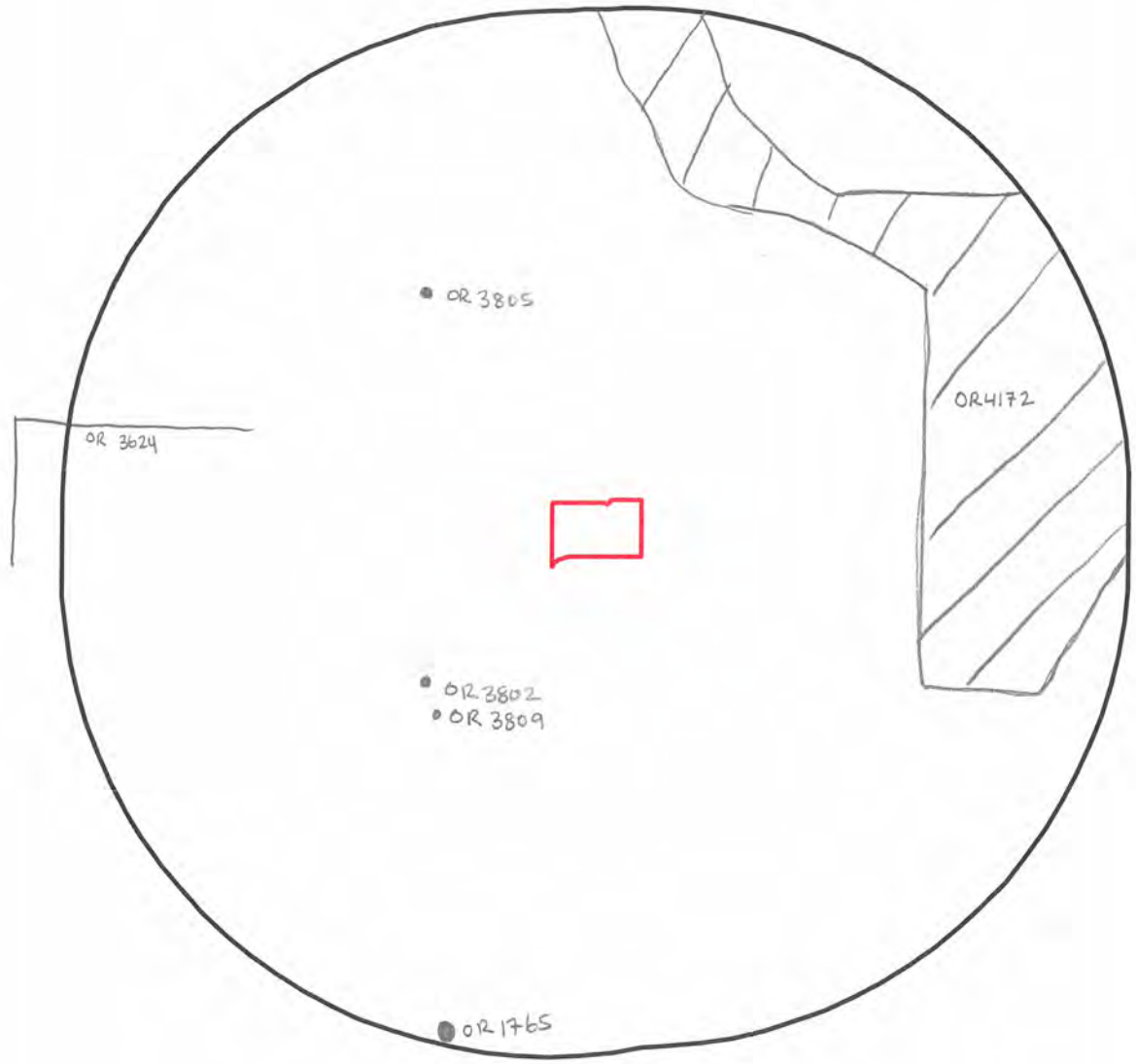
REPORTS



OR 3451 OR 1087 OR 4114 OR 3449 OR3661 OR 3072 OR 1999
3682 OR 3410

REPORTS

NOTE: NOT DRAWN
but report OR-2038
ENCOMPASSES the entire
APE / BUFFER



N

USGS 7.5' Quad: Newport Beach

Project Area

Records Search Buffer (1-Mile)

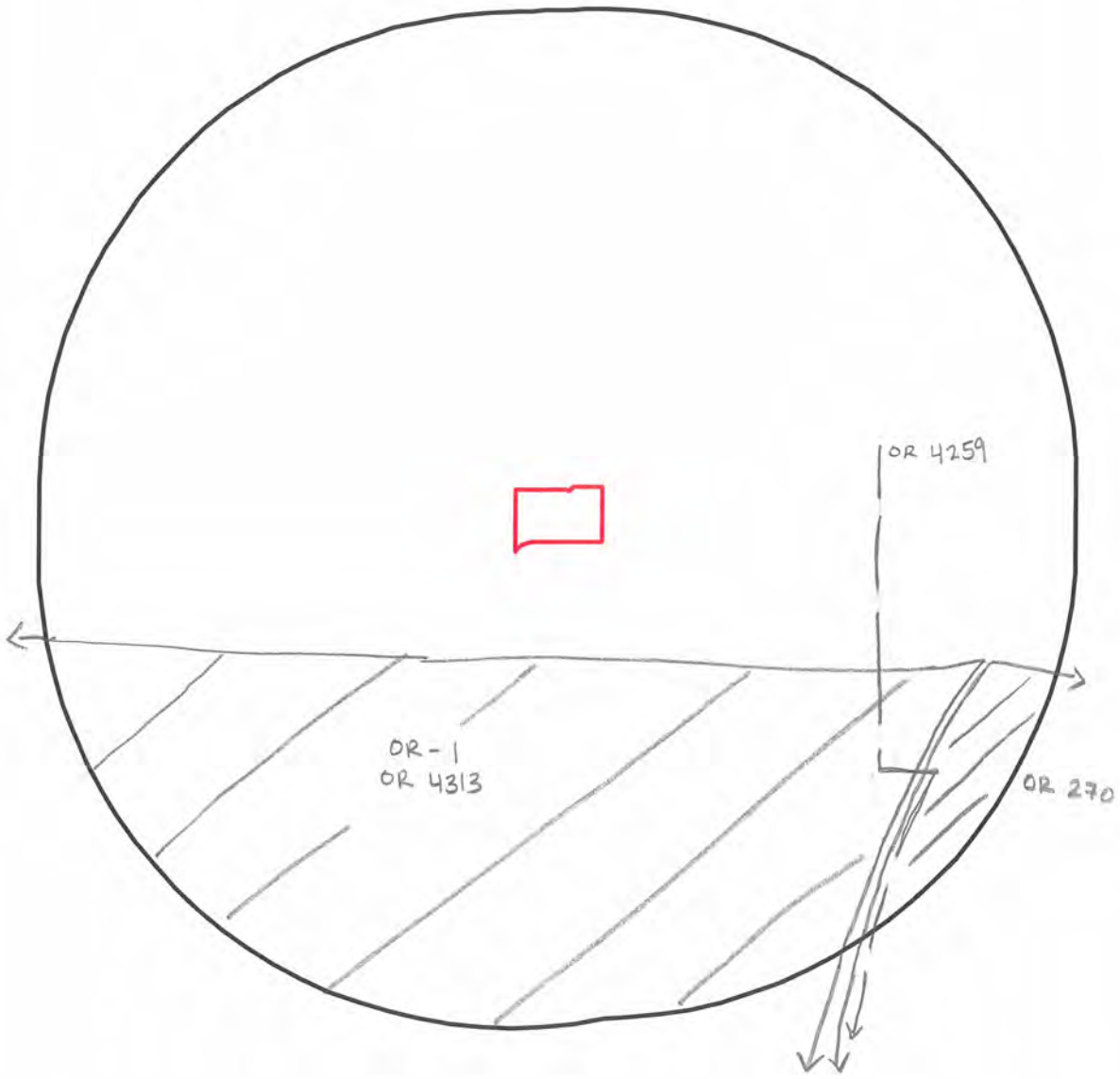
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000

MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

REPORTS



N

USGS 7.5' Quad: Newport Beach

Project Area

Records Search Buffer (1-Mile)

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

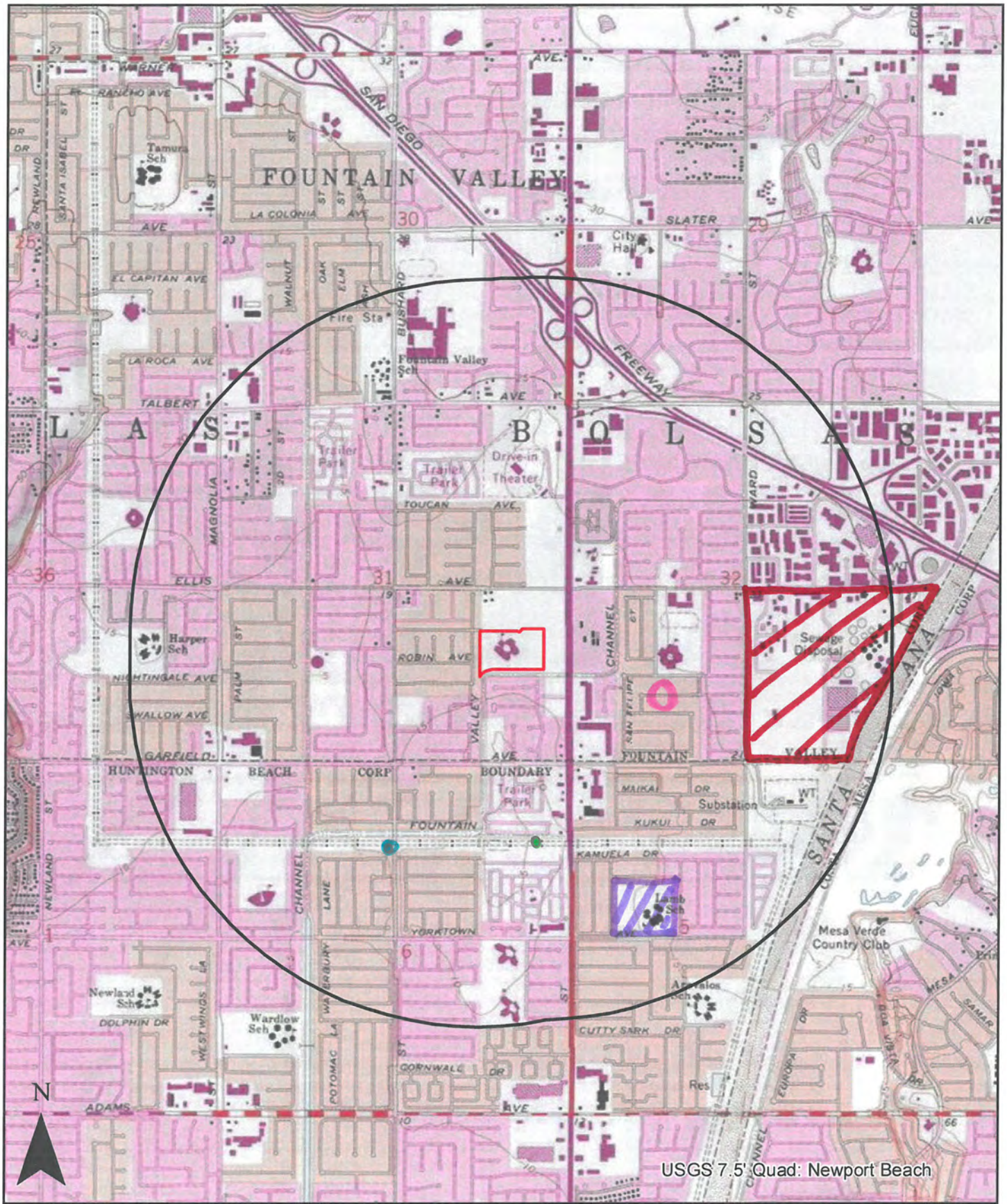
0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000

MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

PrimaryString	TrinomialString	ResourceName	OtherIDs	ResType	Age	InfoBase	Attribs	RecordingEvents	Reports	CountyName	Maps	Address
P-30-000516	CA-ORA-000516			Site	Prehistoric	Survey, Excavation	AP09 (Burials)	1974 (Cameron, CSUF)	OR-01995, OR-03451, OR-04266	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH	10424 Nightengale Circle Fountain Valley
P-30-001524	CA-ORA-001524	Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1	Resource Name - Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1	Site	Prehistoric	Survey	AP15 (Habitation debris)	1999 (R. Bissel, RMW Paleo Associates)	OR-04266	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH	
P-30-177114		SCE Bushard Lattice Tower	Resource Name - SCE Bushard Lattice Tower; Other - M5/T1 Barre-Ellis; Other - zip 92646	Structure	Historic	Survey	HP11 (Engineering structure)	2010 (Brent D Johnson, Heritage Preservation Consultants)	OR-04114	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH	19219 Bushard St Huntington Beach (APN 153-352-27)
P-30-177467		William D Lamb Elementary	Resource Name - William D Lamb Elementary; Other - Lamb C-0120	Building	Historic	Survey, Other	HP15 (Educational building)	2013 (Brent D. Johnson, Heritage Preservation Consultants)		Orange	NEWPORT BEACH	10251 Yorktown Ave Huntington Beach 92646 (APN 155-128-19)
P-30-177661		Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1	Resource Name - Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1	District	Historic	Survey	HP08 (Industrial building)	2017 (C. Taylor, ESA)	OR-04615	Orange	NEWPORT BEACH	10844 Ellis Ave Fountain Valley 92708

Resources



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

1:24,000

Project Area

Records Search Buffer (1-Mile)

MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

177661 1524 177467 177114 516

MAPPED

30-000516

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY FULLERTON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Ora-516 2. Map Newport Beach 3. County Orange

4. Twp. 5S Range 10W ; center $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 32

5. Location 10424 Nightengale Circle, Fountain Valley

6. On contour elevation

7. Previous designations of site none

8. Owner Phillip Walker 9. Address

10. Previous owners, dates -

11. Present tenant same

12. Attitude toward excavation -

13. Description of site single burial unearthed during excavation for a swimming pool

14. Area - 15. Depth 130 cm 16. Height -

17. Vegetation - 18. Nearest water -

19. Soil of site dark clay with sandy intrusions 20. Surrounding soil type same

21. Previous excavation none

22. Cultivation - 23. Erosion -

24. Buildings, roads, etc. -

25. Possibility of destruction -

26. House pits -

27. Other features -

28. Burials one female individual ARI removed, material now at CSUF

29. Artifacts none found

30. Remarks tight flex on left side, head to north

31. Published references -

32. Accession Number 33. Sketch map yes

34. Date found 10/14/74 35. Recorded by Cameron 36. Photos at ARI

30-000516


Newport Beach Quad
Ethan Allen Sch
BROOKHURST
LANDING FIELD
Monroe Sch
WESTMINSTER
30 AVE
GARDENIA
Nieblas Sch
ROSE AVE
Pleasant View Sch
DAISY AVE
CHANNEL
EUCLID
WARNER AVE
RANCHO AVE
SAN DIEGO
(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
Tamura Sch
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
LA COLONIA AVE
SLATER
City Hall
32 AVE
EL CAPITAN AVE
OAK
ELM
WALNUT
BUSHARD
Fire Sta
LAROCA AVE
Fountain Valley Sch
FREEWAY
TALBERT
AVE
BOUNDARY
RIVER
LAS
BOLSAS
MAGNOLIA
WARD
TOUCAN AVE
ELLIS
AVE
WT
Harper Sch
CHANNEL
ROBIN AVE
Sewage Disposal
SANTA ANA
CORP
NIGHTINGALE AVE
SWALLOW AVE
PALM
SAN FELIPE
VALLEY
CALIFORNIA
GARFIELD
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
GISLER
HUNTINGTON BEACH CORP BOUNDARY
MAIKAI DR
KUKUI DR
Substation
COSTA MESA
FOUNTAIN
KAMJELA DR
NEWLAND
LANE
COUNTRY CLUB DR
Lamb Sch
YORKTOWN
AVE
Mesa Verde Country Club
Mesa Verde Sch
Prince of Peace Sch
WATERBURY
Arevalos Sch
Wardlow Sch
DOLPHIN DR
WESTWINDS
CUTTY SARK DR
SAMAR
BAKER
BOA VISTA
EUROPA
CORNWALL DR
POTOMAC
Res
Adams Sch
ADAMS
AVE
516

State of California - The Resources Agency Primary # _____
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI# _____

PRIMARY RECORD

Trinomial CA-ORA-1524
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6
Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder): Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1

P1. **Other Identifier:** None
***P2. Location: [X] Not for Publication [ ]Unrestricted**
***P2a. County:** Orange
***P2b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Newport Beach, CA **Date** 1965, photorevised 1981 **T** 6S ; **R** 10W NE **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 6 ; San Bernardino **B.M.**
P2c. Address None City _____ Zip _____
P2d. UTM: Zone 11 ; 411480 mE/ 3727280 m N
P2e. Other Locational Data: Site is located under high voltage power lines in an area currently used as a nursery. Enter the nursery area from Bushard Street, park and proceed on foot to the east for 400 meters. Site is on south side of nursery, in a gravel road adjacent to a mobile home park.
***P3a. Description:** The site is a rather dense scatter of chione and pecten shell, and one quartzite chopper, in a heavily disturbed area currently used as a nursery service road.
***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP15. Habitation debris
***P4. Resources Present:** [ ] Building [ ] Structure [ ] Object [X] Site [ ] District [ ] Element of District [ ] Other
P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.) _____
P5b. Description of Photo: _____
***P6. Date constructed/Age and Sources:** [ ] Historic [X] Prehistoric [ ] Both
***P7. Owner and Address:** Property is owned by Southern California Edison. Address is not known.
***P8. Recorded by:** Ronald M. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates, Incorporated, 23392 Madero, Suite L, Mission Viejo, CA 92691, (949) 770-8042
***P9. Date Recorded:** 13 October 1999
***P10. Survey Type:** Reconnaissance
***P11. Report Citation:** Cultural Resources Reconnaissance in Support of the Groundwater Replenishment System Project, Orange County, California, Bissell, Ronald M., October 1999. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder): Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1

***Attachments:** [ ] None [X] Location Map [X] Sketch Map [ ] Continuation Sheet
[ ] Building, Structure and Object Record [X] Archaeological Record [ ] District Record
[ ] Linear Feature Record [ ] Milling Station Record [ ] Rock Art Record [ ] Artifact Record [ ] Photograph Record [ ] Other (List) _____

State of California - The Resources Agency Primary # _____
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION Trinomial CA-ORA-1524
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder): Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1

***A1.** **Dimensions: a. Length** 30 meters (E/W) **b. Width** 5 meters (N/S)

Method of Measurement: [X] Paced [ ] Taped [ ] Visual Estimate [ ] Other:_____

Method of Determination (check any that apply)**:** [X] Artifacts [ ] Features [ ] Soil [ ] Vegetation [ ] Topography [ ] Cut bank [ ] Animal burrow [ ] Excavation [ ] Property boundary [X] Other (Explain): Shell scatter

Reliability of Determination: [X] High [ ] Medium [ ] Low Explain:_____

Limitations (check any that apply)**:** [ ] Restricted Access [ ] Paved/built over [ ] site limits incompletely defined [X] Disturbances [ ] Vegetation [ ] Other (Explain):_____ Nursery, housing and road construction have extensively disturbed the site area.

A2. Depth:_____ [ ] None [X] Unknown Method of Determination:_____

***A3.** **Human Remains:** [ ] Present [ ] Absent [ ] Possible [X] Unknown (Explain): Human remains very unlikely in this area.

***A4.** **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents and show location of each feature on sketch map): None

***A5.** **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features): The site consists of a rather dense scatter of chione and pecten shells in a heavily disturbed area. The shell is mixed with and partially covered by gravel imported for the road. One quartzite chopper, a definite tool exhibiting extensive use, was seen in the site area.

***A6.** **Were Specimens Collected?** [X] No [ ] Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7.** **Site Condition:** [ ] Good [ ] Fair [X] Poor (Describe disturbances.): The site has been disturbed by road construction, nearby housing construction and by use of the site area as a nursery.

***A8.** **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance and direction.): Prehistoric channel of the Santa Ana River was two kilometers to the west.

***A9.** **Elevation:** Five feet

A10. Environmental Setting: Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Site area and surroundings are completely developed. No native species are present.

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder): Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1

A11. Historical Information:

***A12.** **Age:** [X] Prehistoric [ ] Protohistoric [ ] 1542-1769 [ ] 1769-1848 [ ] 1848-1880 [ ] 1880-1914 [ ] 1914-1945 [ ] Post 1945 [ ] Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** Unknown

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other important interpretations): Site is in highly disturbed condition and is thought to have but little data potential.

A14: Remarks: This site is in a very low lying area that has been extensivley disturbed. The visible shell is mixed with gravel that was used to surface a road that now covers the site. There is a possibility that the shell and the one artifact, a quartzite chopper, were imported with the gravel. In this case, the site is redeposited and of no consequence. No shell was visible in the gravel that continues to both the east and west of the recorded site area.

A15: References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): Cultural Resources Reconnaissance in Support of the Groundwater Replenishment System Project, Orange County, California, Bissell, Ronald M., October 1999. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, University of California, Los Angeles.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): One color print of site area, 35mm, view east.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: RMW Paleo Associates, 23392 Madero, Suite L, Mission Viejo, California 92691, (949) 770-8042

***A17.** **Form Prepared by:** Ronald M. Bissell **Date:** 13 October 1999
Affiliation and Address: RMW Paleo Associates, 23392 Madero, Suite L, Mission Viejo, California 92691, (949) 770-8042

State of California - The Resources Agency **Primary #**_____
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI#**_____

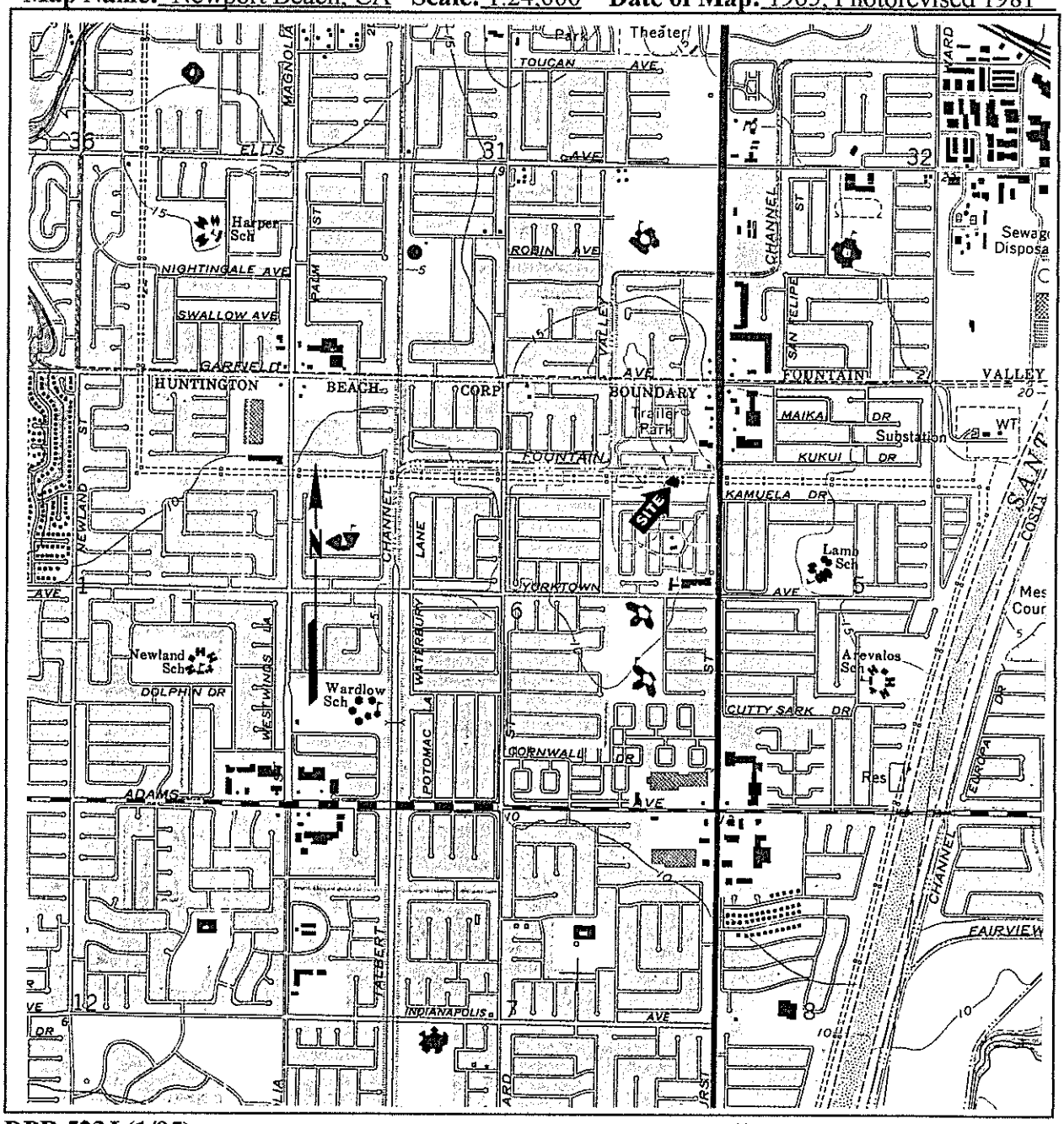
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial CA-ORA-1524

Page 5 **of** 6

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by Recorder): Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1

***Map Name:** Newport Beach, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1965, Photorevised 1981



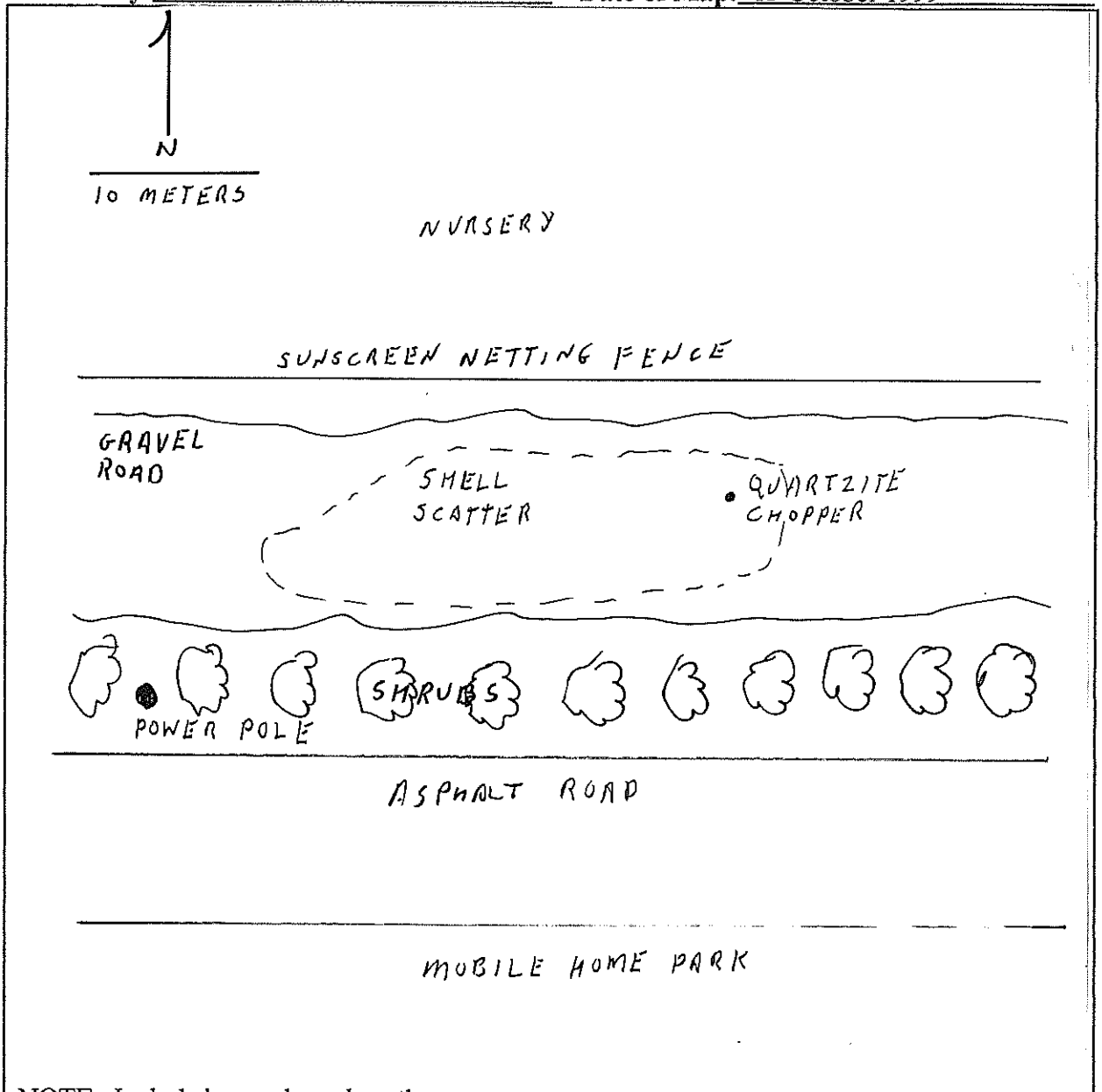
DPR 523J (1/95) ***Required Information**

State of California -- The Resources Agency Primary # _____
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI# _____

SKETCH MAP

Trinomial CA-ORA-1524

Page 6 of 6
Resource Name or #: (Assigned by Recorder): Groundwater Replenishment System Site 1
***Drawn By:** Ronald M. Bissell ***Date of Map:** 13 October 1999



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: SCE Bushard Lattice Tower

P1. Other Identifier: M5/T1 Barre-Ellis
***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***a. County:** Orange
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Newport Beach **Date:** 1978 **T** 6S; **R** 10W; ¼ **of** ¼ **of Sec** 6 ; San Bernardino **B.M.**
c. Address: 19219 Bushard Street City: Huntington Beach Zip: 92646
d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
Parcel #153-352-27, Elevation: 2 m (7 ft), 33°41'00.77"N, 117°57'46.74" W

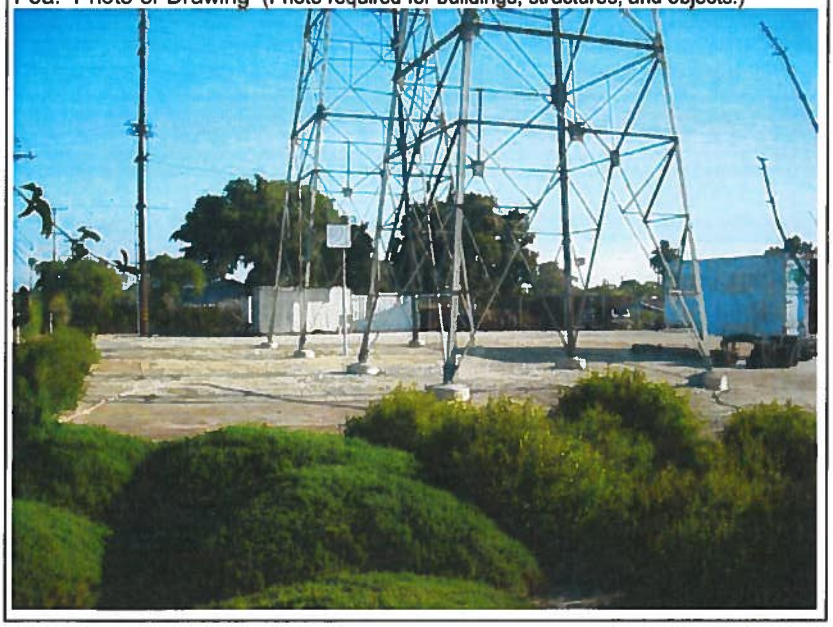
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property consists of a 128-foot, six-inch tall Southern California Edison four-legged lattice tower. The tower is a self-supporting zinc-galvanized, open steel frame structure. The tower is part of the Barre-Ellis 230 kV transmission line, originally constructed in 1956.
(continued to page 2)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP11: Engineering Structure

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☒ Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) View looking south toward the SCE tower.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☒ Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1956. Construction date provided by Southern California Edison.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Southern California Edison
4900 Rivergrade Road
Irwindale CA 91706
(626) 688-9344

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Brent D. Johnson
Heritage Preservation Consultants
P.O. Box 80142
Rancho Santa Margarita CA 92688

***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/13/2010
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Section 106 Compliance Project Review

***P11. Report Citation:** None
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒ Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
CONTINUATION SHEET	Trinomial

 *Resource Name or #: SCE Bushard Lattice Tower

*Recorded by: Brent D. Johnson *Date: 8/4/2010 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(continued from page 1)

The evaluated property is located at 19171 Bushard Street in the city of Huntington Beach. The parcel containing the site is zoned (RL) "Residential, Low Density" and is currently in use as a Wholesale Nursery. The property is surrounded by ranch style, and minimal traditional single family dwellings to the south, on Krepp Drive and by a canal with residential dwellings further to the north on Vedardo Drive; to the east and west of the site is a utility right-of-way that has been developed with a Southern California Edison electric transmission line (1956). The homes were built circa 1963 and are characterized by low pitched side-gabled roofs, stucco walls, and horizontal sliding windows. The post-war building boom that was characterized by the Ranch style – U or L – shaped homes is not typically associated with buildings that are considered architecturally and historically significant in Huntington Beach. A review of the Historic Properties Directory and local resources indicates the property has not been evaluated for its potential as a National Register Historic Property.

The Barre-Ellis 230 kV transmission line has a total length of 13 miles and has a right-of-way corridor width of between 120 and 150 feet. The line has a general direction of north to south and currently uses a variety of towers to support the existing parallel 1033 ACSR conductors. The Barre-Ellis line has a normal rating of 988 MVA. The power transmission tower (subject candidate) is a rigid steel tower that supports a high-voltage electric power transmission line, having a large enough space between conductors and the ground to prevent corona discharge. Lattice steel towers are typically assembled from individual parts at the place where they are erected, and generally consist of angle-profiled steel beams (L or T-beams), in this case L beams, that are fastened together with zinc-coated ferrous lag screws. A space frame or truss design provides structural strength and economy of design with a minimum of material requirements. The steel lattice towers support overhead electricity conductors and cable made with aluminum or copper wire. The wire is hung from long stacks of glass insulators to keep the electricity separated. At the top of the transmission towers, lightning arrester wires are connected directly to the steel tower so that lightning strikes will be grounded. Barre-Lewis M-5, T1 has six coils, which means it is a three phase, double circuit transmission tower. Most historic transmission towers would be two-wire, single phase, low voltage transmission systems used for electrical lighting.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 3 **of** 6 ***NRHP Status Code** 6Y ***Resource Name or #** SCE Bushard Lattice Tower

B1. Historic Name: M5/T1 Barre/Ellis
B2. Common Name: SCE Transmission Tower
B3. Original Use: Electric Transmission Tower B4. Present Use: Electric Transmission Tower
***B5. Architectural Style:** Open steel frame lattice tower
***B6. Construction History:** Constructed circa 1956

***B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: Southern California Edison
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Electrification of Orange County **Area:** Huntington Beach, CA
Period of Significance: 1956 **Property Type:** Electrical Transmission Tower **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, geographic scope. Also address integrity)

Among the early innovations championed by SCE are the implementation of the Edison-type DC underground system (1898) and "transposition" technology (1899), which allows high voltage electricity to be transported over long-distance transmission lines. Edison's historic Kern River-Los Angeles 75 kV Transmission Line began operation in 1907 and at 118 miles was the world's longest and highest voltage power line, as well as the first line in the nation to be entirely supported by steel towers. However, the SCE Barre-Ellis transmission line is not associated with Southern California Edison Transmission Lines that have been determined historic.

(See Continuation Sheet, page 4 of 6)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP11: Engineering Structure

***B12. References:**

Power Transmission Tower, Answers.com, http://www.answers.com/topic/power-transmission-tower
Power Transmission Tower, http://powertransmissiontower.blogspot.com/2008/09/part-of-power-transmission-tower.ht
Lattice Steel Pylon, From Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lattice_steel_pylon
Southern California Edison Company, *Sunrise Powerlink Transmission Line Project and LEAPS Alternative Responses to CPUC/BLM Data Request*, Docket No.A. 06-08-010, January 26,2007
Bonner, Diane, *Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Clear Wireless, LLC, Site CA-ORC4022A (SCE Bushard Lattice Tower M5/T1 Barre/Ellis,)* located at 19171 Bushard Street, Huntington Beach. July 27, 2010

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Brent D. Johnson

***Date of Evaluation:** 8/13/2010

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

*Recorded by: Brent D. Johnson *Date: 8/13/2010 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

According to Thomas T. Taylor of SCE the installation of wireless antenna systems on potentially historic steel lattice towers is a transitory or reversible effect, which amounts to no permanent effect on the resource. Adam Sriro, archaeologist for SCE, states that if a transmission line is considered a contributing element of an historic property the effect is considered temporary. SCE Barre-Ellis is not eligible or listed as an historic transmission line. It is also not a contributing element of an historic property. Thomas Taylor does not believe the line was constructed by a precursor to SCE (such as Anaheim's municipal electric system), which brought electricity to Anaheim in April 11, 1895. The first Edison "windmill towers" were constructed in 1904 to 1907, after which all of Edison's towers used the steel lattice design. Prior to this, low voltage lines of 10 kV were transmitted by wood poles. Sriro believes that the only way the transmission line would be considered historic is if it were determined to be critical to the development of Huntington Beach. No such determination has been rendered.

Integrity Statement

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials workmanship, feel and association, the structure on this property has retained its original location. It has not been moved. The structure's setting, feel and association have remained intact since its construction. In addition, its original materials, and workmanship have remained intact. The property condition and integrity is good. Aside from normal maintenance, the tower structure does not appear to have undergone modifications. The SCE Tower has retained its structural integrity. The property is not located in a cohesive neighborhood and is not otherwise associated with any important historical or cultural events or individuals. It cannot be identified with any one individual architect of historical merit. Although the famed architect and designer Henry Dreyfuss was known to have built high-voltage transmission structures for the Edison Electric Institute, this structure would have pre-dated his 1966 commission by ten years. The property is also not architecturally significant and does not embody characteristics of a significant type, period, or method of information important to prehistory or history.

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation

The property has been evaluated according to the eligbility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was evaluated under National Register Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Research has revealed the SCE transmission tower is part of the Barre Ellis 230 kV Transmission Line. The Barre Ellis Transmission Line is not considered historic. Neither does the tower appear to be a good representation of the significance of Southern California Edison to the electrification of California. **Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) under Criterion A.**

The property was evaluated under National Register Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in the past. No direct connection was made between the tower structure and any individual considered historically significant. **Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B.**

The property was evaluated under National Register Criterion C for embodying the characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The property does not embody characteristics of a significant type, period, or method of construction. It is not architecturally distinctive, nor is it located in a cohesive neighborhood. There is no evidence that is is associated with a significant architect or craftsman. **Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C.**

The property was evaluated under Criterion D for the potential to yield, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history. For the property to be eligible under this criteria, it would need to be, or have been, the principal source of important information. This is not the case with this property. **Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D.**

In summary, the property does not appeary to qualify for the NHRP under Criterion A, B, C and/or D. Therefore, the structure is not an historic resource for the purposes of the NRHP.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

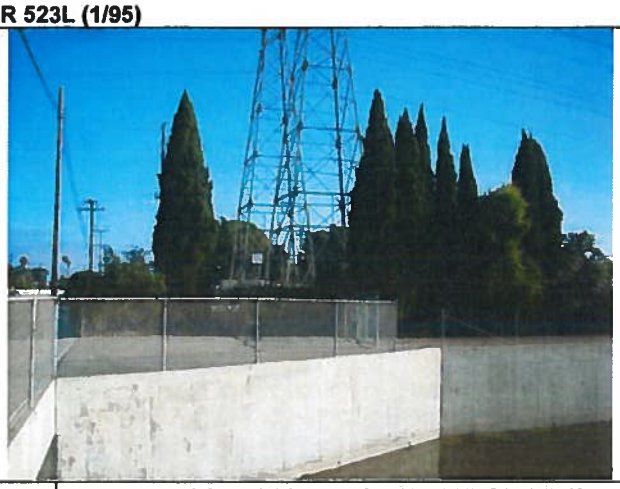
*Resource Name or # SCE Bushard Lattice Tower

*Recorded by: Brent D. Johnson

*Date: 8/13/2010 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

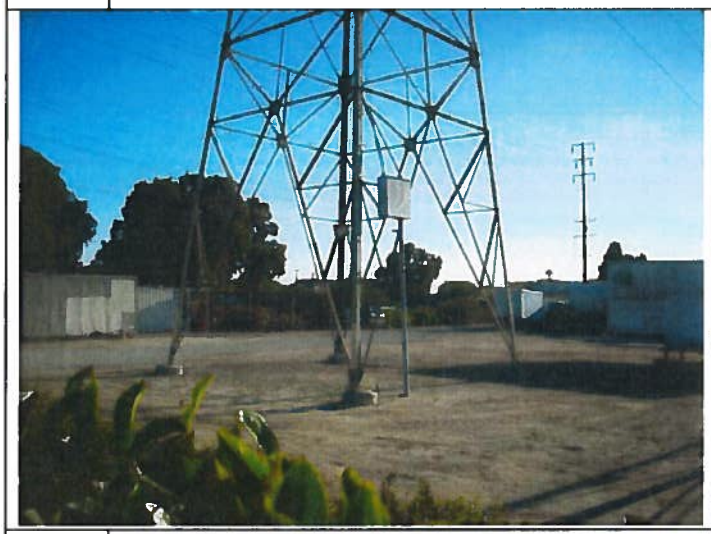
DPR 523L (1/95)

*Required information



1 VIEW LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD THE CANDIDATE

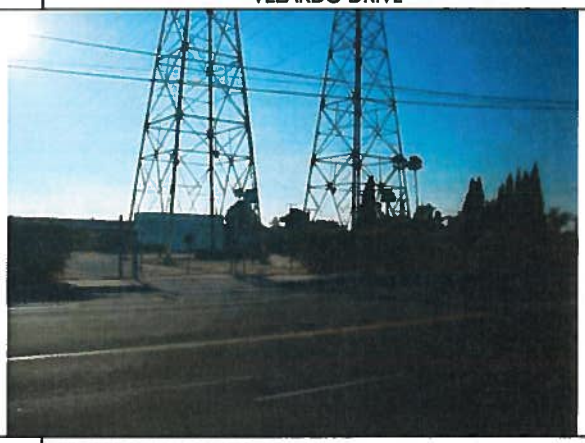
4 VIEW LOOKING NORTH TOWARD THE CANDIDATE FROM KREPP DRIVE



2 VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARD THE CANDIDATE

5 VIEW LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD THE CANDIDATE FROM VELARDO DRIVE

3 VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST TOWARD THE CANDIDATE



6 VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST TOWARD THE CANDIDATE FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF BUSHARD STREET

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

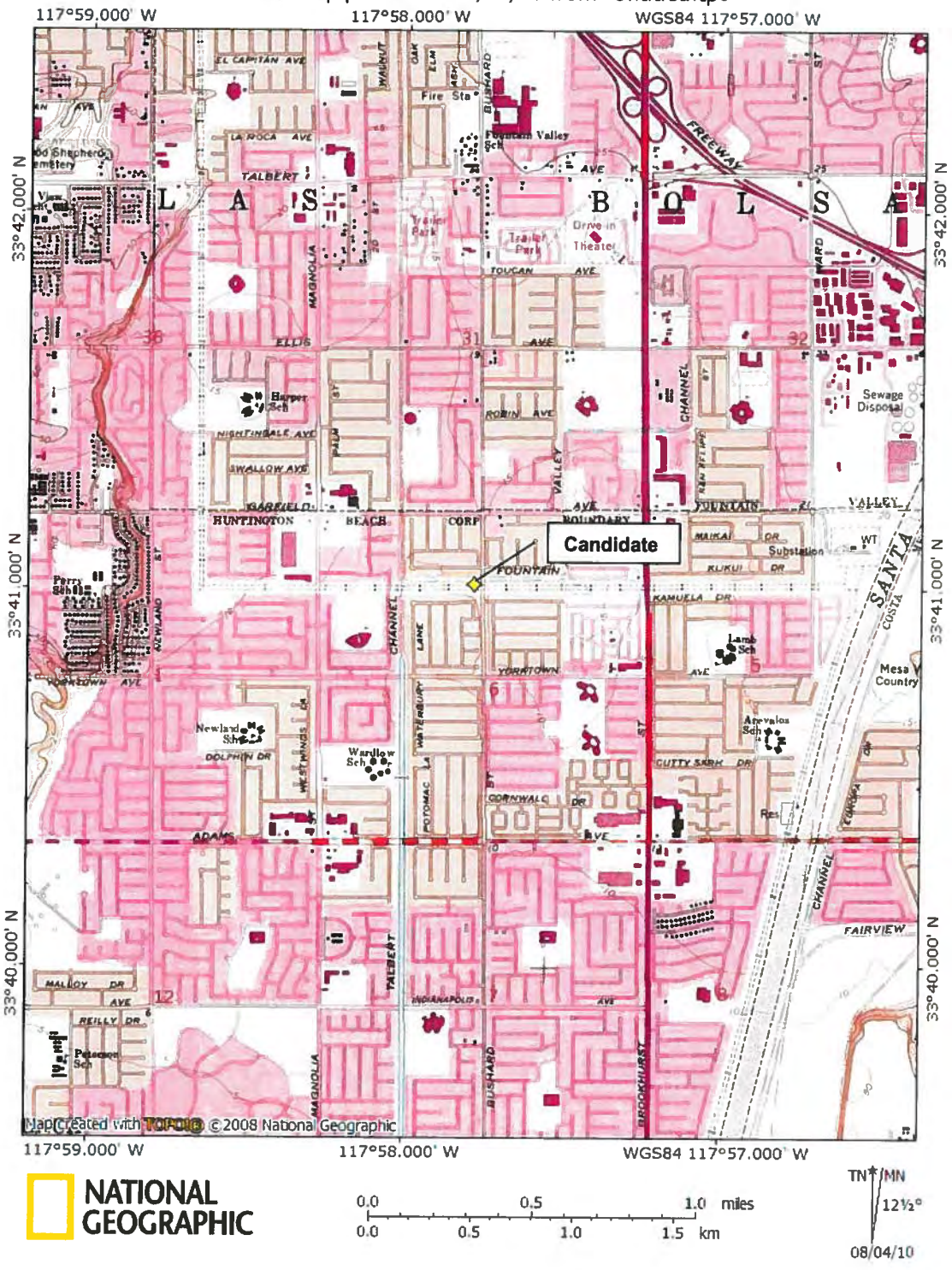
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 6 of 6 *Resource Name or #: SCE Bushard Lattice Tower

*Map Name: USGS *Newport Beach* Quad *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 2006

DPR 523J (1/95) *Required Information

TOPO! map printed on 08/04/10 from "Untitled.tpo"



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 8 *__Resource Name or #:__ William D. Lamb Elementary School

P1. Other Identifier: Lamb C-0120

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Orange

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Newport Beach **Date:** 1981 **T** 6S; **R** 10W; **¼ of ¼ of Sec** 5; San Bernardino **B.M.**

c. Address: 10251 Yorktown Avenue City: Huntington Beach Zip: 92646

d. UTM: Zone: 11 ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:
Parcel # 155-128-19, Elevation: 2 m (7 ft), N 33° 40′ 50.10″, W 117° 56′ 59.16″

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The resource occupies the block bounded by Yorktown Avenue, Mauna Lane, Halawa Drive, and Pitcairn Lane in a residential area of the city of Huntington Beach. The property is surrounded by single-story ranch style homes built between 1963 and 1965. The school was closed on June 30, 1989 and is currently vacant. The elementary school campus consists of an asymmetrical arrangement of three buildings with a poly hexagonal design motif arranged around a central courtyard and two ancillary expansion buildings constructed after 1972, located to the north and northeast. The buildings include rooms for administration, library, multi-use, kindergarten, twelve classrooms and two instructional aide rooms, four general classrooms for arts and crafts, science, homemaking, shop-shower and locker rooms, and toilets. The manner of construction is galvanized steel and aluminum tube framing with welded and bolted connections, sheathed with one layer of 5/8″ gypsum board with taped joints.
(continued to page 2)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP15. Educational Building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
View looking west at the primary elevation of the south building facing the parking lot. Photo taken 1/28/2013.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
The William D. Lamb Elementary School, located at 10521 Yorktown Avenue was built in 1964 according to records provided by the Fountain Valley School District.

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Fountain Valley School District
10055 Slater Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Brent D. Johnson,
Heritage Preservation Consultants
PO Box 80142, RSM CA 92688

***P9. Date Recorded:** 2/5/2013

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Evaluation of Potential Historic Property

***P11. Report Citation:** None

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

(continued from page 1)

The roof is a very low-pitch multiple gable roof with variable pitch roof extensions radiating from the building centerpoint. The metal roof decking has built-up 1" rigid insulation with a galvanized gravel stop, and 1/2" acoustical tile layered inside the metal deck, and a 2"x4" steel lintel. There is an arcaded steel walkway that connects the space between the buildings, which is supported by free-standing cantilevers that zigzag their way around the central courtyard and supports a system of utility conduit. The roof-wall joinery features wide overhanging eaves with a plywood soffit and the primary façade has a very pronounced swept back projecting gable, much in line with the aerospace influenced concept of streamlining that was popular in the 1960s. There are cantilevered steel joists off of the diagonal I-beam intersections that extend well beyond the lintel, which echoes the flying buttressing of gothic architecture, but in this case has been applied in a minimalist interpretation of the soaring masonry arches, which expands the horizontal rather than the vertical mass of the building. The exterior masonry cladding is 9 ¼" stack bond grouted brick with wall-rake joints of ½", which was the bonding technique most in favor by practitioners of the international style of architecture at mid-century. The fenestration includes large expanses of window walls with mullion bars, jalousie type transom windows and Airolite louvers. In addition, the glass walls on the primary façade are shielded with a series of brise-soleil Armorweave panels. The interior of the building features acoustical ceiling suspended from furring channels, recessed drapery tracks, and acoustical plaster around the ceiling beams. Walls consist of sliding glass doors, moveable interior wall panels with vinyl fabric covering and a rubber base, and fixed exposed brick walls with brackets for adjustable book shelving and recesses for retractable tables.

The northern building has a rectangular shape and the composition of the primary façade is asymmetrically arranged. The roof is a low-pitch gable covered with corrugated steel panels with a standing seam. There are no overhanging eaves, but a rain gutter is mounted along the cornice with rake moulding beneath. The exterior wall cladding is steel with a machine-formed, lapped board on board configuration. Fenestration consists of a horizontal ribbon band of windows with metal transom panels. Access to the building is provided by two simple hollow metal doors on the west end of the building. Each door is covered by a shed-style metal canopy roof.

The northeast building is a square-shaped warehouse with a gently sloping front gable roof and no overhanging eaves. The roof covering is corrugate steel with a standing seam. The exterior cladding is a machine-pressed steel with a lapped board-on-board configuration. The building is windowless and there is a single rolling bay door on the south elevation.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: William D. Lamb Elementary School
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Elementary School B4. Present Use: Closed
***B5. Architectural Style:** International/Contemporary
***B6. Construction History:** Architectural drawings available at the Fountain Valley School District indicate that the elementary school campus was designed by the firm of Carmichael-Kemp and constructed by Argo Construction in 1964. There are no notable modifications or alterations to the building.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Carmichael-Kemp Architects b. Builder: Argo Construction
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Educational Facilities **Area:** Huntington Beach

Period of Significance: 1963-1989 **Property Type:** Elementary School
Applicable Criteria: N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, geographic scope. Also address integrity.) Prior to the 1960s, progressive educators emphasized practical and utilitarian skills in K-12 education, and were generally anti-intellectual and were opposed to teaching math and science for its own sake, believing that such subjects could be pursued at the college level for students who had an aptitude for such things. The economy in the 1940s and 1950s, although fueled by industrial technology was still largely agrarian, and to some extent academia was viewed with suspicion. Then in 1957 the Soviet Union put Sputnik, the first manmade satellite into orbit. This technological triumph emphasized the failures of the American school system and led educators and public leaders to reconsider the role of schools in preparing for a post-agrarian society that would require an increasing reliance on technology and science. In 1958 Congress passed the National Defense Education Act, which funded school construction, scholarship programs, and emphasized a new direction in public school education.
(**See Continuation Sheet, page 4)**

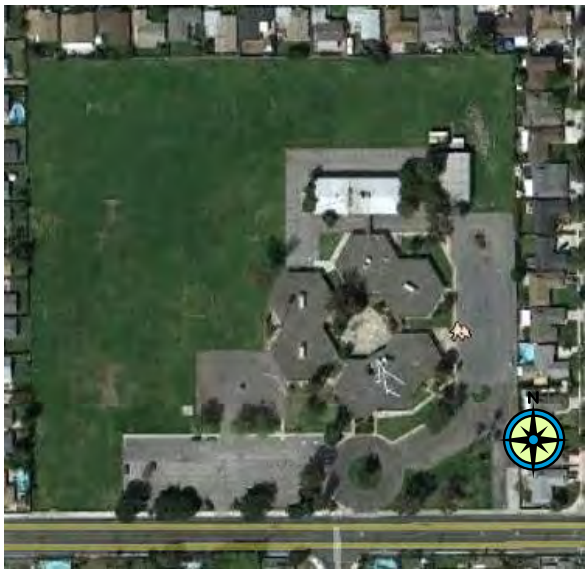
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: HP15. Educational Building
***B12. References:**
Ching, Francis D.K., *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995
Carmichael-Kemp Architects. Architectural Drawings dated July 5, 1963, Application 23579. State of California – Department of Public Works, Division of Architecture.
Sherwood, Wayne Edward. *The History of Huntington Beach*. Huntington Beach Magazine, Vol. 1 No. 2.
Baily, Carolyn F. *Huntington Beach History*. http://hbsurfcity.com/history/history2.htm
The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects. http://communities.aia.org

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:**
Brent D. Johnson, Historian
Heritage Preservation Consultants
PO Box 80142
Rancho Santa Margarita CA 92688

***Date of Evaluation:** 2/5/2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)



***Recorded by:** Brent D. Johnson ***Date:** 2/5/2013 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from page 3)

Education in the 1960s became a vital national interest. The push for new public schools coincided with something less than revolutionary, but perhaps more than a trend in architecture, which became known as the international style. The style was demonstrably irreverent with regard to traditional "academic" buildings, and was noted for inexpensive materials, pre-manufactured building components, and a generally utilitarian approach to building design and construction. The style was a good fit for the building campaigns of the 1960s, which allowed large numbers of the schools to be built at reasonable cost, and within a short duration. The sense of imminent threat and loss of national prestige, combined with the rapid population growth of the city of Huntington Beach, encouraged taxpayers to establish public school building as a major priority, with twelve new schools within as many years.

The building was designed by the architectural firm of Carmichael-Kemp. Daniel C. Carmichael was born in Mullins, South Carolina in March of 1922 and attended Wofford College, a liberal arts institution in Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he received his bachelor's degree in 1943. He went on to earn his architectural degree from Yale in 1951. One of his first professional jobs was as a project architect at H.L. Gogerty Associates, in Los Angeles, where he met his future business partner, Richard Jay Kemp, Jr. Kemp was born in Glendale, California in August 1925 and received his Associates Degree from Glendale College in 1948 and completed his architectural degree at UCLA in 1957. He worked as an architect for Albert E. Hansen from 1949-51, Braun & Co. as a draftsman 1952-55, and H.L. Gogerty Associates from 1955-59. Carmichael and Kemp formed their architectural firm in 1959 and immediately began receiving awards for residential and public school buildings, which included the Jonas Salk Elementary School at 14600 Cerise Avenue in Lawndale, and the Lawndale Elementary School District Administration Building at 4161 W. 147th Street. Both buildings were completed in 1961 and reflect the Gogerty style of architecture, which was defined by steel frame construction, geometrical formality, broad cantilevered eaves, courtyard arcades with metal pipe columns, projecting canopies, and unadorned walls and surfaces.

Gogerty designed more than 350 schools during his career and was noted for developing the gliding acoustical wall, which provided flexible interior classroom construction and re-configuration. The design helped him win a national achievement award in the science of construction for the American Institute of Architects. As former project architects for Gogerty, Carmichael and Kemp were no doubt imbued with Gogerty's architectural sensibility, which pervades their scholastic designs throughout the 1960s. Gogerty's Susan Miller Dorsey High School at 3537 Farmdale Avenue in Los Angeles, is a virtual template for what would become Carmichael-Kemps winning formula for school design in Huntington Beach. Where they depart from Gogerty is in the application of stack bond masonry on exterior wall surfaces, a popular device of 1960s International style architecture, and the use of dramatically projecting, swept back gables, which makes some of their buildings appear as though they are about to soar into the air. Wings and fins were a pervasive part of the design culture during the 1960s, and these elements were exaggerated in architecture, and particularly in automobiles. The 1960 Buick LeSabre, the 1961 Chrysler Imperial, and the 1963 Cadillac had radically pronounced fins that prompted Ralph Nader to author his famous book, *Unsafe at Any Speed*, as a critique of the auto industry which designed features that impaled and mutilated drivers during low speed collisions. Carmichael and Kemp's Top of the World School at 21601 Tree Top Lane, built in 1968, represents one of the most forceful swept back gables of all of their school designs.

It is also worth mentioning that the McDonnell Douglas Space Systems building was completed at 5301 Bolsa Avenue in Huntington Beach, just one year before their successful bid for the Fountain Valley School District buildings in Huntington Beach. The cultural relevance and esteem with which aeronautics was held in the 1960s imagination made gleaming, streamlined architectural designs a seemingly logical solution, derived from advanced technology. Wings and engineering structures like cantilevers were outward manifestations of a design ethos that insisted buildings must imitate technology. It might also suggest some professional envy. Aerospace engineering was one of the most glamorous professions of the 1960s, and other professionals attempted to emulate the mystique of aerospace by adopting its conventions.

Designed in the wake of the Douglas Space Systems building, the Fountain Valley School District and Huntington Beach invested heavily in new school construction and generally viewed its population as the source of new intellectual capital that would fuel the growing space industry, and replace agriculture, oil, and tourism as its principal commodity and new standard for professional aspiration. If the Douglas building represented the base of operations for the aeronautics industry in Orange County, then it made sense that the surrounding schools, as suppliers of future manpower for the industry, should also be miniature representations of the original building. A number of these young students continue to live in Huntington Beach and work at the former Douglas facility, which is now owned by Boeing, but the promise of aerospace has ebbed in recent years. As the community has aged, the city has become a haven for retirees, and many of the schools are being decommissioned or demolished.

*Recorded by: Brent D. Johnson *Date: 2/5/2013 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Statement of Historic Integrity

In regard to the seven aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feel and association, the building on this property has retained its original location. The building's setting, feel and association have remained intact since its construction. In addition, its original materials, and workmanship have remained largely intact. The integrity level of the property is good and the condition of the building is fair.

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation

The property was assessed under the National Register **Criterion A** for its potential significance as part of an historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The subject property is associated with the real estate boom of the 1960s, which saw the rapid expansion of tract home developments, prefabricated building techniques, and medium density "bedroom" or suburban communities projecting outward from downtown urban centers. Although the housing boom was a pervasive and dramatic trend at mid-century, which changed the culture and habits of middle class Americans, the subject property cannot be said to represent a significant historic trend or event. **Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A.**

The property was considered under **Criterion B** for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. After a search of records at the City of Huntington Beach Planning Department and Huntington Beach Central Library, a review of local historic records, and interviews with current owners, no connection with significant people could be established.**Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion B.**

The property was evaluated under **Criterion C** for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of Modern construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The building does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The building does not serve as a significant example of the style to qualify for National Register status. The building does not include significant artistic values and does not represent the work of a master architect or craftsman. The building retains its basic integrity in terms of mass and form. **Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C.**

The property was considered for **Criterion D** for the potential to yield, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures and objects to be eligible under this criterion, they need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of information." This is not the case with this property. **Therefore, the property does not appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D.**

In summary, the property does not appear to qualify for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C and/or D.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

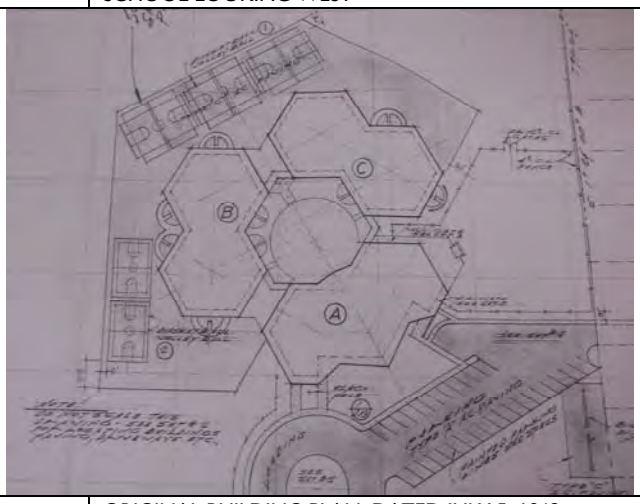
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** William D. Lamb Elementary School

***Recorded by:** Brent D. Johnson ***Date:** 2/5/2013 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

1 UNDATED HISTORIC AERIAL VIEW OF THE LAMB SCHOOL LOOKING WEST

4 VIEW LOOKING NORTH AT THE PATIO ON THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING A



2 ORIGINAL BUILDING PLAN, DATED JULY 5, 1963

5 VIEW LOOKING EAST AT THE ARCADED WALKWAY BETWEEN BUILDING A AND BUILDING B

3 VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST AT THE SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING A

6 VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE MULTIPURPOSE ROOM IN BUILDING A

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #:** William D. Lamb Elementary School

***Recorded by:** Brent D. Johnson ***Date:** 2/5/2013 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

1 VIEW LOOKING NORTH AT THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B

2 VIEW LOOKING SOUTH AT THE NORTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING B

3 VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST AT THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION BUILDING D

4 VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST AT THE WAREHOUSE BUILDING

5 VIEW LOOKING WEST AT THE SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING C

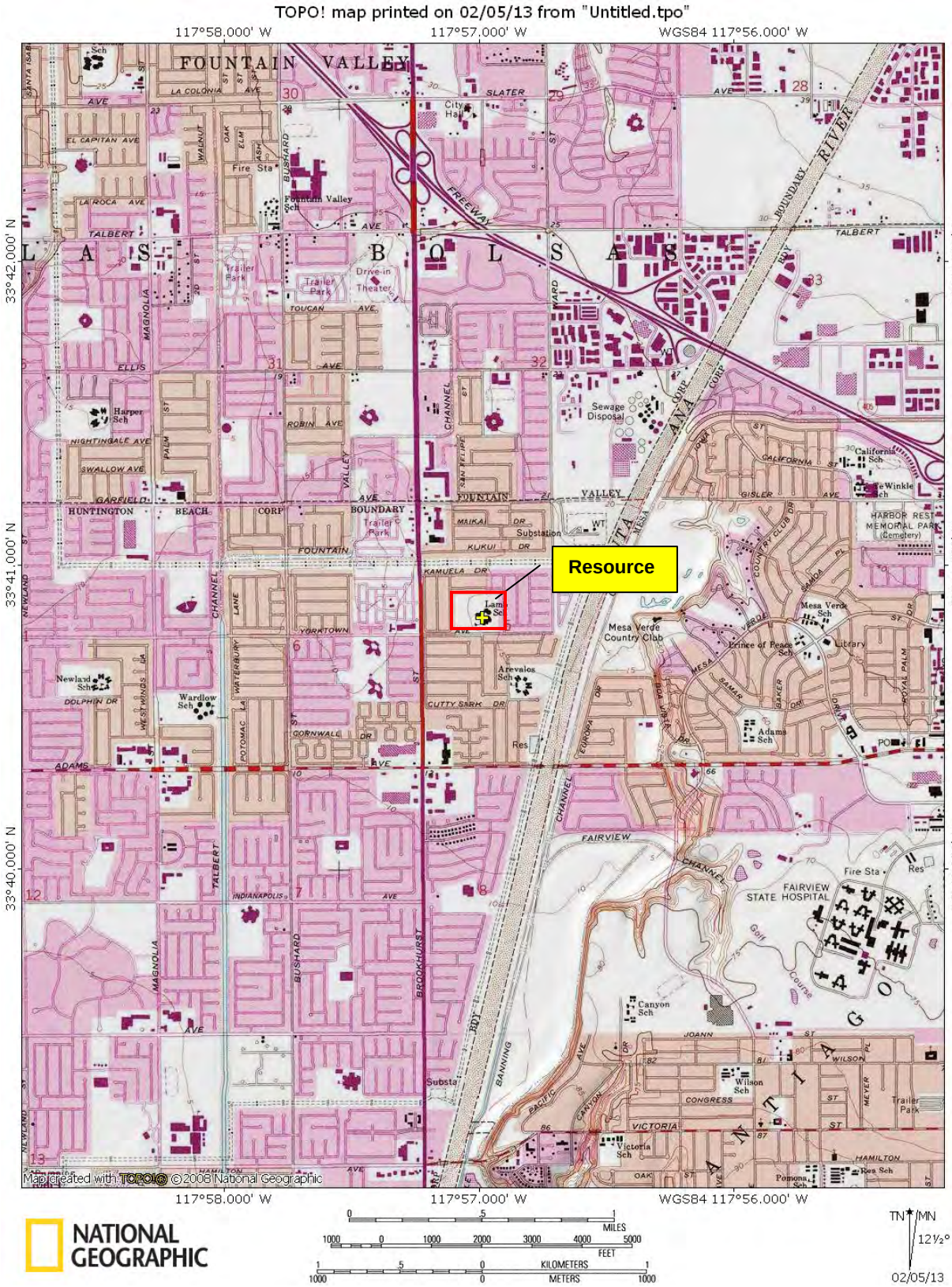
6 VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO BUILDING A

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 8 **of** 8 ***Resource Name or #:** William D. Lamb Elementary School

***Map Name:** *Newport Beach* Quadrangle ***Scale:** 1:15,000 ***Date of Map:** 1990



DPR 523J (1/95)

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI # NA
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

*Resource Name or #: Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Orange County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Newport Beach **Date:** 1965 (photorevised 1981) **T** 6 South; **R** 10 East; Unsectioned; S.B. **B.M.**

c. Address: 10844 Ellis Avenue City: Fountain Valley Zip: 92708

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 411216.39 mE/ 3722562.44mN (approximate center of Plant No. 2)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 10 feet amsl

The Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1 is located 10844 Ellis Avenue in Fountain Valley, California, approximately 0.11 miles south of Interstate 405.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The resource is a historic period district associated with the Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1. The district is comprised of 16 buildings, structures, and features constructed between 1957 and 1971 all located within the present day boundary of the Plant No. 1 facility.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP8: Industrial Buildings

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ■District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of primary clarifiers; IMG_7829; 8/18/17

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ■Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Orange County Sanitation District
10844 Ellis Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) C. Taylor
ESA
626 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

P9. Date Recorded: 8/18/2017

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Pedestrian Survey

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Taylor, Christian, *Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1 Historic Resources Assessment,* prepared for the Orange County Sanitation District by Environmental Science Associates, February 2018.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ■Location Map ■Sketch Map ■Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ■District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California ◆ Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***NRHP Status Code**

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

D1. Historic Name: Orange County Sanitation Plant No. 1 **D2.** Common Name: Orange County Sanitation Plant No. 1

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

Plant No. 1 consists of numerous buildings, structures, and features associated with wastewater treatment, with construction dates ranging between 1957 and 2015. Of the numerous buildings, structures, and features, 16 meet the OHP's 45-year age threshold for consideration as historical resources. See the attached continuation sheet for a list of 16 contributing buildings.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The resource boundary includes the entirety of the Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1, which is bounded by Ellis Avenue to the north, the Orange County Water District facility to west, and the Santa Ana River Channel to the east, and Garfield Avenue to the south.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The district boundary includes the entirety of the Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1 because Plant provides the current setting for the 16 contributing buildings, structures, and features. Furthermore, although many of the structures within the Plant do not meet the California Office of Historic Preservation's 45-year age threshold for listing as a historical resource, these resources may be found to be contributing elements to the district as time goes on and they eventually meet the 45-year threshold.

D6. Significance: Theme post-World War II development; Sanitation
Area Fountain Valley and Orange County **Period of Significance** 1941-1973
Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

OCSD Plant No. 1 was evaluated as a historic district for listing in the California Register under Criteria 1-4. The Plant was originally constructed in 1941 when Orange County was beginning to experience significant growth. However, none of the buildings or features related to the original plant remain on the property today. Over time, the Plant expanded to accommodate the County's increasing sanitation needs. In 1949, residents of Orange County approved a bond measure resulting in funding for the expansion of the Plant and the construction of a new plant in Huntington Beach (Plant No. 2). Plant No. 1 consists of numerous buildings, structures, and features associated with wastewater treatment, with construction dates ranging between 1957 and 2015. Of the numerous buildings, structures, and features, 16 meet the OHP's 45-year age threshold for consideration as historical resources. These buildings, structures, and features reflect the second period of Plant No. 1's development after Orange County residents voted in favor of a county-wide sanitation improvement bill.

See the attached continuation sheet for the remainder of the Plant No. 1 significance discussion

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

See continuation sheet

***D8. Evaluator:** Christian Taylor, M.H.P. **Date:** 8/18/2017

Affiliation and Address: ESA, 626 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1100, Los Angeles, CA 90017

D3. Description Continued:

SURVEYED FEATURES OF OCSD PLANT NO. 1

Building Name (Year of Construction)	
Primary Clarifier 3 (1957)	Power Building 2 (1964)
Primary Clarifier 4 (1957)	Digester 7 (1964)
Digester 5 (1959)	Administration Building (1964)
Headworks 1 (1959)	Primary Clarifier 5 (1964)
Old Operations Control Center (1962)	Grit Chamber Headworks 1 (1965)
Chlorine Station ABAN (1962)	Digester 8 (1970)
Dewatering Building C (1962)	Fleet Services (1971)
Digester 6 (1962)	Human Resources (1971)

D6. Significance Continued:

Of the16 historic aged buildings and features documented on the subject property, one building, the Old Operations Control Building, demonstrated architectural merit for further consideration as a historical resource. Originally built in 1962, the Old Operations Control Building was designed in the Mid-Century style. However, a closer examination of the building and its design revealed a simplistic approach to the Mid-Century style with the use of common materials. The unique shape and design of the building do not appear to have any significant relationship to its use as an operations control building. While its unique round shape might have given operators a 360-degree view of the plant, it was surrounded by large clarifiers and digesters, which would have obstructed views. Furthermore, there is no known record of the architect and there are better examples of Mid Century style architecture featuring circular footprints, such as the Chemosphere located in the Hollywood Hills, designed by John Lautner in 1960. The Old Operations Control Building was not likely to have influenced other similar designs that followed its construction. The rest of the identified buildings, structures, and features lack distinction for individual consideration of eligibility. However, together they have the potential for consideration as a historic district.

Under Criterion 1, a resource is eligible for listing in the California Register if it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (PRC § 5024.1(c)(1)). When the OCSD's Plant No. 1 was constructed in 1941, it was surrounded by undeveloped agricultural land. Throughout the 1940s, the Plant remained small with few significant changes. In 1949, Orange County passed legislation allotting approximately $8,000,000 to improve the Plant's facilities while also constructing a new plant in Huntington Beach (Plant No. 2) in order to accommodate the growing population. Between 1950 and 1960, Orange County's population grew to over one million people. The area experienced rapid suburbanization with the construction of new tract homes and commercial development. With the increasing population came a need for expanded social and government services, which were met by the rapid construction of civic and institutional facilities like the wastewater treatment plant on the subject property.

Orange County was first settled as early as the 1860s and became its own county in 1889, approximately fifty years before the Plant was constructed. Therefore, the Plant not associated with the establishment of

Orange County. Further, none of the original features related to the Plant's initial construction (1941) remain on the site today. The buildings, structures, and features surveyed on Plant No. 1 date from 1957 to 1971. They are associated with the post-war period of development for Fountain Valley and Orange County. The earliest remaining features are Primary Clarifiers 3 and 4 (1957), which were constructed as part of the Plant's expansion in the late 1950s following the passage of the funding bill in 1949. However, the expansion of Plant No. 1 occurred in the midst of the area's suburbanizing phenomenon and, therefore, its construction does not appear to have stimulated a development trend in the area nor is it representative of a significant pattern of development, but is rather a reaction to an event stimulated by the area's economic growth. Several government facilities were constructed throughout Orange County in response to the growing need for services, including fire and police stations, water and power facilities, and new schools. The improvements to Plant No. 1 in 1957 and beyond did not play a more significant role in the post-war development of the area more than any of these other facilities and therefore, do not possess a significant association to be considered eligible under Criterion 1.

Under Criterion 2, a resource is eligible for listing in the California Register if it is associated with the lives of persons important in our past (PRC § 5024.1(c)(2)). Research of Plant No. 1 and the OCSD did not reveal any associations with specific personages significant to national, state, or local history. Research did not identify any other significant figures in history that were associated with the Plant. Therefore, Plant No 1 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 2.

Under Criterion 3, a resource is eligible for inclusion in the California Register if it 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 (PRC § 5024.1(c)(3)). Plant No. 1 was originally constructed in 1941. However, none of the original wastewater treatment facilities remain on the site today. When constructed, the Plant employed the activated sludge method of wastewater treatment. Over time, the Plant added more clarifiers and digesters, as well as support facilities to accommodate the increasing amount of wastewater requiring treatment. The activated sludge method of wastewater treatment was first used in the United States in 1916. However, the method did not gain popularity among municipalities until the post-war era, due to patent litigation throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The activated sludge method quickly became the preferred method of wastewater treatment because the plants were cheap and easy to build. As many communities were experiencing rapid growth, the activated sludge plant was the preferred treatment approach to accommodate growing populations. Plant No. 1 does not appear to be a significant example of the activated sludge plant. It was originally constructed nearly twenty-five years after the method was first used in the United States and there are no primary or secondary historical sources indicating that the facilities located at Plant No. 1 represent any advancements in the technology. Plant No. 1 is a common example of the activated sludge plant and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. It is not associated with a significant architect or engineer, and does not represent the work of an important creative individual nor possesses high artistic values. Therefore, Plant No. 1 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 3.

Under Criterion 4, a resource is eligible for inclusion in the California Register if it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (PRC § 5024.1(c)(4)). While most often applied to archaeological districts and sites, Criterion 4 can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. Plant No. 1 does not appear to yield significant information that would expand our current knowledge or theories of design, methods of construction, operation, or other information that is not already known. Therefore, Plant No. 1 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 4.

Of the16 historic aged buildings and features documented on the subject property, one building, the Old Operations Control Building, demonstrated architectural merit for further consideration as a historical

resource. The Old Operations Control Building constructed in 1962, possesses elements of the Mid-Century style of architecture. However, its design and use of common materials make it a rudimentary example of the Mid-Century. The unique shape and design of the building do not appear to have any significant relationship to its use as an operations control building. Therefore, it does not appear to be an excellent example of its building type. The remaining buildings, structures, and features identified by the survey lack distinction for individual consideration of eligibility. However, together they are associated with the OCSD's use of the site as a wastewater treatment plant and were evaluated as a historic district.

Upon conclusion of the evaluation of Plant No. 1's evaluation as a historic district, consisting of multiple buildings, structures, and features associated with the commonly used activated sludge method of wastewater treatment, it is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register. While the Plant's expansion in the 1950s and 1960s was associated with the post-war development of Orange County and Fountain Valley, the Plant was one of many municipal services constructed in the area to support the growing population and suburban development. The Plant is a common example of the activated sludge treatment plant popular among growing suburban communities during the post-war era. As such, Plant No. 1 does not qualify as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

D7. References:

Alleman, James E., The Genesis and Evolution of Activated Sludge Technology, Web. 5 Sept. 2017.

Brigandi, Phil, Orange County Chronicles, The History Press, Charleston, SC, 2013.

"EPA Issues First Municipal Wastewater Discharge Permit in the Nation." EPA, Environmental Protection Agency, 8 Aug. 2016, Web. 15 Sept. 2017.

"EPA Releases Guidelines for New Water Quality Standards." EPA, Environmental Protection Agency, 8 Aug. 2016, Web. 15 Sept. 2017.

"Explaining the Activated Sludge Process," Pipeline: Small Community Wastewater Issues Explained to the Public, Web. 15 Sept. 2017.

Felton, James P., Newport Beach 75, 1906-1981: A Diamond Jubilee History, Fullerton, CA: Sultana Press, 1981.

George, Rose, The Big Necessity, Metropolitan Books, New York, NY, 2008.

Hallan-Gibson, Pamela, The Golden Promise: An Illustrated History of Orange County, Windsor Publications, Inc., Northridge, CA, 1986.

Henze, Mogens, Mark C. M. van Loosdrecht, G. A. Ekama, and Damir Brdjanovi, Biological Wastewater Treatment, IWA Publishing, London, UK, 2008.

"Historical and Cultural Resources Element," The City of Huntington Beach General Plan, Huntington Beach, CA., November 2013.

Los Angeles Times

_____ "Orange County Cities Asked to Spend $150,000 on Sewer," Los Angeles Times, February 15, 1940.

_____ "The Southland: Cities Act to Safeguard Orange County Beaches," Los Angeles Times, December 25, 1947.

_____ “Sea Tested for Safe Bathing,” Los Angeles Times, August 12, 1956.

_____ “County Agency Seeks $200,000 U.S. Grant,” Los Angeles Times, July 29, 1965.

_____ “5-Mile Ocean Outfall Nearing Completion,” Los Angeles Times, December 17, 1970.

Notables of the West: Being the Portraits and Biographies of the Progressive Men of the West, International News Service, 1915.

“Orange County Sanitation District,” History: Orange County Sanitation District, Web. 12 Sept. 2017.

Orlowski, Aaron, “Orange County’s Water Recycling Program Expands,” Orange County Register, June 27, 2015.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, Sacramento, CA, March 1995.

Perez, Chris, Grants of Land in California Made by Spanish or Mexican Authorities, Prepared by the State Lands Commission, Boundary Investigation Unit, August 23, 1982.

“Summary of the Clean Water Act.” EPA, Environmental Protection Agency, 7 Aug. 2017, Web. 15 Sept. 2017.

Additional Photographs

Primary Clarifiers 3 and 4, view facing west (ESA, 2018)

Digesters 7 and 8 near the east boundary of Plant No. 1, view facing north (ESA, 2018)

View of Headworks 1, Chlorine Station, and the Grit Chamber, view facing east (ESA, 2018)

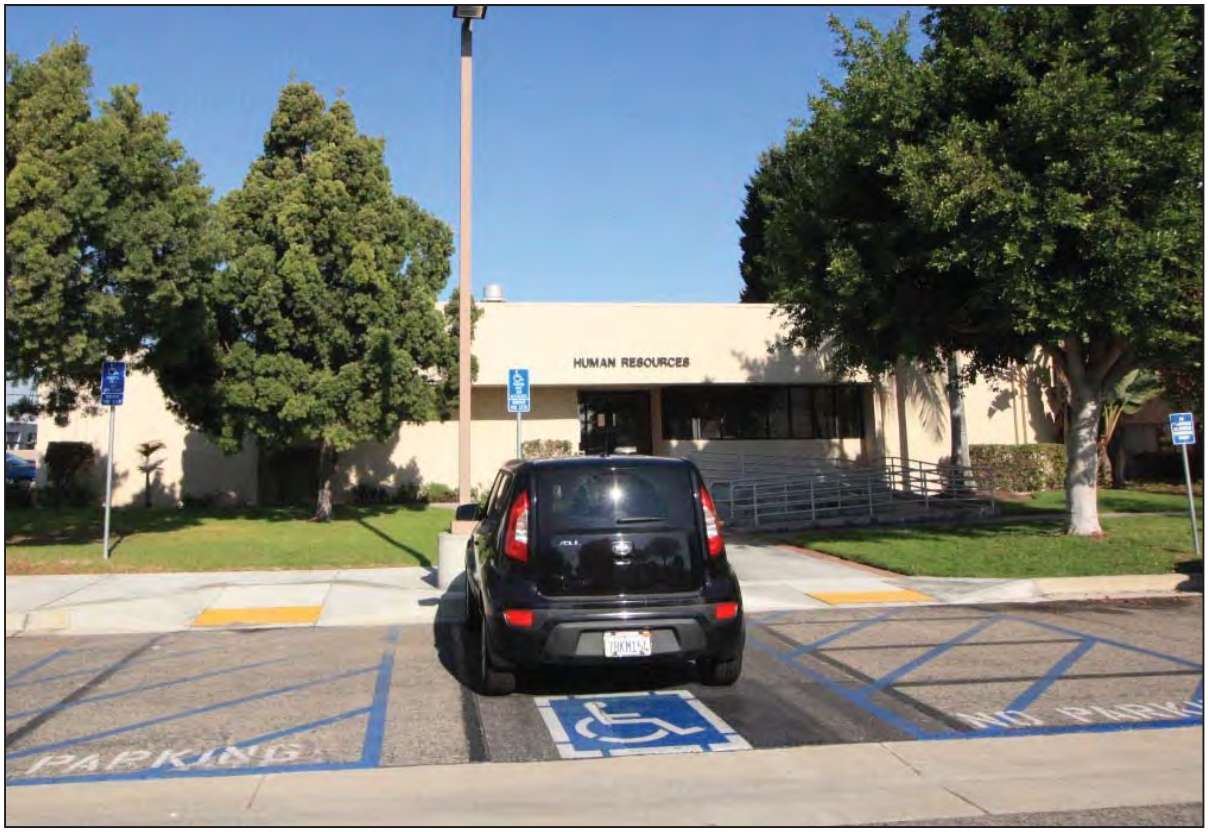
Old Operations Control Center, view facing west (ESA, 2018)

Dewatering Building C (view facing north) (ESA, 2018)

Power Building 2, view facing south (ESA, 2018)

Administration Building's primary elevation, view facing west (ESA, 2018)

Primary elevation of the Fleet Services building, view facing north (ESA, 2018)



Human Resources building primary elevation, view facing north (ESA, 2018)

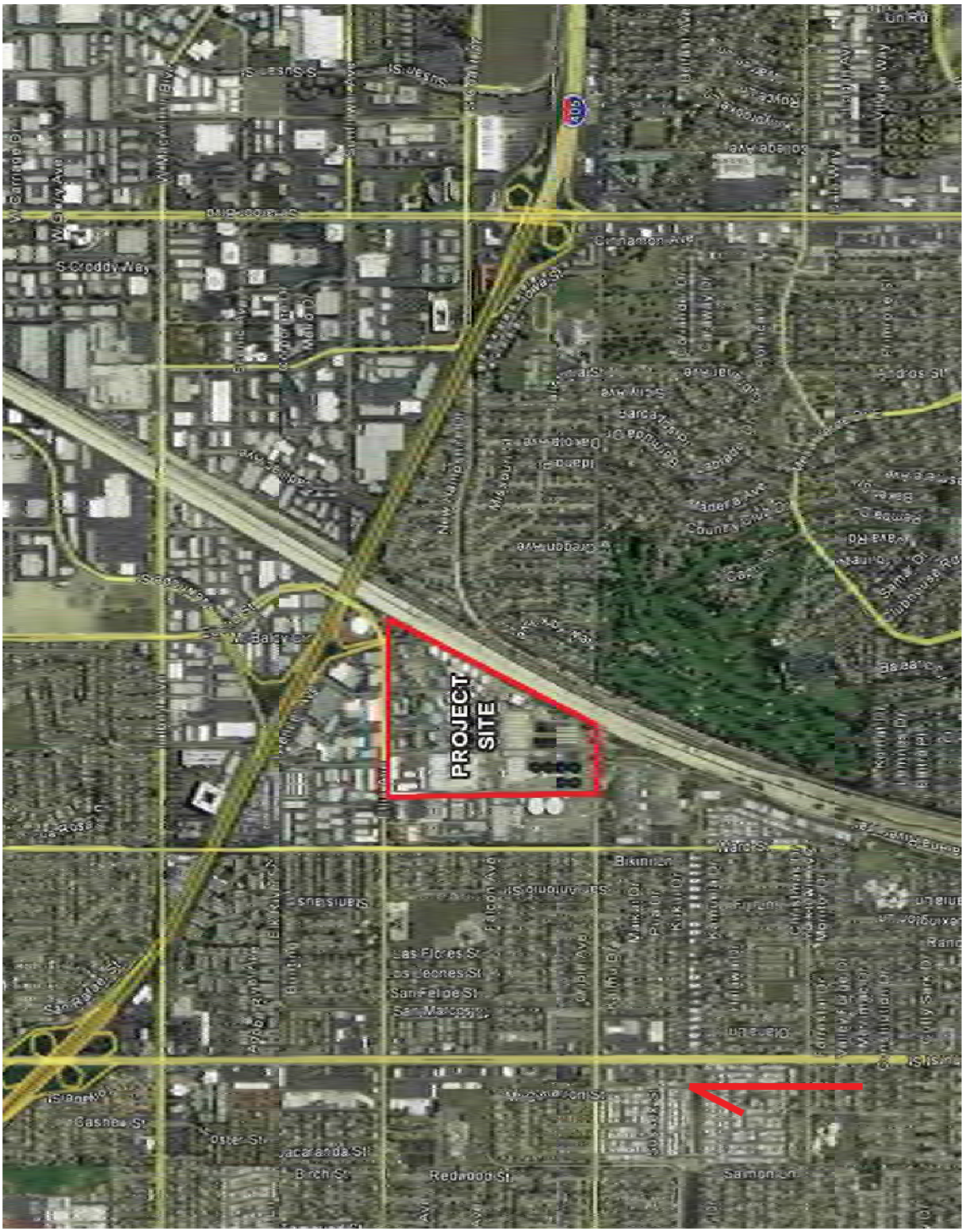
State of California -- Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 11 **of** 11 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Orange County Sanitation Plant 1

***Map Name:** Orange County Sanitation Plant Location Map ***Scale:** 1:200 ***Date of map:** **February 1, 2018**



Appendix C:
NAHC and Native American Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: **Moiola Park Residences**

County: **Orange**

USGS Quadrangle Name: **Newport Beach**

Township: **5S** **Range:** **10W** **Section(s):** **30**

Company/Firm/Agency: Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 2701-B N. Towne Ave

City: Pomona **Zip:** 91767

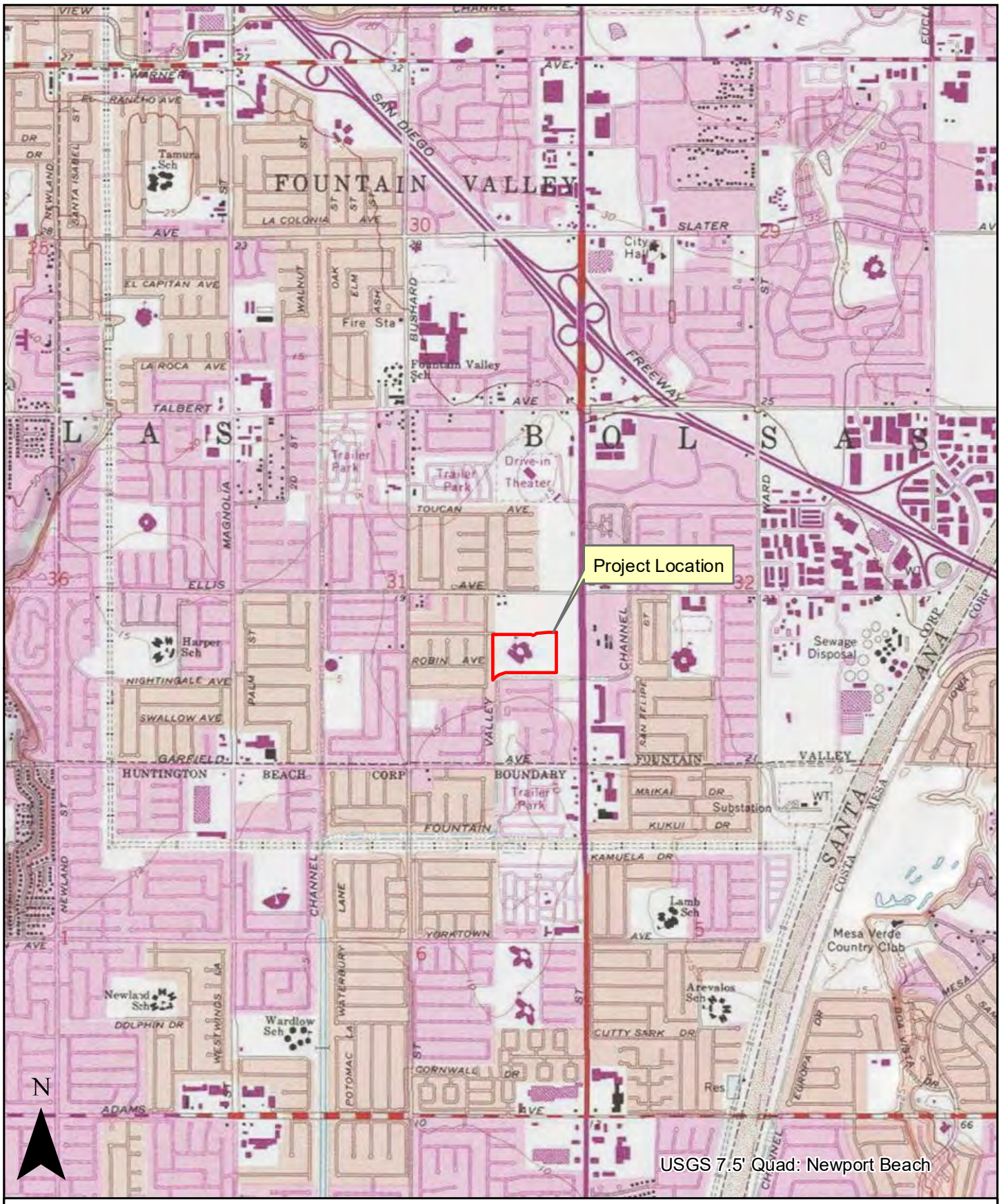
Phone: 626-205-8279

Fax: 626-249-0479

Email: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

Project Description:

The Project proposes the construction of a new residential complex. Please see the attached 24k topo for a more detailed location.


Project Location
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
LOS ALAMITOS
SANTA ANA
HUNTINGTON BEACH
SAN DIEGO FREEWAY
Tamura Sch
Fire Sta
City Hall
Fountain Valley Sch
Trailer Park
Drive-in Theater
Sewage Disposal
Harper Sch
Substation
Lamb Sch
Mesa Verde Country Club
Arevalos Sch
Newland Sch
Wardlow Sch
Res
N
USGS 7.5' Quad: Newport Beach
Project Area
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers
1:24,000
MATERIAL CULTURE CONSULTING

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

January 15, 2020

Julia Carvajal
Material Culture Consulting

Via Email to: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

Re: Moiola Park Residences Project, Orange County

Dear Ms. Carvajal:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
1/15/2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos — Juaneno
San Juan Capisttrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia — Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Romero
Teresa Romero, Chairperson
31411-A La Matanza Street — Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 488 - 3484
Fax: (949) 488-3294
tromero@juaneno.com

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Fred Nelson, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Moiola Park Residences Project, Los Angeles County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
1/15/2020

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 — Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
bennaecalac@aol.com

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 — Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane — Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive — Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
1889 Sunset Drive — Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla, Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla, Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Moiola Park Residences Project, Los Angeles County.

January 15th, 2020

EXAMPLE LETTER

MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING

RE: Proposed Moiola Park Residences Project, City of Fountain Valley; Newport Beach USGS Quadrangle, Orange County, California.

Greetings,

The project proposes the construction of a residential community in the City of Fountain Valley, CA (see attached map). Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the project to support preparation of the environmental documents. As part of our background research and forthcoming survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources within the project area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to the Lead CEQA Agency.

Our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 9th, 2020 to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on January 15, 2020 stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in **negative** results and provided your contact information as part of the list. We understand that negative results do not preclude the existence of cultural resources, and that a tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource, which is why we are contacting you.

Project Location and Description

The proposed Project is bounded by Finch Ave. to the north and Redwood Street to the east. Existing residential and commercial complexes are located to in all cardinal directions of the Project Area as well as a flood control channel to the south. The area of potential impact (API) would encompass a total of approximately 12.99 acres. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 30 of Township 5 South and Range 10 West on the USGS Newport Beach quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian).

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the API. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the API can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Archaeologist
626-205-8279
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

Name/Affiliation	**Date and Method of 1st Contact**	**Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt**	**Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt**	**Results**
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson *Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Not Necessary	Not Necessary	Email from Arysa Gonzalez Romero, Historic Preservation Technician, received on January 23,2020. Stated that the project area is not within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and defers to other tribes in the area.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director *Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Not Necessary	Not Necessary	See above for response
Andrew Salas, Chairperson *Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson *Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson *Gabrielino /Tongva Nation*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson *Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Charles Alvarez *Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Sonia Johnston, Chairperson *Juaneno Band of Mission Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.

Name/Affiliation	**Date and Method of 1st Contact**	**Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt**	**Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt**	**Results**
Matias Belardes, Chairperson *Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager *Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Teresa Romero, Chairperson *Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Romero*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Fred Nelson, Chairperson *La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Call attempted on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers; busy signal	Phone Call On 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	No answer and the voice mailbox was full. Unable to leave a message. As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Pala Band of Mission Indians	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson *Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.

Name/Affiliation	**Date and Method of 1st Contact**	**Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt**	**Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt**	**Results**
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator *Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Mark Macarro, Chairperson *Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson *Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Not Necessary	Not Necessary	See below for response.
Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer *Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Not Necessary	Not Necessary	Email received from Deneen Pelton, Administrative Assistant with letter attachment on behalf of Ms. Madrigal, on January 29, 2020. Letter stated Project is not located within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory.
San Luis Rey, Tribal Council *San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Scott Cozart, Chairperson *Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department *Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians*	Letter via USPS, sent on 1/15/2020	Email sent on 02/03/2020 by Caitlyn Meyers	Email sent on 02/12/2020 Neil Kohanski	As of February 14, 2020, no response received.

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

January 29, 2020

Tria Belcourt
Material Culture Consulting

Re: Proposed Moiola Park Residences Project

Dear Ms. Belcourt:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the above mention project. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your projects potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

The Rincon Band has concerns for the impacts to historic and cultural resources and the finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you; your identified location is not within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory. We recommend that you locate a tribe within the project area to receive direction on how to handle any inadvertent findings according to their customs and traditions.

If you would like information on tribes within your project area, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Deneen Pelton

Deneen Pelton, Administrative Assistant for
Cheryl Madrigal, M.A.
Cultural Resources Manager
Cultural Resources Department
Office: 760-297-2635 ext. 318|Cell: 760-648-3000
Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov

Gmail by Google

Sonia Sifuentes <sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Fwd: Moiola Park residences Project, City of Fountain Valley; Newport beach USGS Quadrangle, Orange County, California

Tria Belcourt <tria@materialcultureconsulting.com> Thu, Jan 23, 2020 at 4:50 PM
To: Sonia Sifuentes <sonia@materialcultureconsulting.com>, Julia Carvajal <julia@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA # 917250
President and Principal Archaeologist

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.
Certified DBE/WBE/SBE

2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona CA, 91767
Phone: 626-205-8279
Fax: 626-249-0479

www.materialcultureconsulting.com
tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Gonzalez Romero, Arysa (TRBL)** <aromero@aguacaliente.net>
Date: Thu, Jan 23, 2020 at 4:47 PM
Subject: Moiola Park residences Project, City of Fountain Valley; Newport beach USGS Quadrangle, Orange County, California
To: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com <tria@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Greengs,

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservaon office' s cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Tradional Use Ar ea. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This le er shall conclude our consultaon e fforts.

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero

Historic Preserva on Technician

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264

D: 760-883-1327 | C: 760-831-2484

Appendix D:
Paleontological Resources Records
Search Results

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

23 January 2020

Material Culture Consulting
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 91767

Attn: Julia Carvajal, Archaeologist & GIS Specialist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Moiola Park Residences Project, in the City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, project area

Dear Julia:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed Moiola Park Residences Project, in the City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Newport Beach USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 9 January 2020. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that may occur at depth in the proposed project area.

The entire proposed project has surface deposits of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as overbank deposits from the Santa Ana River that currently flows immediately to the east of the proposed project area. We have no fossil vertebrate localities anywhere nearby from these younger Quaternary deposits and they are unlikely to contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers. Small hills and bluffs both east and west of the proposed project area, however, define the Santa Ana River floodplain drainage and are mapped as having exposures of marine Quaternary Terrace deposits. These or other older Quaternary deposits probably occur in the proposed project area at unknown depth.

Our closest vertebrate fossil localities from these deposits are LACM 7657-7659, just northwest of the proposed project area along Ellis Avenue east of Beach Boulevard that from well core samples at depths between 130 and 400 feet below the surface produced a suite of marine vertebrates from the marine late Pleistocene San Pedro Formation including eagle ray, *Myliobatis*, skate, *Raja*, soupfin shark, *Galeorhinus galeus*, Pacific angel shark, *Squatina californica*, plainfin midshipman, *Porichthys notatus*, cusk eel, *Otophidium*, bay goby, *Lepidogobius lepidus*, queenfish, *Seriphus politus*, Pacific sanddab, *Citharichthys sordidus*, speckled sanddab, *Citharichthys stigmaeus*, and sculpin, *Leptocottus*. Southeast of the proposed project area, east of the Santa Ana River near the top of the mesa bluffs along Adams Avenue, our older Quaternary locality LACM 1339 produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and camel, Camelidae, from sands approximately 15 feet below the top of the mesa that is overlain by shell bearing silts and sands.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into the older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples from the finer-grained deposits should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice