

APPENDIX C

Cultural/Paleontological Resources Assessment



**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FOR THE
YORBA LINDA HOFF PROJECT,
YORBA LINDA
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for
Michael Baker International
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 500
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Prepared by
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054
www.anzaresourceconsultants.com

USGS Quadrangle
Yorba Linda, California
Anza Project No. 20-0015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Michael Baker International to provide cultural resources services for the Yorba Linda HOFF Project (project), in the City of Yorba Linda, Orange County, California. The project site totals approximately 41.52 acres and comprises Assessor Parcel Numbers 326-021-50 and 350-331-06. The property owner proposes to subdivide the existing property into three parcels to allow for the development of one single-family home and two parcels of open space or public facility use. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Yorba Linda serving as lead agency.

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

The paleontological resources records search revealed that the project site is sensitive for buried paleontological resources of the Monterey Formation and project excavation has the potential to impact such resources. Paleontological monitoring of ground disturbing activities is recommended and is detailed below. Implementation of the monitoring program will reduce impacts to paleontological resources to **less than significant under CEQA**.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING PROGRAM

Impacts to paleontological resources resulting from ground disturbing construction activity could include the destruction of fossils and would be considered a significant impact without mitigation. The following

measures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant:

Retain a Qualified Paleontologist. Prior to initial ground disturbance, the applicant shall retain a project paleontologist, defined as a paleontologist who meets the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) standards for Qualified Professional Paleontologist, to direct all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources. A qualified paleontologist (Principal Paleontologist) is defined by the SVP standards as an individual with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology of California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for a least one year.

Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program. Prior to construction activity the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program to be implemented during ground disturbance activity for the proposed project. This program should outline paleontological monitoring extent and duration, salvage and preparation of fossils, the final mitigation and monitoring report, and paleontological staff qualifications.

Paleontological Monitoring. Ground disturbing construction activities (including grading, trenching, foundation work and other excavations) exceeding 5 feet in depth should be monitored on a full-time basis by a qualified paleontological monitor during initial ground disturbance. The Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program shall be supervised by the Principal Paleontologist. Monitoring should be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, who is defined as an individual who has experience with collection and salvage of paleontological resources. The duration and timing of the monitoring will be determined by the Principal Paleontologist. If the Principal Paleontologist determines that full-time monitoring is no longer warranted, he or she may recommend that monitoring be reduced to periodic spot-checking or cease entirely. Monitoring would be reinstated if any new or unforeseen deeper ground disturbances are required and reduction or suspension would need to be reconsidered by the Principal Paleontologist. Ground disturbing activity that does not exceed 5 feet in depth would not require paleontological monitoring.

Salvage of Fossils. If fossils are discovered, the project paleontologist or paleontological monitor should recover them. Typically, fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist and not disrupt construction activity. In some cases larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case the paleontologist should have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner.

Preparation and Curation of Recovered Fossils. Once salvaged, significant fossils should be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection (such as the John D. Cooper Center or Western Science Center), along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data, and maps. Fossils of undetermined significance at the time of collection may also warrant curation at the discretion of the Principal Paleontologist.

Final Paleontological Mitigation Report. Upon completion of ground disturbing activity (and curation of fossils if necessary) the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a final mitigation and monitoring report outlining the results of the mitigation and monitoring program. The report should include discussion of the location, duration and methods of the monitoring, stratigraphic sections, any recovered fossils, and the scientific significance of those fossils, and where fossils were curated.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resources Consultants (Anza) was retained by Michael Baker International to provide cultural resources services for the Yorba Linda HOFF Project (project), in the City of Yorba Linda, Orange County, California (Figure 1).

This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines (Section 1.2). The project is subject to CEQA and City of Yorba Linda is lead agency. This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search, paleontological resources records search, pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this report following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project site totals 41.52 acres and comprises Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 326-021-50 and 350-331-06 (Figures 1, 2, and 3). APN 326-021-50 is an irregularly key-shaped 41.21-acre property, extending from Little Canyon Lane to Blue Gum Drive and accessible via Rim Crest Drive and Black Forest Lane. APN 350-331-06 is a small, 0.31-acre site fronting Fairmont Boulevard. The Yorba Linda Water District owns APN 326-021-49, which is a 1.12-acre fee parcel surrounded by the proposed project site but not a part of the project. District maintains an access easement through Parcel “2.”

The project proposes a General Plan Amendment, Zone Change, and Tentative Parcel Map in order to construct an approximate 15,000 gross square-foot Tuscan-style single-family home on approximately 1.92 acres of the 41.52-acre project site (Figure 3). The proposed parcels are detailed as follows:

- **Parcel 1.** Parcel 1 would be the center parcel where the proposed single-family home would occur. This 13.91-acre parcel would be re-designated as R-Low.
- **Parcel “A”.** The westernmost 20.86-acre parcel that would retain its land use designation as OS-G. Parcel “A” would remain as open space and would be subject to permanent deed restriction to maintain the area as open space only.
- **Parcel “B”.** Parcel B would be located east of Parcel 1 and the existing Yorba Linda Water District’s fee parcel and would include the existing maintenance access road. The 6.77-acre parcel would also remain as open space and be deed restricted for open space and public facility purposes.

The project site is located within Section 13 of Township 3 South, Range 9 West and Section 18 of Township 3 South, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Yorba Linda, CA 7.5-minute* topographical map in Figure 1 and on a Google Satellite aerial background in Figure 2. The proposed Tentative Tract Map is depicted in Figure 3.

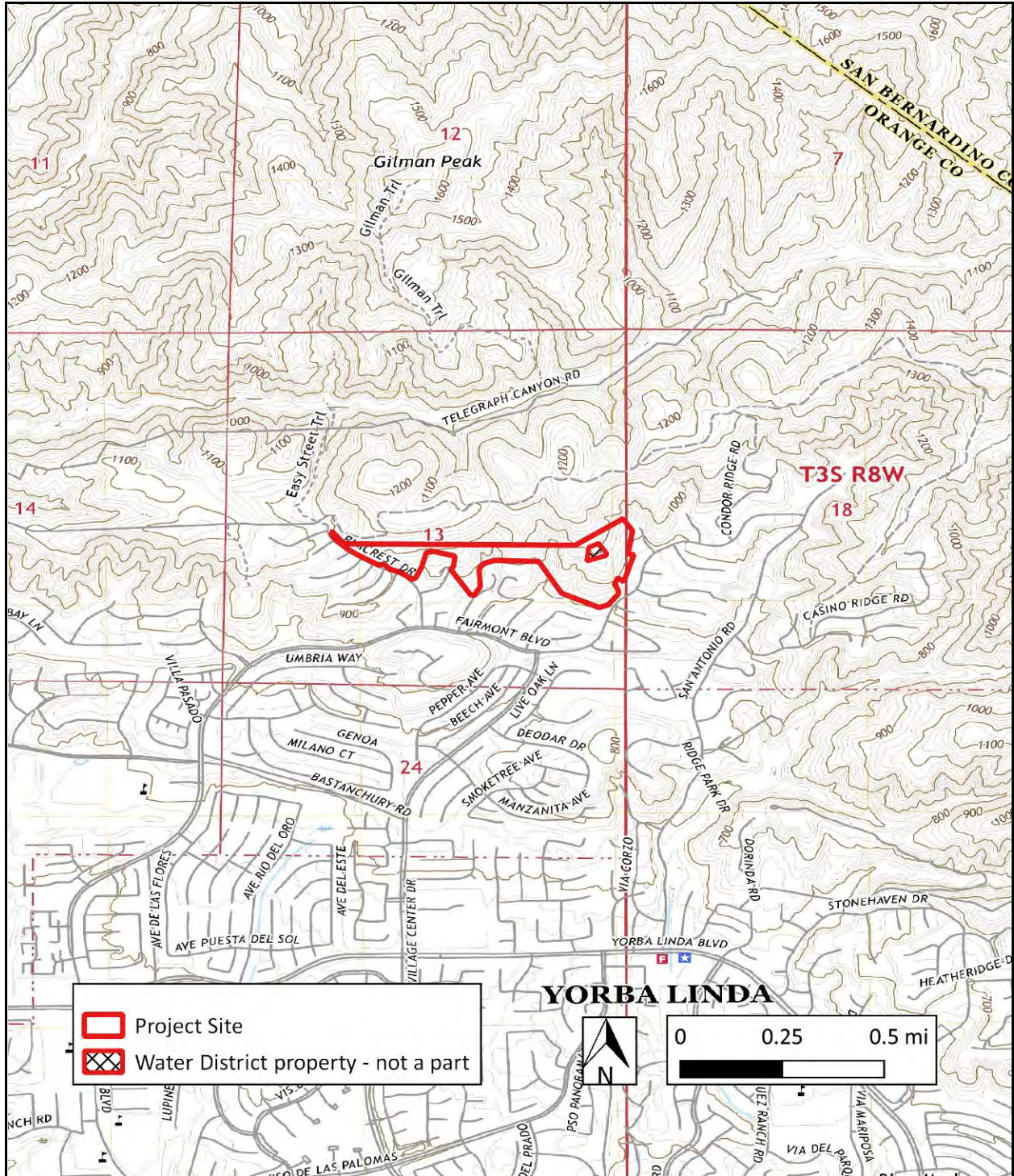


Figure 1. Project Location Map



Figure 2. Aerial Image of Project Site

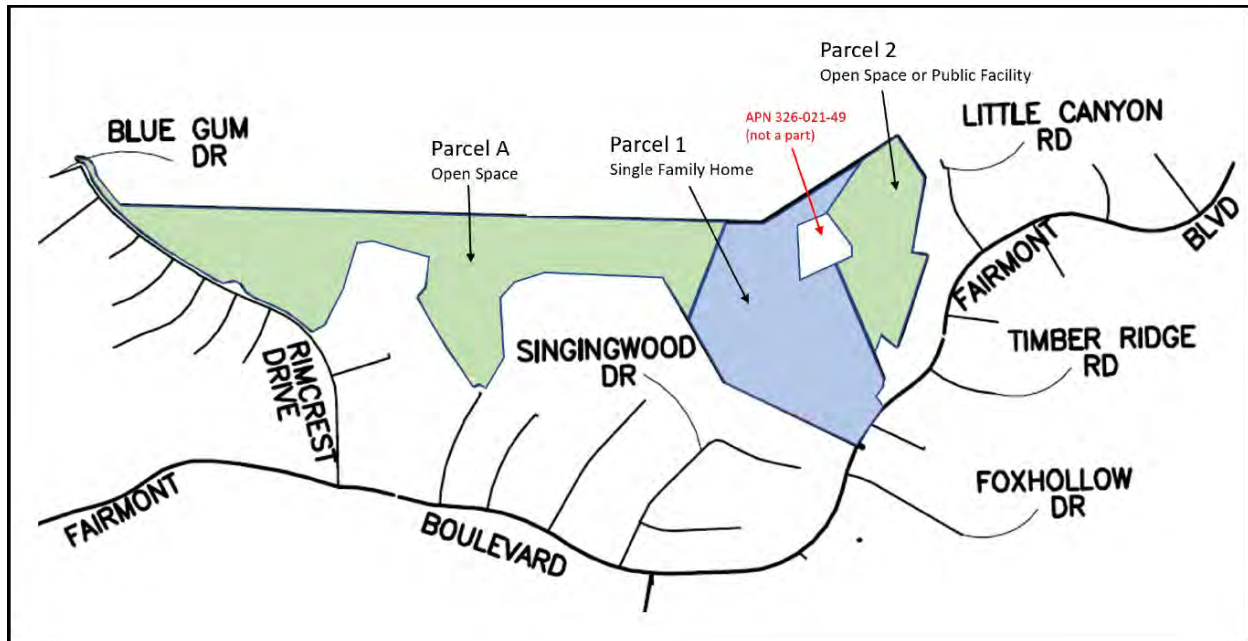


Figure 3. Tentative Parcel Map

1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts 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 resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about

which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high 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; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

1.2.2 City of Yorba Linda

The Historic Resources Element of the Yorba Linda General Plan presents an overview of the history of Yorba Linda as well as goals, policies, and implementation measures for the identification, protection, and treatment of significant historic built environment, archaeological, Native American, and paleontological resources (City of Yorba Linda 2016).

1.3 PERSONNEL

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural and paleontological resources records searches and Sacred Lands File search, conducted the pedestrian survey, prepared all GIS and figures, and was the primary author of this report. Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Yorba Linda HOFF Project is located on the southern flank of the Chino Hills, which are foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains. The project site consists of various canyons sloping upwards from south to north, from elevation of approximately 800 feet (244 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL) along the southern edge to 1,050 feet (320 meters) AMSL along the northern edge. Yorba Linda is within a climatic transition zone between a hot-summer Mediterranean climate and a hot semi-arid climate and averages approximately 14 inches of rain annually. The nearest significant water is Carbon Canyon Creek, approximately two miles (3.2 kilometers) west-northwest of the project site, and the Santa Ana River, approximately 2.3 miles (3.7 kilometers) southeast of the project site.

Nonnative grasses such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), garland chrysanthemum (*Glebionis coronaria*), and long-stemmed filaree (*Erodium botrys*) are the dominant vegetation present throughout the project site. Native vegetation on-site primarily consists of coastal sage scrub communities such as brittle bush, California brittle bush scrub, and coast prickly pear scrub. The site has been distributed on the eastern, south-central, and western portions of the project site due to installation of utility roads serving the Yorba Linda Water District's property, annual mowing associated with fuel modification zones for Southern California Edison, and landscape maintenance by the City of Yorba Linda. A number of ornamental trees are scattered along the southern perimeter and the southeastern most corner of the project site, adjacent to the Yorba Linda Water District property.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as the La Vida Shale Member of the Monterey Formation (Radford 2020). The Monterey Formation is an extensive Miocene sedimentary marine deposit. The Chino Hills are separated from the Santa Ana Mountains to the south by the Santa Ana River, and from the Puente Hills to the northwest by Brea Canyon.

3. CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or

other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

The Intermediate Horizon, as defined by Wallace, dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in the region are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these

prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast and southern Channel Islands during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project is located within the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic territory, approximately 15 miles (24 kilometers) northwest of the interface with the Juaneño/Acjachemen, and approximately 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of the interface with the Cahuilla (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Adjacent native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, Serrano and Cahuilla to the east, and Juaneño to the south. Santa Catalina Island, which the Gabrielino/Tongva called *Pimu*, and San Clemente Island (*Kinki*) are located at the western extent of Gabrielino ethnographic territory, with the Chumash having occupied most of the northern Channel Islands. The project site is on the southern flank of the Chino Hills, in the eastern portion of the traditional Gabrielino/Tongva territory.

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants. Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño, but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages.

The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Ethnohistoric work conducted by Stephen O’Neil (2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, roughly twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). The Tongva village of *Kuukamonga* (or *Kukamogna*) was located in the vicinity of modern Rancho Cucamonga (McCawley 1996).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti’at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The religion was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of *Chinigchinich* suggest it was a syncretic mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact and subsequent assimilation, the Tongva practiced burial and cremation. Burial was more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast, while cremation was practiced primarily in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California history, which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948).

The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 1988).

The outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. These early developments also resulted in making California one of the most racially and ethnically diverse states in the Union.

3.3.1 Orange County

In July 1769, the Portolá expedition traversed the region that became Orange County (Smith 1965). Portolá called the area El Valle de Santa Ana (the Valley of Santa Ana). Father Junípero Serra returned to build the Mission San Juan Capistrano in 1775, which was completed and dedicated in 1776. After Mexican independence from Spain, few ranchos in the future Orange County were granted to Mexican citizens who would cultivate land for the government. After the secularization of the missions by the Mexican government in 1833, nine additional ranchos were granted between 1837 and 1846 (Middlebrook n.d.).

The future Orange County remained dominated by ranches in the early American period. In 1862, however, a disastrous flood, smallpox outbreak, and subsequent drought resulted in many large ranch owners as well as farmers losing their properties through inability to pay taxes (Middlebrook n.d.). Many of the large ranches were broken up and townships plotted throughout the Santa Ana Valley including

Anaheim (1857), Santa Ana (1870), and Orange (1870) (Dumke 1970[1944]:112-115). The Santa Fe Railroad reached Anaheim in 1887, the same year that the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Santa Ana.

The County of Orange was established in 1889 from a 780-acre portion of Los Angeles County that included 40 miles of coast line and some of the best citrus groves in southern California (Dumke 1970[1944]:118).

Despite significant population growth throughout the early twentieth century, Orange County generally retained its agricultural character. After World War II, inadequate housing supply due to a population boom resulted in many of the agricultural fields and groves being replaced by suburban housing tracts. Construction of the Santa Ana Freeway (Interstate 5) in the 1950s and the Riverside Freeway (State Highway 91) in the early 1960s established further transportation routes to and through Orange County. With its mild climate, miles of beach, and development of amusement parks such as Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm, the county became known as a tourist destination in the late twentieth century. In the twenty-first century Orange County continues development and redevelopment of aging urban and suburban areas.

3.3.2 City of Yorba Linda

This section is primarily derived from the Historic Resource Element of the City of Yorba Linda's General Plan (2016).

The Yorba Linda area lacked adequate surface water for intensive settlement during the Spanish and Mexican periods. Rural agriculture efforts were similarly stymied by the lack of potable water through the late 1800s. In 1909 the Yorba Linda Water Company was formed to develop irrigated agriculture in the region and a tract map for the town of Yorba Linda was also completed. The Pacific Electric Railway was extended from Los Angeles to Yorba Linda in 1911 and a passenger and freight terminal completed in 1912, providing access to markets for local farmers. By the late 1910s Yorba Linda became known for citrus and avocado production, while a commercial area was established downtown surrounded by increased residential development. Imperial Highway connected Yorba Linda with the Hawthorne/Inglewood area in the late 1930s. Like many farming communities in southern California, the post-World War II housing shortage resulted in Yorba Linda converting many acres from agricultural to suburban residential uses. The City of Yorba Linda was incorporated in 1967 and by 1980 the City had annexed more than 10,000 acres to accommodate its residential and commercial growth. During the early twenty-first century suburban residential development continued, primarily along the city's northern edge.

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was requested to identify previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search results were provided on November 17, 2020, and 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 Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 12 cultural resources studies that were conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, one of which reportedly included the entire project site and two which are mapped partially within the project site (Table 1). The studies that included the project site are discussed in further detail below.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
OR-00266	Malone, Terry and Lee Di Gregorio	1978	Archaeological/paleontological Survey Report on Approximately 482 Acres of Land Located in the Yorba Linda Area of the County of Orange	Within portions of the project site
OR-00468	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1979	Archaeological Test Report (ORA-848) on a Portion of Tentative Tract 10731 Located in Yorba Linda	Includes the project site
OR-01159	McGuire, Pamela J. and Nancy Evans	1984	Inventory of Features Cultural Resources Chino Hills State Park	Includes small portions of project site
OR-01959	Shepard, Richard S.	1999	Cultural Resources Test Report CA-ORA-1481, Yorba Linda Estates Project, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California	Approximately 0.24-mile southwest of project site
OR-02325	Miller, Jason A.	2001	Archaeological Monitoring and Reconnaissance for Pulte Home Corporation, Tracts 1455 and 15566, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California	Approximately 0.5-mile southwest of project site
OR-02459	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Cm 131-04 Orange County, California	Approximately 0.2-mile south

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
OR-03216	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Site Oc-009-01 (o'connell), 20540 Cassia Lane, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California	Approximately 0.17-mile south
OR-03299	Carr, Peter E.	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment North Yorba Linda Estates, City of Yorba Linda, Orange County, California	Approximately 0.23-mile southwest of project site
OR-03545	Phil Fulton	2009	Cultural Resource Assessment- Verizon Wireless Services, Annise Facility, City of Yorba Linda, Orange County, CA	Approximately 0.3-mile southwest
OR-03798	Bonner, Wayne	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate 0C0009-01 (O'Connell), 20540 Cassia Lane, Yorba Linda, Orange County, California	Approximately 0.16-mile south
OR-04231	Drover, Christopher	2008	Cultural Resources Inventory Mitigated Negative Declaration Castle and Cook Yorba Linda Geotechnical Access Roads Yorba Linda, California	Approximately 0.4-mile southeast
OR-04548	Fulton, Terri and Phil Fulton	2015	Cultural Resources Assessment, Chino Hills State Park Restoration Project, Orange County, California	Approximately 0.36-mile north of project site

Source: SCCIC, November 2020

4.1.1.1 OR-00266

Terry Malone and Lee Di Gregorio of Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. produced the “Archaeological/Paleontological Survey Report on Approximately 482 Acres of Land Located in the Yorba Linda Area of the County of Orange” in 1978. The study included survey of some of the lower elevations of the current project site, primarily flat or gradually sloping areas. The survey identified two prehistoric isolated artifacts, neither of which was within nor adjacent to the current project site.

4.1.1.2 OR-00468

The “Archaeological Test Report (ORA-848) on a Portion of Tentative Tract 10731 Located in Yorba Linda” was prepared by Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. in 1979 and is mapped at SCIC as including the project site. However, SCCIC does not have that report on file and based on the title of the report, the study regards archaeological testing of a prehistoric site (CA-ORA-848) that is mapped outside of the current project site. Based on this analysis, it is highly unlikely that OR-00468 included survey of any portion of the project site.

4.1.1.3 OR-01159

Pamela J. McGuire and Nancy Evans prepared the “Inventory of Features Cultural Resources Chino Hills State Park” in 1984. This study is mapped at SCCIC as covering a sliver of the western edge of the current project site and a small portion of the southeast corner of the project site. SCCIC does not have the report on file.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Three prehistoric resources and one historic built environment resource were identified within 0.5 mile of the project site (Table 2). None of these resources is within or adjacent to the project site.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-30-000848	CA-ORA-000848	Prehistoric lithic artifact scatter	Insufficient information, since destroyed by development	1979 (B. Scholz)	Approximately 0.05-mile south
P-30-100314		Isolated prehistoric discoidal	Presumed ineligible	1978 (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	Approximately 0.15-mile south
P-30-100315		Isolated prehistoric handstone (mano)	Presumed ineligible	1978 (Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.)	Approximately 0.1-mile southeast
P-30-179857		Southern Sierras Powerline	Recommended ineligible (line segment within search radius)	2007 (M. Dice)	Approximately 0.25-mile northeast

Source: SCCIC, November 2020

4.2 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 13, 2020. The NAHC sent a response on October 15, 2020, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with negative results (i.e., no sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are recorded within the vicinity of the project site; Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of 16 Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near the project site.

Anza understands that the City of Yorba Linda is conducting government-to-government Native American consultation for the project in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 and Senate Bill 18 of 2004. Anza did not send letters to the NAHC-listed contacts to avoid confusion with the City's consultation efforts but did provide the SLF search results to the City via Michael Baker International.

4.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Darla Radford, Collections Manager for the Western Science Center, conducted a paleontological resources records search for the project site on November 3, 2020 (Appendix C). Ms. Radford stated that the geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as the La Vida Shale Member of the Monterey Formation. The Monterey Formation is an extensive Miocene sedimentary marine deposit well documented to possess extensive fossil resources. The project site is considered sensitive for buried

paleontological resources and the Western Science Center recommends a paleontological resource mitigation plan be implemented to monitor, salvage, and curate any fossils that could be exposed by project excavation.

5. FIELDWORK

5.1.1 Survey Methods

On November 5 and 6, 2020, Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site. Approximately 19 percent (8 acres) of the 41.52-acre project site was greater than 30 percent slope and, therefore, too steep for intensive survey (see Figures 4 and 5). The pedestrian survey consisted of walking transects on the remaining 33.52 acres following spaced no more than 15 meters apart. Transects were generally oriented east-west along the northern and southern edges of the project site, and north-south along the hillsides and slopes of the central portions of the project site.

Mr. Hunt examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Mr. Hunt recorded the characteristics of the project site and survey conditions using a notepad and digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are maintained by Anza in cloud storage online.

5.1.2 Results

Ground visibility during the survey was poor (mostly between 0-20 percent), with limited areas of greater ground visibility (ca. 80-90 percent) along trails and access roads, fire breaks near the property margins, and the partially graded area house pad area below the Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD) parcel (Photographs 1-8). As noted in Section 5.1.1, approximately 19 percent of the project site was too steep to safely survey; however, these areas were visually inspected and no evidence of rock shelters or other cultural resources were observed. In addition, extremely dense vegetation made survey of some drainage bottoms virtually impossible (e.g., Photograph 5).

A small, fenced area (ca. 6 feet by 10 feet) was observed north of the YLWD parcel and within the project site. This area had four palm trees planted and multiple large plastic fake rocks, typically used to cover landscape irrigation equipment but loose here. This feature is too new to be considered for historic eligibility and of unknown purpose.

The project site was dominated by tall non-native grasses that severely obscured ground visibility. Some native Coastal Sage Scrub species were also observed. In addition to the palms, Peruvian pepper trees were present along the southern edge of the project site and the western edge of the project site was a manicured slope with decorative vegetation and trees that were well maintained.

Sediments within the project site were primarily tan in color. Some small burn spots were observed that likely represent ash landings from recent nearby wildfires. The cultural resources survey was negative. No archaeological, historic built, or tribal cultural resources were observed within the project site.

Chino Hills State Park is adjacent to the north of the project site. Modern residences and streets border the property on the east, south, and west. No historic period buildings or structures were observed adjacent to the project site.

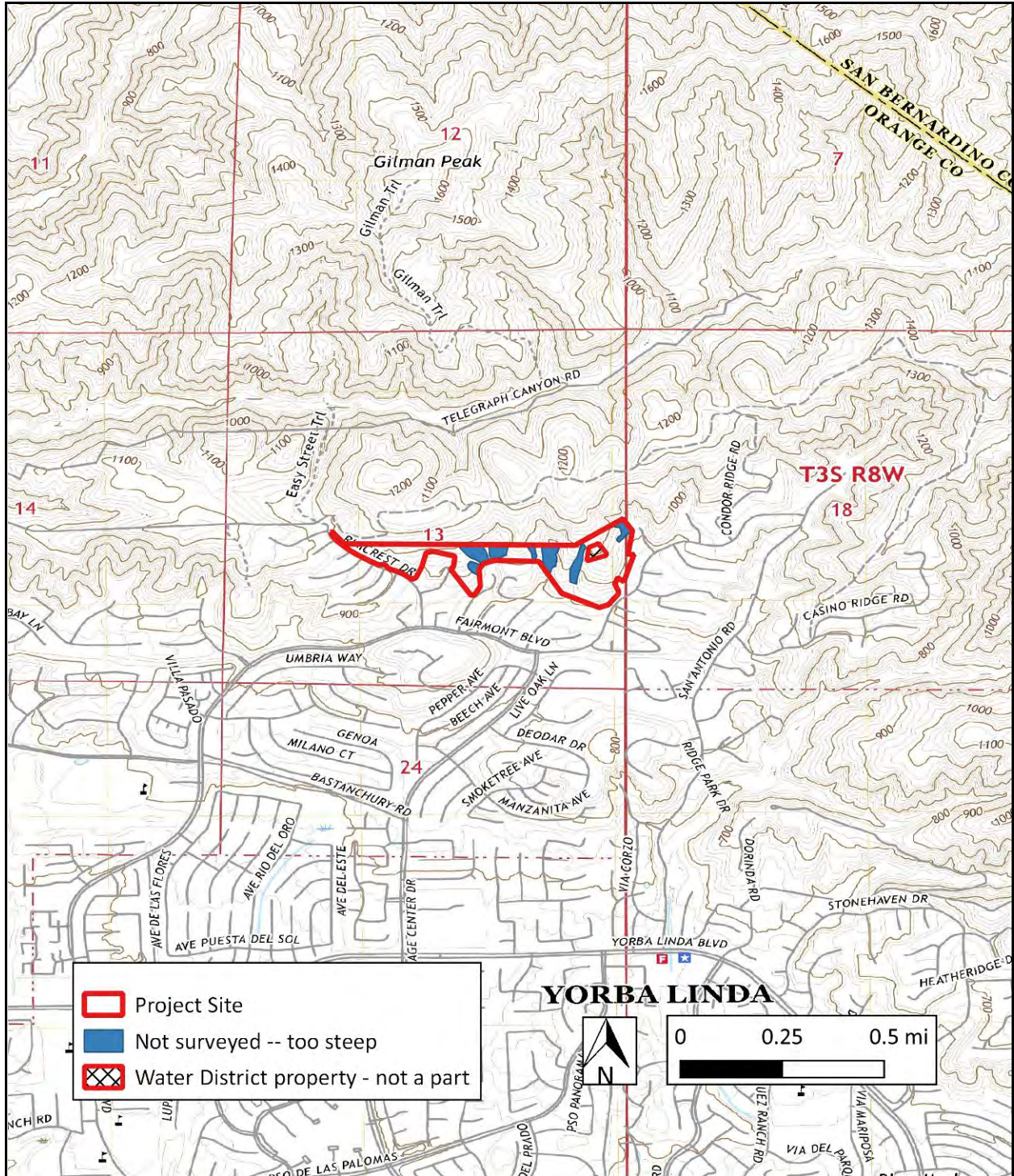


Figure 4. Area Surveyed by Anza Resource Consultants



Figure 5. Area Surveyed on Aerial Background



Photograph 1. View from proposed house pad, facing west.



Photograph 2. View from eastern portion of north property line, facing south.



Photograph 3. View of central portion of project site, facing north.



Photograph 4. View of drainage in central project site, facing northwest.



Photograph 5. Detail of vegetation in drainage, facing north.



Photograph 6. Southern edge of project site near Fairmont Blvd., facing west.



Photograph 7. View from near northwest corner of project site, facing east-southeast.



Photograph 8. View of south-central portion of project site, facing north.

6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. Although portions of the project site were too steep to survey, in the absence of rock shelters or other unique features such steep areas have a low potential to possess archaeological resources in this region. Based on these results, the archaeological sensitivity of the project site is considered low. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impacts to historical or archaeological resources*** under CEQA. The standard measures below (Sections 6.1 and 6.2) are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing

The paleontological resources records search (Section 4.3) revealed that the project site is sensitive for buried paleontological resources of the Monterey Formation and project excavation has the potential to impact such resources. Paleontological monitoring of ground disturbing activities is recommended and is detailed below. Implementation of the monitoring program (Section 6.3) will reduce impacts to paleontological resources to **less than significant under CEQA**.

6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

6.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING PROGRAM

Impacts to paleontological resources resulting from ground disturbing construction activity could include the destruction of fossils and would be considered a significant impact without mitigation. The following measures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant:

Retain a Qualified Paleontologist. Prior to initial ground disturbance, the applicant shall retain a project paleontologist, defined as a paleontologist who meets the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) standards for Qualified Professional Paleontologist, to direct all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources (SVP 2010). A qualified paleontologist (Principal Paleontologist) is defined by

the SVP standards as an individual with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology of California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for a least one year.

Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program. Prior to construction activity the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program to be implemented during ground disturbance activity for the proposed project. This program should outline paleontological monitoring extent and duration, salvage and preparation of fossils, the final mitigation and monitoring report, and paleontological staff qualifications.

Paleontological Monitoring. Ground disturbing construction activities (including grading, trenching, foundation work and other excavations) exceeding 5 feet in depth should be monitored on a full-time basis by a qualified paleontological monitor during initial ground disturbance. The Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Program shall be supervised by the Principal Paleontologist. Monitoring should be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, who is defined as an individual who has experience with collection and salvage of paleontological resources. The duration and timing of the monitoring will be determined by the Principal Paleontologist. If the Principal Paleontologist determines that full-time monitoring is no longer warranted, he or she may recommend that monitoring be reduced to periodic spot-checking or cease entirely. Monitoring would be reinstated if any new or unforeseen deeper ground disturbances are required and reduction or suspension would need to be reconsidered by the Principal Paleontologist. Ground disturbing activity that does not exceed 5 feet in depth would not require paleontological monitoring.

Salvage of Fossils. If fossils are discovered, the project paleontologist or paleontological monitor should recover them. Typically, fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist and not disrupt construction activity. In some cases larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case the paleontologist should have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner.

Preparation and Curation of Recovered Fossils. Once salvaged, significant fossils should be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection (such as the John D. Cooper Center or Western Science Center), along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data, and maps. Fossils of undetermined significance at the time of collection may also warrant curation at the discretion of the Principal Paleontologist.

Final Paleontological Mitigation Report. Upon completion of ground disturbing activity (and curation of fossils if necessary) the Principal Paleontologist should prepare a final mitigation and monitoring report outlining the results of the mitigation and monitoring program. The report should include discussion of the location, duration and methods of the monitoring, stratigraphic sections, any recovered fossils, and the scientific significance of those fossils, and where fossils were curated.

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Appendix A:

Records Search Summary

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

11/17/2020

Records Search File No.: 21779.7933

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource Consultants
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Record Search Results the Yorba Linda HOFF Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area(s) referenced above, located on the Yorba Linda, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand drawn maps

Resources within combined project areas: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 4	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within combined project areas: 3	OR-00266, OR-00468, OR-01159
Reports within ½-mile radius: 9	SEE ATTACHED LIST

<u>Resource Database Printout (list):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Database Printout (details):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (list):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (details):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Record Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> available online; please go to		
https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338			
<u>Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

<u>Historical Maps:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
<u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the **California Historical Resources Information System**,

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 16 shapes

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 4 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 12 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 26 pages

(X) Report Copies – (project area only – scanned only) 21 pages

Appendix B:

Native American Scoping



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 15, 2020

Kevin Hunt
Anza Resource ConsultantsVia Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.comCHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
WintunCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
PomoNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Yorba Linda HOFF Project, Orange County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Appendix C:
Paleontological Resources Records Search Results



Anza Resource Consultants
Kevin Hunt
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018
Oceanside, CA 92054

November 3, 2020

Mr. Hunt,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Yorba Linda HOFF Project 20-0015 in the city of Yorba Linda, Orange County, California. The project site is located south of Ridge Trail, north of Fairmont Boulevard and east of Rimcrest Drive in Section 18 of Township 3 South and Range 8 West, and Section 13 of Township 3 South, Range 9 West on the Yorba Linda CA USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped entirely as the La Vida Shale Member of the Monterey Formation (Dibblee, 2001). The Monterey Formation is an extensive Miocene sedimentary marine deposit that is well documented to contain abundant fossil resources. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a one mile radius, but does consider the site to be paleontologically sensitive due to the geologic composition of the underlying sediment.

Any fossils recovered from the Yorba Linda HOFF Project 20-0015 area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Miocene sedimentary units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', is written over a horizontal line.

Darla Radford
Collections Manager