

# Appendix E

## **Cultural Resources Assessment**





**Public Version**

# **Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project, City of Diamond Bar, California**

## **Cultural Resources Assessment Report**

Prepared for  
City of Diamond Bar  
21810 Copley Drive  
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

December 2020







## Public Version

# Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project, City of Diamond Bar, California

## Cultural Resources Assessment Report

### Prepared for:

City of Diamond Bar  
21810 Copley Drive  
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

December 2020

### Prepared by:

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### Project Location:

Yorba Linda (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad  
Township 2 South, Range 9 West, Section 29

**Acreage:** Approx. 12.9 acres

**Assessor Parcel Number:** 8714-028-003

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project - Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by the City of Diamond Bar (City) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project (Project) in support of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). The Project would be located on a 12.9-acre vacant site (Project Site). The Project would consist of the development of seven single-family residences and associated infrastructure, including a southward extension of the existing Crooked Creek Drive, on approximately 2.5 acres. (referred to as the Proposed Development Area). The remaining 10.4 acres would not be developed (referred to as the undeveloped area). The Project would require approval of a Vesting Tentative Tract Map, Conditional Use Permit, Tree Permit, and Development Review for the seven single-family homes. The City is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A records search was conducted on September 28, 2020 at the California Historical Resources Information System – South Central Coastal Information Center and included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site. The records search results indicate that approximately 15 percent of the 0.50-mile records search radius and the entirety of the Project Site have been included in previous cultural resources surveys. The records search results also indicate that a total of four cultural resources have been recorded within the 0.50-mile radius, including one historic-period archaeological site/landscape (CA-LAN-771), two historic-period isolates (P-19-100794 and -100795), and one prehistoric isolate (P-19-101223). No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Site.

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search on September 29, 2020, yielding positive results. The letter did not provide details on the resources identified within the Project Site, but suggested contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The NAHC also provided a list of other Native American tribes to contact as they may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project Site. The City is conducting consultation with appropriate tribes per Assembly Bill 52 requirements to identify potential tribal cultural resources. The results of this consultation will be summarized in the MND.

A cultural resources survey of the Project Site was conducted on October 20, 2020. Approximately 35 percent of the Project was subject to survey. The remaining 65 percent could not be surveyed due to safety hazards (slopes and heavy vegetation). Ground surface visibility in

the areas surveyed ranged from approximately 0 to 10 percent due to grass coverage, leaf litter, and trees. No cultural resources were encountered within the Project Site.

The majority of the Proposed Development Area is underlain by Quaternary alluvium deposits, the upper layers of which date to the period for which there is widely accepted evidence of human occupation in Southern California. This area is relatively flat and immediately adjacent to natural resources that could have provided fresh water and food sources to prehistoric inhabitants. The SLF search yielded positive results, indicating that Native Americans once inhabited or were active in the area. Based on these factors, the majority of the Proposed Development Area appears to have a moderate to high potential for yielding buried prehistoric archaeological resources. Lot 1 and the undeveloped area mapped as underlain by the La Vida Member of the Puente Formation (Tmlv), although the geotechnical investigations indicate that the slope near Lot 1 is underlain by colluvium overlying Quaternary landslide deposits. Tmlv is too old to contain buried archaeological materials as it predates human occupation of North America, however, the colluvium and landslide deposits could have buried surface archaeological resources, if they once existed. Lot 1 and the undeveloped area appear to have a moderate-to-low potential for yielding buried prehistoric archaeological resources. The Project Site does not appear to have ever been developed, and the potential to encounter buried historic-period archaeological resources is considered low.

Consistent with the City's General Plan Policy RC-P-42, which requires archaeological monitoring of grading activities within areas where significant resources are known or suspected to be on site, ESA recommends Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-5. These measures include retention of a qualified archaeologist, construction worker cultural resources sensitivity training, archaeological monitoring, procedures to follow in the event of the discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, treatment of discoveries, and final reporting. With implementation of these measures, impacts to archaeological resources and human remains would be less than significant under CEQA.



# CROOKED CREEK PROJECT

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## Cultural Resources Assessment Report

### Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by the City of Diamond Bar (City) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Crooked Creek Project (Project) in support of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). The Project would be located on a 12.9-acre vacant site (Project Site). The Project would consist of the development of seven single-family residences and associated infrastructure, including a southward extension of the existing Crooked Creek Drive, on approximately 2.5 acres (referred to as the Proposed Development Area). The remaining 10.4 acres would not be developed (referred to as the undeveloped area). The Project would require approval of a Vesting Tentative Tract Map, Conditional Use Permit, Tree Permit, and Development Review for the seven single-family homes. The City is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA., Project Director; Candace Ehringer, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator; Fatima Clark, B.A., report author and surveyor; and Stephan Geissler, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

### Project Location

The 12.9-acre Project Site is located in the City of Diamond Bar and within the eastern portion of Los Angeles County (**Figure 1**). The Project includes Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 8714-028-003. It is located north of Chino Hills, east of State Route 57 (SR 57), a flood control channel, and residences, and south and west of residences (**Figure 2**). Specifically, the Project is located in Section 29 of Township 2 South, Range 9 West on the Yorba Linda, CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 3**). The Proposed Development Area would be within the western portion of the Project Site and the undeveloped area would be within the eastern portion of the Project Site (**Figure 4**).



SOURCE: ESRI

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 1**  
Regional Location Map



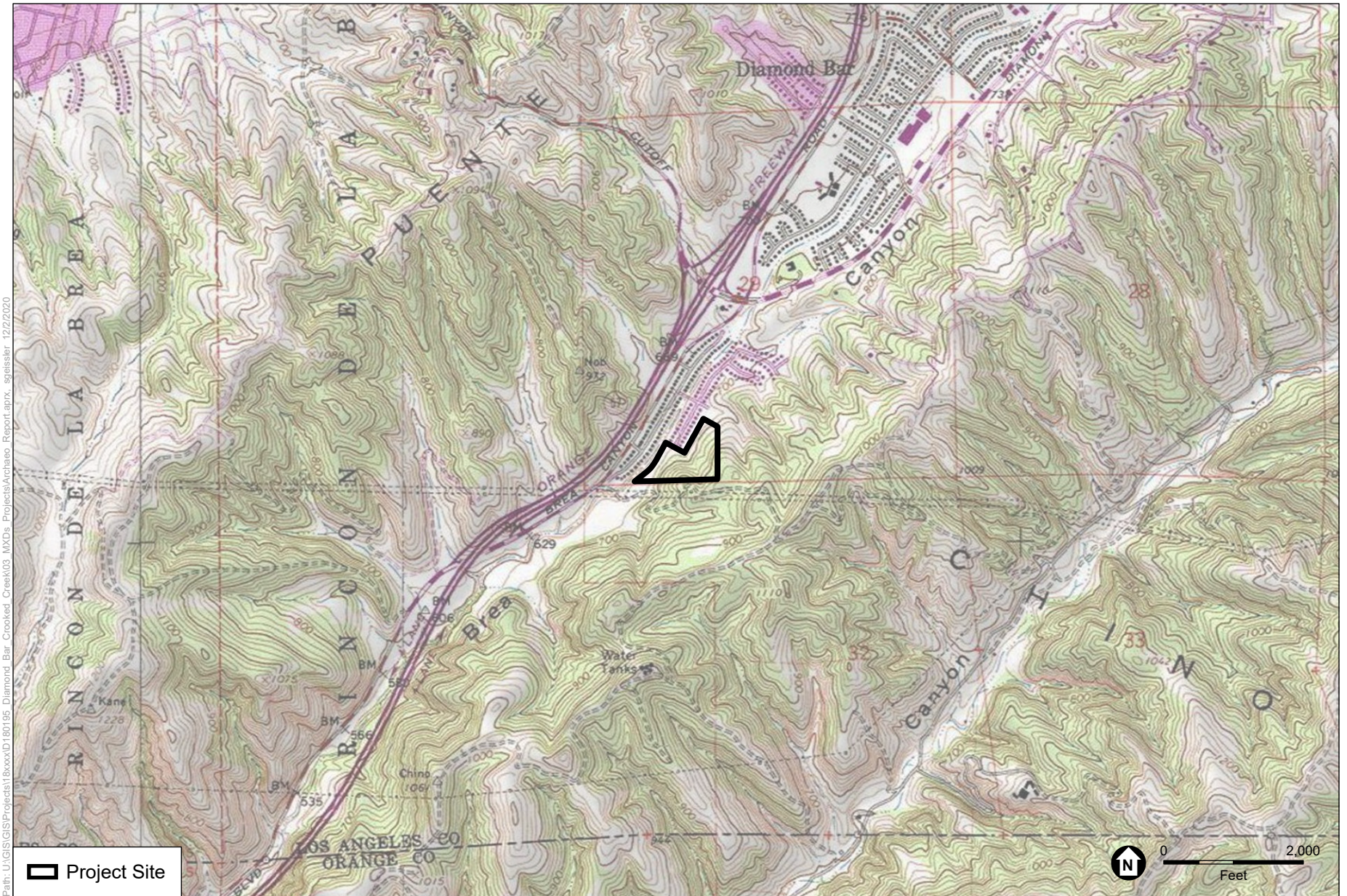


SOURCE: Mapbox, 2020.

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 2**  
Local Vicinity Map



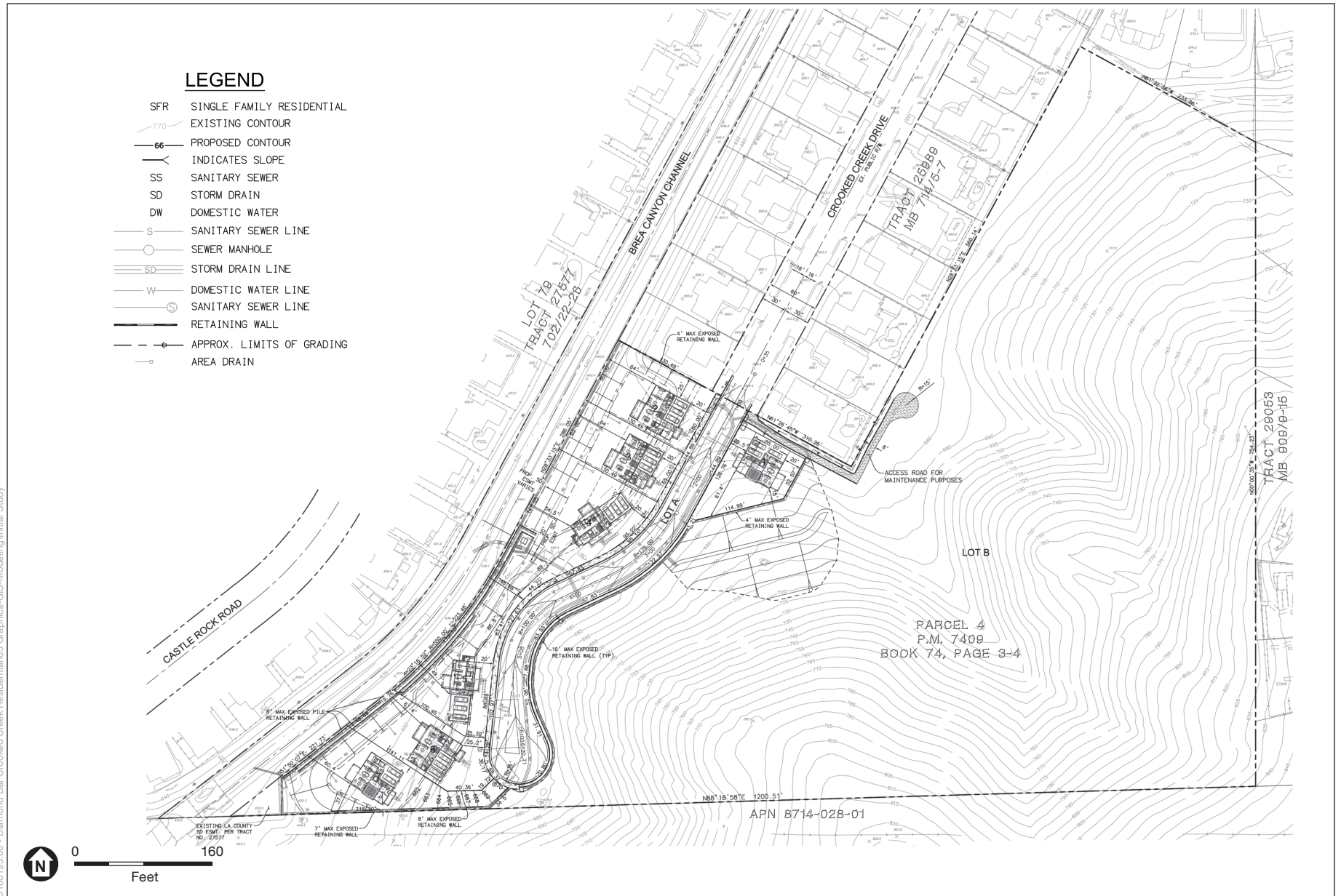


SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Yorba Linda, CA); ESA, 2020.

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 3**  
Project Location Map





SOURCE: Michael Baker International, 2020

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 4**  
Site Plan

## Project Description

### Proposed Development Area

The 2.5-acre Proposed Development Area would be developed with seven single-family residences and associated infrastructure, including a southward extension of the existing Crooked Creek Drive. The seven residential lots would range in size from 7,757 square feet to 16,826 square feet. The single-family residences would range in size from 3,893 to 4,810 square feet and up to 33 to 10 feet in height. Six of the residential lots would be located on the western side of the expansion of Crooked Creek Drive with the one residential lot (Lot 1) located on the eastern side. The maintenance access road and turnaround area would be constructed at the northeastern portion of the Project Site.

Excavation depths on Lot 1 would be at least 25 feet within the existing slope. Excavation depths for the remainder of the lots (including the southward expansion of Crooked Creek Drive and excavation for utilities) could range from 15 to 20 feet in depth. The Project would include approximately 15,510 cubic yards of cut and 21,270 cubic yards of fill resulting in 5,760 cubic yards of imported soil.

### Undeveloped Area

Approximately 0.6 acres of the 10.4-acre undeveloped area would be disturbed. Disturbances would include hillside grading with 8-foot terrace drains and retaining walls. The remaining 9.8 acres of undeveloped area would not be subject to disturbances.

## Setting

### Natural Setting

The Project Site consists of an undeveloped parcel situated on relatively flat to steep hillside terrain that supports nonnative grassland as well as coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) woodland. The Project Site is surrounded by existing low-density residential land uses to the north, east, and west, with undeveloped areas to the south. Much of the land in the Project vicinity was historically subject to longstanding livestock grazing and ranching activities, which continues on the land to the south of the Project Site. The Brea Canyon Channel is located adjacent to the western portion of the Project Site. Much of the alluvial cover shows ongoing bioturbation by pocket gophers (*Thomomys bottae*) and ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). The westernmost portion of the Project Site (within the Proposed Development Area) is relatively flat, with steep hilly terrain on the eastern portion of the Project Site and gently rolling terrain on the northern portion (within the undeveloped area). Elevations on the parcel range from approximately 645 to 835 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

### Geologic Setting

The Project Site is situated at the northern end of the Peninsular Range province. The Peninsular Range is characterized by a well-defined geologic and physiographic unit which extends

southeastward from Los Angeles to the southern tip of Baja California for a distance of 900 miles (Jahns, 1954). This province is described by a southeast to northwest structural grain that is best illustrated by a series of faults connected with the San Andreas fault system (consisting of the Whittier fault and the Newport-Inglewood fault in the Los Angeles basin) and by northwest-trending folds (made up of the Santa Ana Mountains and the Puente and Coyote Hills). The Project Site is also underlain by marine-derived sediments that are thousands of feet thick as part of the fossiliferous Puente Formation (City of Diamond Bar, 2013).

## Prehistoric Setting

Based on recent research in the region (Douglass et al., 2016), the following prehistoric chronology has been divided into four general time periods: the Paleocoastal Period (12,000 to 8,500 Before Present [B.P.]), the Millingstone Period (8,500 to 3,000 B.P.), the Intermediate Period (3,000 to 1,000 B.P.), and the Late Period (1,000 B.P. to A.D. 1542). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

### Paleocoastal Period (12,000–8,500 B.P.)

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 11,000 B.P. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 B.P. Radiocarbon dates from the Arlington Springs Woman site on Santa Rosa Island indicate a human presence in the region by about 13,000 years B.P. (Glassow et al. 2007). On the southern Channel Island of San Clemente, site SCLI-43 (Eel Point) revealed evidence of boat technology dating to around 8,000 B.P. (Cassidy et al. 2004). During this time period, the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

### Millingstone Period (8,500–3,000 B.P.)

This time period, known as the Millingstone Period due to the appearance of ground stone implements, is characterized by regional differentiation and adaptation to local conditions and the intensified use of ground stone (Wallace 1955). During this time period, there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab, 2007; Wallace, 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region (Vellanoweth and Altschul 2002). Cogged stones (cog-shaped stones) and disocidals (stone discs) are also indicative of the Millingstone Period.

## **Intermediate Period (3,000–1,000 B.P.)**

During this time period, many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren, 1968). The indigenous populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). This period is characterized by increased labor specialization, expanded trading networks for both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials, and extensive travel routes. Trade increased dramatically during this period, with asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite being traded from Southern California to the Great Basin. Use of the bow and arrow spread to the coast around 1,500 B.P, largely replacing the dart and atlatl (Homburg et al., 2014). Increasing population densities, with ensuing territoriality and resource intensification, may have given rise to increased disease and violence between 3,300 and 1,650 B.P. (Raab et al. 1995).

The Intermediate Period is characterized by a lack of manos, metates, and core tools, an increase in the use of mortars and pestles, and the introduction of stone-lined earthen ovens. There is a wider variety and increased numbers of projectile points, and flexed burials are common (Douglass et al., 2016).

In the Project vicinity, the population density increased, possibly as a result of the migration of eastern desert Takic peoples into the Los Angeles Basin, which is postulated to have begun by the end of the late Millingstone period and to have continued into the late Intermediate period. The Takic incursion resulted in the introduction of new material culture and mortuary practices, and an increase in genetic variation, population, number of sites, and focus on terrestrial resources. Other important local developments during this time period include organized site structure with designated areas for different types of activities, and the rise of the mourning ceremony with the ritual destruction and burial of ground stone and the deceased's personal possessions (Douglass et al., 2016).

## **Late Period (1,000 B.P.–A.D. 1542)**

The Late Period is associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino (Gabrieleño, Tongva, or *Kizh*), who are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period. The Gabrielino occupied what is presently Los Angeles County and northern Orange County, along with the southern Channel Islands, including Santa Catalina, San Nicholas, and San Clemente (Kroeber, 1925). This period saw the development of elaborate trade networks and use of shell-bead currency. Fishing became an increasingly significant part of subsistence strategies at this time, and investment in fishing technologies, including the plank canoe, are reflected in the archaeological record (Erlandson, 1994; Raab et al., 1995). Settlement at this time is believed to have consisted of dispersed family groups that revolved around a relatively limited number of permanent village settlements that were located centrally with respect to a variety of resources (Koerper et al., 2002).



## Ethnographic Setting

The City is located within Gabrielino (Gabrieleño, Tongva, or *Kizh*) territory. According to Bean and Smith (1978), the Gabrielino, with the exception of the Chumash to the north, “were the wealthiest, most populous, and most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal Southern California.” Named after the San Gabriel Mission, the Gabrielino occupied sections of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties, and the islands of San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente. The Gabrielino subsisted on a variety of resources in several ecological zones. Acorns, sage, and yucca were gathered throughout the inland areas whereas shellfish, fish, as well as a variety of plants and animals were exploited within the marshes and along the coast. Deer and various kinds of small mammals were hunted on an opportunistic basis. Their material culture reflected the subsistence technology. Lithic tools such as arrow points and modified flakes were used to hunt and process animals. A variety of ground stone grinding implements, such as the mortar, pestle, mano, and metate, were used to process both plant and animal remains for food (Bean and Smith, 1978).

The settlement patterns of the Gabrielino, and other nearby groups such as the Juaneño and Luiseño, were similar and they often interacted through marriage, trade and warfare. The seasonal availability of water and floral and faunal resources dictated seasonal migration rounds with more permanent villages and base camps being occupied primarily during winter and spring months. In the summer months, the village populations divided into smaller units that occupied seasonal food procurement areas. The more permanent settlements tended to be near major waterways and food sources and various secular and sacred activities, such as food production and storage and tool manufacturing, were conducted at these areas (Bean and Smith, 1978). The closest known village sites are two unnamed Native American villages depicted on a map titled *Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County*. The first unnamed village is located approximately 3.3 miles away from the Project Site and the second unnamed village is located approximately 4.15 miles away from the Project Site.

## Historic Setting

European contact with the Gabrielino that inhabited the City and surrounding region began in 1542 when Spanish explorer, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, arrived by sea during his navigation of the California coast. Sebastian Vizcaino arrived in 1602 during his expedition to explore and map the western coast that Cabrillo visited 60 years earlier. In 1769, another Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portola, passed through Gabrielino territory and interacted with the local indigenous groups. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established and it slowly integrated Gabrielinos from the surrounding region and, quite possibly, the city. By 1833, the California missions had been secularized and most Gabrielinos became laborers for the gentry class (Bean and Smith, 1978).

In 1840, the governor Juan Alvarado deeded 4,340 acres (which included parts of Diamond Bar), to Jose de la Luz Linares. Linares established Rancho Los Nogales, or “Ranch of the Walnut Tree”, with this Mexican land grant. He died in 1847 and his widow sold a choice portion of the ranch to Ricardo Vejar for \$100 in merchandise, 100 calves, and the assumption of her late husband’s debt. Vejar already owned the nearby Rancho San Jose (now the City of Pomona) so this acquisition made him the fifth wealthiest landowner in Los Angeles County, with 10,000 acres.

Starting in 1864, the land that encompassed the original Rancho Los Nogales changed ownership over the next several decades. One such owner was Louis Phillip, a young livestock owner who subdivided portions of the ranch for sale. Frederick E. Lewis II purchased 7,800 acres of the original ranch in 1918. Soon thereafter, Lewis formed the Diamond Bar Ranch and registered the “diamond over a bar” branding iron with the California Department of Agriculture. This would later become the symbol for which the City of Diamond Bar was named. Diamond Bar Ranch became a successful ranch primarily through hog breeding, although other activities such as horse breeding also took place on site (City of Diamond Bar and Diamond Bar Historical Society, 2014).

In 1943, Lewis sold the Ranch to the Bartholomae family, who continued to maintain it as a successful ranch by raising cattle on it for the next thirteen years. William A. Bartholomae was president of the family oil company and in 1956 sought to make a more lucrative use of the land. At that time the Ranch looked much as it did in 1840, with grassy rolling hills supporting large herds of cattle, as well as abundant walnut tree orchards and scattered oak trees. The Christiana Oil Corporation and the Capital Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Transamerica Corporation, purchased 8,000 acres of Brea Canyon for \$10,000,000, which encompassed the Ranch and the Ranch Headquarters Compound. Their plan was to develop a master-planned community that would eventually become home to more than 50,000 people.

A masterplan was adopted in 1958 and work began immediately on utilities and infrastructure. The plan included a central business district, two shopping districts, and parks including an 18-hole golf course. Education was also considered a very important aspect of the plan (City of Diamond Bar and Diamond Bar Historical Society, 2014). The first model homes were built in 1960 in the north end of the City and the development continues to this day. After a lengthy process, the City incorporated in 1989 and became Los Angeles County’s 86th city (City of Diamond Bar, 1995; 2016). A general plan for the City was adopted in 1995 and the city has since grown to nearly 60,000 residents (City of Diamond Bar and Diamond Bar Historical Society, 2014).

## **Regulatory Framework**

### **State**

#### **California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the state and is codified at *Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq.* CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical

Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines*, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a "unique" archaeological resource is 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:

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

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The *CEQA Guidelines* note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired" (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially

impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

- A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- C. Convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a Lead Agency for purposes of CEQA.

In general, a project that complies with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) (Grimmer, 2017) is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

## California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four 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.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and,
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and,
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

## **California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5**

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

## **California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98**

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

## California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

## Assembly Bill 52 and Related Public Resources Code Sections

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was approved by California State Governor Edmund Gerald “Jerry” Brown, Jr. on September 25, 2014. The act amended California PRC Section 5097.94, and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) will be filed on or after July 1, 2015. The primary intent of AB 52 was to include California Native American Tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a new category of resources related to Native Americans that require consideration under CEQA, known as tribal cultural resources. PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is determined to be a tribal cultural resource by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. On July 30, 2016, the California Natural Resources Agency adopted the final text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on September 27, 2016.

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project (as defined in PRC Section 21073) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)). Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency’s formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe’s request for consultation (PRC Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e)).

PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: the type of environmental review necessary; the significance of tribal cultural resources; the significance of the project’s impacts on the tribal cultural resources; project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered

concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2(b)).

If a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process, or if the lead agency has complied with Section 21080.3.1(d) and the California Native American tribe has failed to request consultation within 30 days, the lead agency may certify an EIR or adopt an MND (PRC Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3)).

PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public.

## Local

### City of Diamond Bar General Plan

On December 17, 2019, the City Council adopted the updated Diamond Bar General Plan 2040. The updated General Plan includes the following goals and policies for historical and archaeological resources:

#### **Goals**

- RC-G-15      Protect and enhance Diamond Bar's historic, cultural and archaeological resources for the educational, aesthetic, and environmental contribution that they make to Diamond Bar's identity and quality of life.

#### **Policies**

##### **Historical Resources**

- RC-P-41      Support property owners in seeking registration of eligible historic structures and sites in registration programs such as California's Historical landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, California Register of Historical Resources, and the National Register of Historic Places.

##### **Archaeological Resources**

- RC-P-42      Establish a procedure for the management of archaeological materials found on-site during a development, including the following provisions:

- a. If significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, require that a qualified archaeologist conduct monitoring of building demolition and/ or construction grading activities.
- b. If materials are found on-site during construction activities, require that work be halted until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the find and makes a recommendation for the preservation in place or recovery of the resource.

RC-P-43      Seek to preserve discovered archaeological resources in place to maintain the relationship between the artifacts and their archaeological context, where feasible.

RC-P-44      Preservation can be achieved through measures such as planning construction to avoid archaeological sites, incorporating sites within open space areas, capping the site prior to construction, and permanently protecting the site using a conservation easement.

## Archival Research

### SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Project was conducted on September 28, 2020 by staff from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the Project Site and a 0.50-mile radius. ESA also reviewed the Built Environment Resources Directory, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation's list of California Historical Resources, which includes listings in the National Register, California Register, California State Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Interest.

### Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that 13 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site (**Appendix B**). Approximately 15 percent of the 0.50-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources surveys. Of the 13 previous studies, one (LA-06108) overlaps the Project Site. This study was conducted in 2002 and included a survey of the entire Project Site (Tartaglia, 2002). No cultural resources were identified.<sup>1</sup>

### Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that four cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 1**). Of the four cultural resources, one (CA-LAN-771) is a historic-period archaeological site/landscape, two are historic-period isolates (P-19-100794 and -100795), and one is a prehistoric isolate (P-19-101223). No archaeological or historic architectural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site.

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<sup>1</sup> This study has not been scanned and was not available for review.



**TABLE 1**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES**

<b>P-Number (P-19-)</b>	<b>Permanent Trinomial (CA-LAN-)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Recorded</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
003771	3771	Historic site/landscape: eucalyptus trees and concrete debris associated with Diamond Bar Ranch Headquarters	2008	Not eligible
100794	-	Historic isolate: white earthenware flatware	2010	Not eligible
100795	-	Historic isolate: white earthenware flatware	2010	Not eligible
101223	-	Prehistoric isolate: ground stone fragment	2000	Not eligible

## Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on September 15, 2020 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated September 29, 2020 indicating that the results were positive. The response letter did not provide detailed on resources within the Project Site, but suggested contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The NAHC also provided a list of other Native American tribes to contact as they may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project Site (**Appendix C**). The City is conducting consultation with appropriate tribes per AB 52 requirements and the results of this consultation will be summarized in the MND.

## Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historical information about land uses of the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity. Available topographic maps include the 1901 Anaheim 15-minute quadrangle and the 1928 La Brea 7.5-minute quadrangle. Historic aerial photographs were available for the years of 1946, 1953, 1963, 1965, 1972, 1980, 1995, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2014, 2016 (Historicaerials.com, 2020), and 2020 (Bing Maps, 2020).

Review of the 1901 historic topographic map depicts the Project Site as located within rancho Rincon de la Brea and within an undeveloped hillside terrain. An unnamed drainage is depicted immediately west and adjacent to the Project Site and an unnamed road (the current SR 57) is also depicted as located 0.10 miles west of the Project Site. Review of the 1928 historic topographic map shows that the Project Site is located along Rodeo Canyon and still within hilly terrain.

Review of the 1946 historic aerial photograph shows that the southwestern most portion of the Project was likely grazed as it is devoid of vegetation unlike the rest of the Project Site, which is heavily covered in vegetation. The drainage to the west of the Project Site does not appear to be channelized. The 1953 and 1963 historic aerial photographs show the Project Site as it was depicted in the previous 1946 historic aerial photograph. The 1965 historic aerial photograph shows a residential development immediately adjacent to the northwest and west sides of the

Project Site (including Crooked Creek Drive and Castle Rock Road) and that the drainage (depicted in the previous historic aerial photographs and historic topo) to the west of the Project Site had been channelized. The 1980 historic aerial photograph shows that development to the east did not start until 1980.

The 1972, 1980, 1995, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2014, and 2016 historic aerial photographs show that a dirt path exists along the western portion of the Project Site and connects with the paved Crooked Creek Drive located along the north side of the Project Site. The 2020 historic aerial imagery labels the dirt path (depicted in previous historic aerial photographs) as Crooked Creek Drive.

## Geologic Map Review

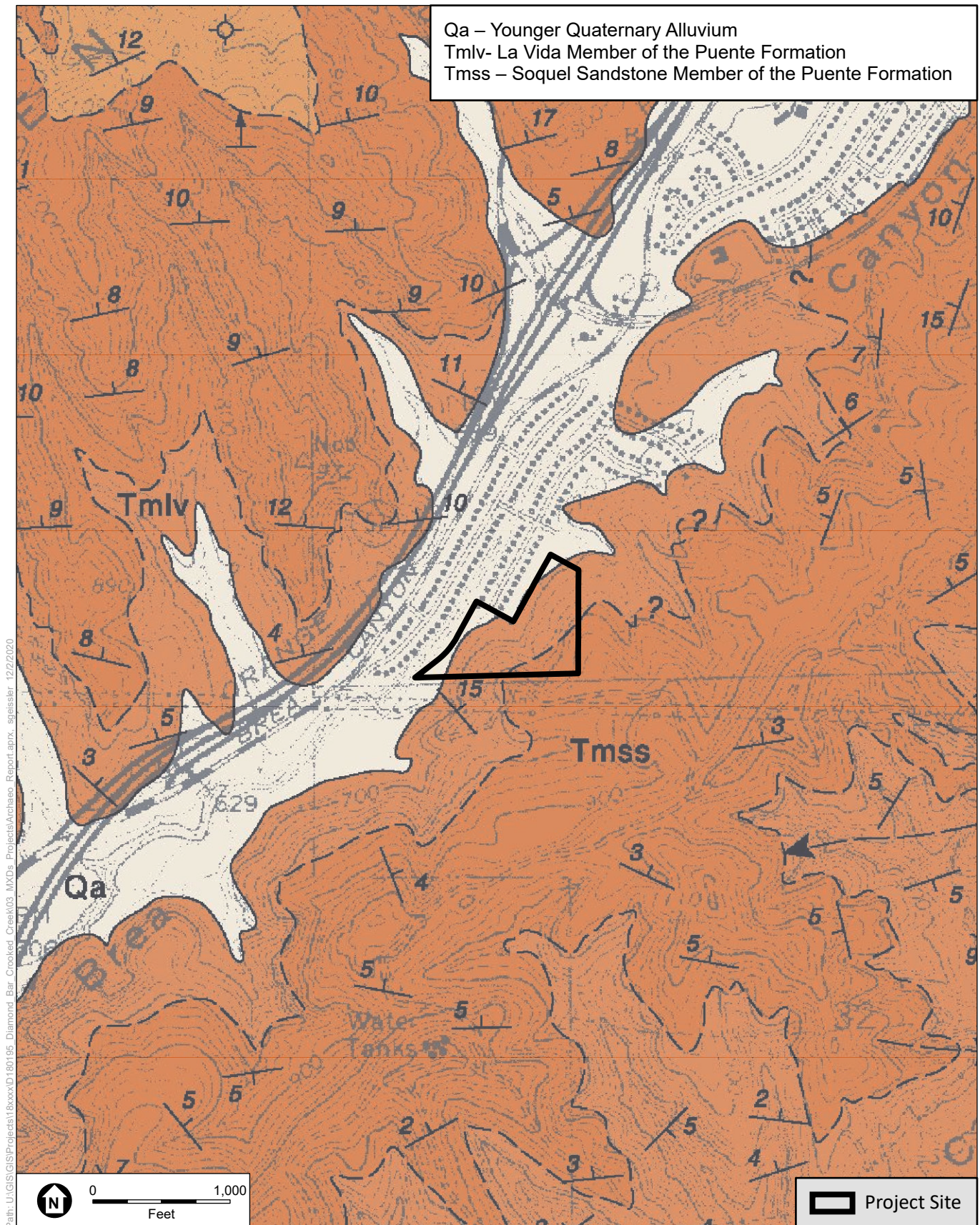
Geological mapping of the Yorba Linda and Prado Dam quadrangles (eastern Puente Hills) by Dibblee and Ehrenspeck (2001) indicate that the surface of the majority of the Proposed Development Area (with the exception of Lot 1) is mapped as Quaternary alluvium (Qa) (11,700 years ago to present, although deeper deposits may be older), while the surface of the undeveloped area is located within La Vida Shale Member (Tmlv) of the Puente Formation (13.7 and 9 million years ago) and within the Soquel Sandstone Member and facies (Tmss) (9 million years ago) (**Figure 5**). Tmlv is described as “thin-bedded, cream white weathering, platy, siliceous to semi-siliceous shale, includes some layers of hard, yellow-gray dolomite; and some thin strata of sandstone” (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 2001). Tmss has been described as “[m]ostly bedded sandstone, light gray, weathers tan, mostly medium-grained, arkosic, locally coarse and pebbly; with minor biotite; includes minor silty clay shale” (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 2001).

## Geotechnical Investigations Review

A number of geotechnical investigations have been conducted within the Project Site. The most recent study was conducted by LGC Valley in August 2020 (LGC Valley, 2020). A total of five borings, ranging from an elevation of 676 feet to 593.5 feet amsl, were conducted within the Proposed Development Area (**Table 2**). Three (B-LGC-1 through B-LGC-3) were placed on the lower elevations of the Project where most of the housing is proposed and two (B-LGC-4 and B-LGC-5) were placed on the lower elevations of the slope near the proposed extension of Crooked Creek Drive and Lot 1. A map depicting the boring locations is included in **Appendix D**.

Generally, the borings indicate that there are less than 2 feet of surface soils overlying Quaternary deposits and the Puente Formation. None of the borings exceeded 56.5 feet below ground surface. Borings B-LGC-1 through B-LGC-3 recorded Quaternary alluvium from the surface grade down to approximately between 25 and 37.5 feet below ground surface. Weathered bedrock of the Puente Formation was found beneath the Quaternary alluvium from depths of between 25 and 56.5 feet below ground surface (the terminal depth of geotechnical borings). Boring B-LGC-4 recorded approximately 30 feet of Quaternary sediments, followed by weathered or unweathered Puente Formation. Boring B-LGC-5 recorded only 1 foot of Quaternary sediments, followed by weathered or unweathered Puente Formation (Monterey Formation per Dibblee, 2001). The alluvium consists of sandy/silty clays, clayey sands, with minor gravels and contain carbonate nodules. This suggests that the lower part of this unit could be upwards of 10,000 years in age.





SOURCE: Dibblee Geologic Map, 2001; Mapbox, 2020.

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 5**  
Geologic Map



**TABLE 2**  
**LGC VALLEY GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS**

Boring No.	Type	Diameter	Depth	Top Elevation (amsl)	Bottom Elevation (amsl)	Soil Observations
B-LGC-1	Hollow stem	8 in	46.5 ft	650	604.5	0-25 ft: Quaternary alluvium (carbonate noted at 5 ft) 25-46.5 ft: Puente Formation
B-LGC-2	Hollow stem	8 in	56.5 ft	652	595.5	0-37.5 ft: Quaternary alluvium 37.5-56.5 ft: Puente Formation
B-LGC-3	Hollow stem	8 in	51.5 ft	645	593.5	0-31 ft: Quaternary alluvium (carbonate noted at 10 ft) 31-51.5 ft: Puente Formation
B-LGC-4	Auger	24 in	55 ft	665	610	0-30 ft: Quaternary deposits (colluvium and landslide debris) 30-55 ft: Puente Formation
B-LGC-5	Auger	24 in	31 ft	676	645	0-1 ft: Colluvium 1-31 ft: Puente Formation

A number of other geotechnical borings were conducted by GeoSoils Consultants, Inc. in 2007, 2011, and 2015. These borings are depicted on the map in Appendix D, and are referred to in the report by the identifier provided on the LGC Valley map. Of these, six overlap the Proposed Development Area (**Table 3**). The borings indicate that 12 to 50 feet of Quaternary alluvium overlying the Puente Formation. The depth of alluvium does not appear to be homogenous across the site based on this data.

**TABLE 3**  
**GEOISOILS CONSULTANTS GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS**

Date of Boring	Boring No.	LGC Valley Map ID No.	Type	Diameter	Depth	Soil Observations
03/22/2007	B-3-07	GCS3-07	Hollow stem	8 in	12 ft	0-12 ft: Quaternary alluvium 12 ft: Puente Formation
12/11/2011	B-4-11	GCS4-11	Hollow stem	8 in	35 ft	0-31 ft: Quaternary alluvium 31-35 ft: Puente Formation
10/02/2011	B-5-11	GSC5-11	Hollow stem	8 in	35 ft	0-30 ft: Quaternary alluvium 3-35 ft: Puente Formation
06/23/2015	B-1-15	GSC1-15	Hollow stem	8 in	55 ft	0-50 ft: Quaternary alluvium 50-55 ft: Puente Formation
06/23/2015	B-2-15	GSC2-15	Hollow stem	8 in	27 ft	0-12.5 ft: Quaternary alluvium 12.5-27 ft: Puente Formation
06/23/2015	B-3-15	GSC3-15	Hollow stem	8 in	50 ft	0-25 ft: Quaternary alluvium 25-50 ft: Puente Formation

In 1991, Pacific Soils Engineering excavated a number of test pits, four of which overlap areas where ground disturbance would occur (**Table 4**). These test pits are depicted on the map in

Appendix D. The test pits indicate that the slope that will be graded (near Lot 1) is underlain by 4.5 to 6.5 feet of colluvium overlying Quaternary landslide deposits up to 13 feet in depth. The test pits also indicate that southern end of the Crooked Creek Drive extension is underlain by 9 feet of Quaternary alluvium followed by the Puente Formation.

**TABLE 4**  
**PACIFIC SOILS ENGINEERING TEST PITS**

Test Pit No.	Depth	Soil Observations
T-3	10 ft	0-9 ft: Quaternary alluvium 9-10 ft: Puente Formation
T-7	11 ft	0-4.5 ft: Colluvium 4.5-11 ft: Quaternary sediments (landslide debris)
T-8	13 ft	0-6.5 ft: Colluvium 6.5-13 ft: Quaternary sediments (landslide debris)
T-9	12.5 ft	0-2 ft: Soil 2-12.5 ft: Quaternary sediments (landslide debris)

## Cultural Resources Survey

### Methods

On October 20, 2020, ESA archaeologist Fatima Clark, B.A. conducted a cultural resources pedestrian survey of the Project Site. The survey was conducted to identify historic architectural resources and surface evidence of archaeological resources within the Project Site. Survey methodology varied by terrain. Flat and open areas with visible ground surface were subject to systematic pedestrian survey using transects spaced between 5 and 10 meters apart. Areas located along accessible slopes with visible ground surface were subject to an opportunistic survey. Areas located on steep and heavily vegetated slopes were not surveyed due to safety hazards.

### Results

Approximately 35 percent of the Project was subject to survey (25 percent systematic survey and 10 percent opportunistic survey). The remaining 65 percent could not be surveyed due to safety hazards (slopes and heavy vegetation). Surveyed and unsurveyed areas are shown in **Figure 6**. Ground surface visibility in the areas surveyed ranged from approximately 0 to 10 percent, due to grass coverage, leaf litter, and trees.





SOURCE: Mapbox, 2020.

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 6**  
Survey Coverage Map



The Project Site consists of an undeveloped parcel that is characterized by a steep hillside (located on the east), which covers a large portion of the Project Site, and flat terrain to the west (encompassing approximately 2 acres). Vegetation in the Project Site is made up of nonnative grasses, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Southern California black walnut (*Juglans /californica*) woodland. A dirt road (that follows a north-to-south axis) divides the eastern from the western sections of the Project Site. The Brea Canyon Channel is located immediately adjacent to the western portion of the Project Site. Soils observed within the Project Site consist of soft sandy clay and bedrock (sandstones, siltstones, and claystones) of the Puente Formation. The existing conditions of the Project Site at the time of the pedestrian survey are shown on **Figure 7** through **10**. No historic architectural or archaeological resources were observed within the Project Site during the survey.



SOURCE: ESA

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 7**  
Overview of NW portion of Project Site, south of  
Crooked Creek Drive (View North)





SOURCE: ESA

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 8**  
Overview of Project Site from steep hillside with Brea  
Canyon Channel in the background (View South East)



SOURCE: ESA

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 9**  
Overview of southern portion of Project Site (View East)





SOURCE: ESA

Crooked Creek Residential Subdivision Project

**Figure 10**  
Overview of northeastern portion of Project Site (View South)

## Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

### Prehistoric Archaeological Analysis

The potential for finding buried prehistoric archaeological deposits at the Project Site has been assessed based on the following concepts: 1) age of the underlying soil contemporaneous with period of human occupation of the area; 2) proximity to permanent or semi-permanent water sources capable of supporting long-term or seasonal occupation of the area; and 3) flat or gently sloped topography conducive to human habitation. Previous research conducted elsewhere in California has indicated that the presence of buried archaeological sites is positively correlated with proximity to water, as well as flat to gently sloped landforms (Meyer et al., 2010).

### Proposed Development Area

Geologic map review and the geotechnical investigation shows that the majority of the Proposed Development Area (with the exception of Lot 1) is underlain by up 25 to 37.5 feet of Quaternary alluvium deposits (Qa). The upper layers of these deposits date to the Holocene (11,700 years ago to present), and are contemporaneous with the period for which there is widely accepted evidence for human occupation of Southern California (Byrd and Raab, 2007). This area is relatively flat and immediately adjacent to natural resources that could have provided fresh water and food sources to prehistoric inhabitants (the Brea Canyon Channel was present at least as early as 1901 according to historic topographic maps and there are trees to the east that could have provided acorns and walnuts). The SLF search yielded positive results, indicating that Native Americans once inhabited or were active in the area. Based on these factors, the majority of the Proposed

Development Area appears to contain a moderate to high potential for yielding buried prehistoric archaeological resources.

Geologic mapping indicates Lot 1 is underlain by the La Vida Member of the Puente Formation (Tmlv), although the geotechnical investigations indicate that the slope near Lot 1 is underlain by 4.5 to 6.5 feet of colluvium overlying Quaternary landslide deposits up to 13 feet in depth. Tmlv is between 13.7 and 9 million years in age and is too old to contain buried archaeological materials as it predates human occupation of North America. However, the colluvium and landslide deposits could have buried surface archaeological resources, if they once existed. This portion of the Proposed Development Area appears to have a moderate-to-low potential for yielding buried prehistoric archaeological resources.

## **Undeveloped Area**

Geologic map review indicates that the undeveloped area is underlain mainly by the La Vida Member of the Puente Formation (Tmlv), although the geotechnical investigations indicate that the slope near Lot 1 is underlain by 4.5 to 6.5 feet of colluvium overlying Quaternary landslide deposits up to 13 feet in depth. While Tmlv is too old to contain buried archaeological materials as it predates human occupation of North America, the colluvium and landslide deposits could have buried surface archaeological resources, if they once existed. The undeveloped area appears to have a moderate-to-low potential for yielding buried prehistoric archaeological resources.

## **Historical Archaeological Analysis**

The review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs did not show evidence that historic-period structures once existed within the Project Site. Development in the vicinity of the Project Site did not begin until the 1960s. The pedestrian survey did not identify remnants of historic structures within the Project Site. As a result, it appears that there is a low potential for finding buried historic-period archaeological resources.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The SCCIC records search and pedestrian survey did not identify historic architectural or archaeological resources within the Project Site; however, the NAHC SLF search yielded positive results, although specific details of the nature and location of the resource(s) were not provided. The City is currently undertaking AB 52 consultation with California Native American tribes to identify potential tribal cultural resources in the Project Site, and the results of this consultation will be included in the MND. The archaeological sensitivity assessment concluded that the portions of the Project Site where ground disturbance will occur have a potential for buried archaeological resources. Consistent with the City's General Plan Policy RC-P-42, which requires archaeological monitoring of grading activities within areas where significant resources are known or suspected to be on site, ESA recommends Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-5. These measures include retention of a qualified archaeologist, construction worker cultural resources sensitivity training, archaeological monitoring, procedures to follow in the event of the discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, treatment of discoveries, and final

reporting. With implementation of these measures, impacts to archaeological resources and human remains would be less than significant under CEQA.

## Recommended Mitigation Measures

**Mitigation Measure CUL-1:** The Applicant shall retain an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (Qualified Archaeologist) to carry out all mitigation related to archaeological resources. Prior to start of ground-disturbing activities, the Qualified Archaeologist or their designee shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, and safety precautions to be taken when working with archaeological monitors. The City shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-2:** Archaeological monitoring shall be conducted during ground disturbing activities, such as clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or any other construction excavation activity associated with the Project. Monitoring shall be conducted by an archaeologist who is familiar with the types of archaeological resources that could be encountered and who will work under the direct supervision of the Qualified Archaeologist. Monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections or ceased entirely if determined appropriate by the Qualified Archaeologist, based on field observations. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor shall be empowered to halt or redirect ground-disturbing activities away from the vicinity of the discovery until it has been evaluated. The archaeological monitor shall keep daily logs detailing the types of activities and soils observed, and any discoveries.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-3:** In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, the City shall immediately cease all work activities in the area (within approximately 100 feet) of the discovery until it can be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist. Construction shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist has conferred with the City on the significance of the resource. If it is determined that the discovered archaeological resource constitutes a historical resource or unique archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA, avoidance and preservation in place shall be the preferred manner of mitigation. Preservation in place maintains the important relationship between artifacts and their archaeological context and also serves to avoid conflict with traditional and religious values of groups who may ascribe meaning to the resource. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, avoidance, incorporating the resource into open space, capping, or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. In the event that preservation in place is determined to be infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation available, an Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and implemented by the Qualified Archaeologist that provides for the adequate recovery of the scientifically consequential information contained in the archaeological resource. The City shall consult with appropriate Native American tribal representatives in determining treatment for prehistoric or Native American resources to ensure cultural values ascribed to the resources, beyond those that are scientifically important, are considered. The treatment plan shall include provisions for the final disposition of the recovered resources, which

may include onsite reburial, curation at a public, non-profit institution, or donation to a local Native American Tribe, school, or historical society.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-4:** At the conclusion of archaeological monitoring and prior to the release of the grading bond, the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a final monitoring report. The report shall include a summary of monitoring results, description of resources unearthed, if any, significance evaluation and treatment of the resources, and the results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research. Appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms shall be appended to the report, as necessary. The report shall be submitted by the Applicant to the City to signify the satisfactory completion of the Project and required mitigation measures. The Qualified Archaeologist shall submit the final report to the South Central Coastal Information Center within 30 days of its acceptance by the City.

**Mitigation Measure CUL-5:** If human remains are encountered, the Applicant or its contractor shall halt work in the vicinity (within 100 feet) of the discovery and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, which requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this mitigation measure, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the MLD on all reasonable options regarding their preferences for treatment.

If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the facility property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

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# Appendix A

## Personnel







# Monica Strauss, RPA

## Director, Southern California Cultural Resources Group

### EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology,  
California State  
University, Northridge

B.A., Anthropology,  
California State  
University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los  
Angeles Pierce College

### 19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

### SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic  
and Prehistoric Human  
Remains

Archaeological  
Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden  
Sites

Groundstone Analysis

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists (RPA),  
#12805

Society for California  
Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American  
Archaeology (SAA)

### QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of  
Interior Standards

CA State BLM Permitted

Monica has successfully completed dozens of cultural resources projects throughout California and the greater southwest, where she assists clients in navigating cultural resources compliance issues in the context of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Monica has extensive experience with archaeological resources, historic buildings and infrastructure, landscapes, and Tribal resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Monica manages a staff of cultural resources specialists throughout the region who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. She maintains excellent relationships with agency staff and Tribal representatives. Additionally, Monica manages a general compliance monitoring team who support clients and agencies in ensuring the daily in-field compliance of overall project mitigation measures.

### Relevant Experience

**County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Rancho Los Amigos South Campus EIR, Downey. CA. *Project Manager.*** The County of Los Angeles (County) proposes redevelopment of a portion of the Rancho Los Amigos (RLA) South Campus which is located in the City of Downey. The 74-acre RLA South Campus was the home of the “Los Angeles County Poor Farm” that was established in 1880s to provide room and board to indigent citizens in exchange for agricultural labor, then served as an infirmary and later evolved into a hospital facility in 1932. The RLA South Campus functioned as a major hospital complex from 1956 to the 1990s, when it was abandoned. The RLA South Campus is currently unoccupied and has been designated as the RLA Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. The County is proposing redevelopment of a 21-acre portion of the RLA South Campus with County uses, including a Sheriff’s Station Crime Laboratory, Internal Services Department Headquarters, and Probation Department Headquarters. The project will include supporting parking and installation of utilities and other features on a site that has been abandoned for nearly 30 years. Building demolition and/or repurposing or relocation of existing buildings will be required. ESA is leading the CEQA process on behalf of the County, including preparation of all technical studies in support of a full-scope EIR for the RLA South Campus Project. This includes a Historic District Evaluation, archaeological surveys, traffic, water supply, arborist services, and all other CEQA-required topics. ESA is also serving in an Executive Consultant role to the County, to advise on other potential future projects at the RLA Campus.

**County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Arroyo Seco Bike Path Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Director.*** Working for the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works in connection with a project to make improvements to the Arroyo Seco Channel, Monica

managed all aspects of Section 106 review in accordance with Caltrans Cultural Resources Environmental guidelines. Monica and her team evaluated the Arroyo Seco Channel, identified character-defining features, informed the design of channel improvements to retain such features, and addressed the channels' potential for eligibility as part of a larger Los Angeles County water management district. She developed the research strategy, directed the field teams, and prepared cultural resources assessment documentation for approval by Caltrans and FHWA, as well as the cultural resources section for a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Project Director.* The project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and construction of an open space public plaza and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. ESA is providing archaeological monitoring and data recovery services and is assisting LADWP with meeting their requirements for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Monica is providing oversight to archaeological monitors and crew conducting resource data recovery and laboratory analysis, and is providing guidance to LADWP on meeting Section 106 requirements.

**Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Florence Nightingale Middle School Historic Architectural Review, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* Monica managed the historical analysis of the LAUSD Florence Nightingale Middle School. The analysis included a cultural resources survey that photo-documented buildings that would be affected by the project. The project includes HVAC replacement to a 1967 Classroom Buildings, kitchen upgrades within the 1937 Domestic Science/Cafeteria Building, and improvements to the 1965 chiller yard. Florence Nightingale Middle School was previously recommended eligible for listing in the California Register.

**Viewpoint School, Tennis Courts and Park, Calabasas, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* ESA is working with the City of Calabasas to prepare an IS/MND to support the development of the proposed Viewpoint School Tennis Courts and Parking Lots project, which includes the development of three sites (Peters, Brown, and Castle Oak) that would become part of the school campus property. Improvements entail installation of six tennis courts (including an accessory building), additional campus parking in three areas, and the renovation of two existing residential structures, one to accommodate offices for school administration and the second to provide a primary residence to the school principal. The project would remove the Peter's property building and appurtenant structures, redevelop the interior of the Castle Oaks property to accommodate the administrative offices, and update the Brown residence to accommodate the principal's primary residence. ESA is preparing three technical studies to support the IS/MND, including air quality, cultural resources, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise. ESA peer reviewed the biological resource reports and traffic study that were prepared to support the document. Monica provided technical and compliance oversight to the cultural resources staff.



# Candace R. Ehringer, RPA

## Cultural Resource Program Manager

### EDUCATION

MA, Anthropology,  
California State  
University, Northridge

BA, Anthropology, East  
Carolina University

### 22 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

### QUALIFICATIONS

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists, No.  
15146

Meets Secretary of the  
Interior's PQS for  
Archaeology and History

Meets Caltrans PQS for  
Co-Principal Investigator

Orange County Certified  
Archaeologist

CA State BLM Permitted

HAZWOPER Certified

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology

Society for Historical  
Archaeology

Register of Professional  
Archaeologists,  
Standards Board Chair

### CONTINUING EDUCATION

AEP AB 52 Tribal  
Perspective Training  
presented by the San  
Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians and Morongo  
Band of Mission Indians,  
2017

Candace is a cultural resources project manager with 22 years of experience in California. She provides technical and compliance oversight for archaeological survey, evaluation, and treatment; built environment studies, including the documentation and evaluation of buildings, structures, and districts; Tribal resources consultations; and paleontological resources survey and sensitivity assessments. Candace also has experience working with agencies and Tribes to identify Traditional Cultural Properties and tribal cultural resources. She is skilled in the evaluation, analysis of effects, and development of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects for archaeological, historic, tribal, and paleontological resources under Section 106 and CEQA.

Candace manages multi-disciplinary cultural resources projects and is adept at building teams of specialists that are uniquely qualified for the project at hand. Her project work includes experience in every county in Southern California, as well as many in the Central Coast, Central Valley, and Northern California regions. She is proficient in the areas of CEQA, NEPA, Section 106, and AB 52 compliance, and routinely provides planning and strategic guidance to clients on complex projects within the larger scope of state and federal regulations.

## Relevant Experience

**California Department of Water Resources, Castaic Dam High Intake Tower Bridge Retrofit Project, Los Angeles County, CA, 2019-2020.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of a cultural resources technical study in support of an IS/MND, and participated in AB 52 consultation with California Native American tribes. The consulting tribe identified tribal cultural resources in the project area. Candace worked with the tribe and DWR cultural staff to address tribal concerns and incorporate mitigation designed to reduce impacts to less than significant.

**Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency, Watsonville Slough System Managed Aquifer Recharge and Recovery Projects, Santa Cruz County, CA, 2019-2020.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace is managing the preparation of a cultural resources study in support of the project EIR, including archival research, Native American outreach, survey, and testing. Several significant prehistoric archaeological sites of concern to local Native American tribes are within the vicinity of project elements. Candace is analyzing impacts to these sites as historical resources and tribal cultural resources, and is developing alternatives and mitigation to avoid or reduce impacts pursuant to CEQA.

**Los Cerritos Wetlands Restoration Program, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA, 2017-2020.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of a cultural resources technical study in support of a

Programmatic EIR. The Los Cerritos Wetlands has been identified as a tribal cultural landscape of significance to local California Native American tribes. Candace assisted the lead agency with AB 52 consultation, analyzed potential impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and developed mitigation to minimize impacts. The program would restore wetland, transition, and upland habitats throughout the approximately 503-acre Los Cerritos Wetlands Complex.

**California Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC), Topock Compressor Station Remediation CEQA Services, Mohave County, AZ and San Bernardino County, CA, 2012-2019.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of cultural resources EIR sections analyzing impacts to historical, archaeological and tribal resources. She also assisted with Native American consultation, including participating in field visits and meetings with tribal representatives. The project is located within the Topock Traditional Cultural Property, and the project was highly scrutinized by regional Native American tribes since they attach cultural and religious significance to the area. ESA prepared several CEQA documents in support of the project, tiering off the Program EIR. The project would remediate groundwater and soil contamination caused by hexavalent chromium and other chemicals.

**California State Coastal Conservancy, Ballona Wetlands Restoration Project, Los Angeles, CA, 2012-2019.** *Archaeologist.* Candace provided support for the cultural resources component of the project, which involved field survey and excavation, archival research, geoarchaeological assessment, SHPO and USACE consultation, and reporting. The area is considered exceptionally sensitive to local Native American groups, requiring extensive consultation and coordination between local tribes, the California Department of Parks and Recreation, and USACE. The Ballona Wetlands once occupied a 2,000-acre expanse of critical coastal habitat and included some of the most diverse wetland habitat types in the Los Angeles Basin. The Ballona Wetlands Restoration EIR/EIS evaluated four alternatives that included the following key elements: ecosystem restoration, flood and stormwater management, public access improvements, infrastructure and utility modifications, a full-scale implementation and restoration program, a state-of-the-art monitoring and adaptive management program, and ongoing operations and maintenance activities.

**Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency, Basin Management Plan College Lake Integrated Resources Management Plan EIR, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, CA, 2017-2019.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of cultural resources studies in support of the project, which included archival research, Native American outreach, survey, and monitoring of geotechnical work. She led the field survey and authored the technical report in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA. The project is in an area of known cultural resources sensitivity, and is an area of concern to several Native American tribes. Candace analyzed impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources. The project would consist of a new weir structure and intake pump station, a water treatment plant, and a 5.5-mile-long pipeline to convey treated water to agricultural uses in the Pajaro Valley.

**California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA, 2018-2019. *Principal Investigator.*** Candace served as Principal Investigator for a Phase I cultural resources study conducted in compliance with CEQA. Tasks included archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, reporting, and preparation of the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

**California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA, 2018-2019. *Principal Investigator.*** Candace served as Principal Investigator for a Phase I cultural resources study conducted in compliance with CEQA. Tasks included archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, reporting, and preparation of the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

**California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Emergency Release Facility, Riverside County, CA., 2016-2019 *Cultural Resources Project Manager.*** Candace managed the preparation of a Phase I cultural resources study and cultural resources EIR section. Tasks included archival research, assistance with Native American outreach, survey, and reporting in compliance with CEQA. The project would modify the existing emergency outlet facility for the Perris Dam and construct a water conveyance facility to connect with the Perris Valley Channel in the event of a need for an emergency drawdown.

**California Department of Water Resources, Los Robles Seismic Bridge Retrofit, Los Angeles County, CA, 2018. *Project Manager.*** DWR requested that ESA prepare an expedited archaeological resources study for a seismic retrofit of the existing Los Robles Road Bridge at Quail Lake. Candace managed the preparation of the study, which included a records search, historic map and aerial photograph review, geoarchaeological review and sensitivity analysis, pedestrian survey, and technical report. ESA completed the study and delivered the report to DWR within 20 days of the request.

**City of Temecula, Cypress Ridge Project EIR, Temecula, CA, 2016-2018. *Cultural Resources Project Manager.*** Candace authored the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR, and assisted with AB 52 consultation. Consultation resulted in the identification of a tribal cultural resource and development of mitigation to reduce impacts to less than significant. The project includes the development 245 detached/attached, cluster, and duplex/triplex units totaling approximately 439,341 square feet, conversion of an existing concrete drainage ditch to an infiltration basin, improvements to Pala Park, and off-site landscape improvements along Pechanga Parkway, and requires a General Plan Amendment, Tentative Tract Map, and zoning change.

**Palmdale Water District (PWD) Water System Master Plan EIR, Los Angeles County, CA 2016-2018.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the cultural resources studies, including the Phase I and Extended Phase I identification efforts. These efforts included archival research, an archaeological sensitivity assessment, field surveys, presence/absence testing, and reporting. Candace assisted PWD with AB 52 consultation with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and coordinating with the San Manuel's CEQA lead. Candace authored the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources chapters of the EIR. The project would evaluate the existing water system deficiencies, future facility requirements, and would serve as a guideline for the planning of the build-out of the PWD's potable water system in the near-term (by 2020) or in the long-term (by 2021 to 2040). The project would involve construction of water system improvements throughout PWD's 47 square mile service area in the City of Palmdale, and outside of PWD boundaries in either the City of Palmdale or unincorporated Los Angeles County, in order to meet potable water system needs.

**City of Morro Bay Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) CEQA Plus EIR, Morro Bay, CA, 2015-2018.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace provided peer review of cultural resources studies and authored the cultural resources and tribal cultural resources sections of the EIR, analyzing impacts to the numerous prehistoric sites in the project vicinity. The City of Morro Bay is proposing to build a WRF at a new inland location. The proposed WRF would provide wastewater treatment services for the City of Morro Bay and provide opportunities for beneficial reuse of advanced treated recycled water, including agricultural irrigation and groundwater replenishment. The proposed project includes all necessary pipeline collection and conveyance infrastructure needed to support the treatment facility. The existing Morro Bay-Cayucos Wastewater Treatment Plant would be decommissioned and replaced by the proposed WRF.

**California Department of Water Resources, Pyramid Lake Maintenance, Los Angeles County, CA., 2016-2017.** *Principal Investigator.* Candace managed the preparation of a cultural resources study, which included archival research, Native American outreach, field survey, geoarchaeological review, a sensitivity analysis, reporting, and coordination with Angeles National Forest staff. The projects consisted of installing a warning siren at Frenchman's Flat Campground, repairing an existing bathroom at Emigrant Landing swim beach, and revegetating the Los Alamos Campground Loop 4 within the Pyramid Lake area of the Angeles National Forest, requiring compliance with Section 106.

**California Department of Water Resources, Castaic Lake Drawdown, Los Angeles County, CA, 2014-2016.** *Principal Investigator.* Candace served as Principal Investigator for the project. She developed research questions and survey strategies, participated in the survey, oversaw documentation and evaluation of identified resources, and provided senior review of the report. The project was conducted to comply with mitigation after a drawdown of the water level at Castaic Lake during an extended period of drought in California. Portions of the project were located on lands administered by the Angeles National Forest, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and California State Parks, requiring permitting and compliance with both State and Federal laws.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Owens Lake Master Project – Cultural Resources Services, Inyo County, CA, 2014-2015.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of cultural resources sensitivity maps, which documented archaeological, historical, Native American, and paleontological resources on the Owens Lake bed. Candace also assisted with the development of Cultural Resources Protection Criteria designed to protect sensitive cultural resources during implementation of the Master Project. LADWP is currently working to identify an environmentally sustainable approach to dust control at Owens Lake. LADWP is seeking to avoid impacts to cultural resources by considering their locations during the project development and planning stage.

**City of Temecula, Altair Specific Plan EIR, Archaeological Services, Riverside County, CA, 2014-2015.** *Principal Investigator.* Candace served as the Principal Investigator for an Archaeological Investigation Report. The study included geoarchaeological review, preparation of a research design, subsurface exploration of impact areas with higher sensitivity for archaeological resources, and preparation of a technical report. She co-authored the cultural resources section of the EIR, which analyzed impacts to the National Register-listed Luiseño Ancestral Origin Landscape Traditional Cultural Property. The project would construct a pedestrian-oriented residential community with up to 1,750 mixed density residential units within walking or cycling distance of Old Town Temecula.

**California Department of Water Resources, Pearblossom Solar, Los Angeles County, CA, 2013-2015.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed the preparation of a Phase I cultural resources study for the project. The project includes installation of approximate 70-acres of photovoltaic solar panels. The study resulted in the identification of three historic-period archaeological sites and one historic resource (Pearblossom Pumping Plant complex). The archaeological resources were recommended ineligible for the National Register and California Register. The plant complex is considered a contributing element of the California Aqueduct, a National Register-eligible resource. The study concluded that the project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the California Aqueduct and no further work was recommended.

**California Department of Water Resources, Cantua Creek Stream Group Improvements, Fresno County, CA, 2013-2014.** *Project Manager.* Candace managed archaeological, historic, and paleontological resources studies in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA. She led a field survey of an approximate 1,867-acre area and served as the primary report author. The project includes a series of improvements to the San Luis Canal of the California Aqueduct, including raising existing/constructing canal embankments, pump pads, and roadbeds, a new concrete weir, sediment removal, and relocation of existing utilities. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the California Department of Water Resources were the lead agencies.

**California Department of Water Resources, Perris Dam Mitigation Area, Riverside County, CA, 2012-2013.** *Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Candace managed a Phase I cultural resources study for a proposed biological mitigation area. Tasks included archival research, survey, and reporting. The study

concluded that the area is sensitive for archaeological resources and additional work was recommended. The project includes a creation/restoration program within the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority mitigation area with the purpose of creating/restoring riparian habitat that is biologically equivalent or superior to that which is being impacted as a result of the Perris Dam Remediation Program being carried out at Lake Perris.

**California Department of Water Resources, Serrano Beach Project, Los Angeles County, CA, 2012.** *Project Manager.* Candace managed a Phase I cultural resources study, including archival research, survey, and report. DWR proposes to repair culverts along the Serrano Beach access road near the Pyramid Lake Vista Del Lago Visitors Center, replacement of a fence surrounding an existing water tank, and installation of a new water pipeline near the Warne Powerplant. The project is located within the Angeles National Forest, requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.





# Fatima Clark

## Archaeologist

### EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology,  
California State  
University, Fullerton

### 12 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California  
Archaeology

### SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Section 106 Webinar,  
2016

Workshop: The Art and  
Science of Flintknapping,  
California Desert Studies  
Center, 2013

Successful CEQA,  
Compliance-Southern  
California Edison,  
Environmental Training,  
2011

Cultural Resources  
Protection under CEQA  
and Other Legislative  
Mandates, UCLA  
Extension, 2010

### CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Orange County Certified  
Archaeologist

Fatima has 12 years of hands-on archaeological experience and is practiced in project management and client and agency coordination. Her field experience is complimented by the course study and participation in numerous archaeological excavations in California, Arizona, and Peru. Fatima has written California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level technical reports, Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections, Initial Study (IS) sections, archaeological peer reviews, archaeological monitoring reports, and reports pursuant to California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requirements. She is also experienced in performing archaeological testing, site recordation, laboratory analysis, pedestrian surveys, records searches through several California Historical Resources Information Systems-Information Centers, and monitoring for a wide variety of projects, including mixed-use, residential, and energy, water, and road infrastructure projects. In addition to her archaeology background, Fatima has been cross-trained in conducting paleontological surveys and monitoring and has co-authored and managed associated reports.

## Relevant Experience

### **Hillcrest Real Estate, LLC., Universal Hilton City, Universal City, CA (2020).**

*Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment and EIR section for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project will include a new 20-story Hotel Expansion Building (with 395 guest rooms and a spa limited to guests and 250 non-guest members) with a new single-level lobby connecting to the Existing Hotel Building. The Project is located near the entrance of Universal Studios.

### **Irvine Ranch Water District, Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project, Orange County, CA (2018-2019).**

*Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, pedestrian survey, and served as one of the lead authors of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report, pursuant to CEQA and Section 106. The survey for the study led to the relocation of two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and the recordation of five additional resources, including one prehistoric isolate, one historic-period archaeological resource, and three historic architectural resources.

### **City of Santa Monica, Miramar Hotel Redevelopment EIR, Santa Monica, CA (2019).**

*Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research and preparing the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project includes adaptive reuse of the historic Palisades Building and replacement of other buildings in order to provide a mixed-use luxury hotel with new food and beverage facilities, open space, spa,

meeting facilities, and retail space, along with residential units on the upper floors of the new buildings.

**California Pacific Homes, Oaks at Monte Nido, Santa Monica Mountains, Unincorporated Los Angeles County, CA (2019-2020).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, the archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey, the preparation of the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment pertaining to CEQA, and assisted with the preparation of Paleontological Resources Assessment. The pedestrian survey yielded the identification of a sandstone boulder that contains a fossil impression of the skull of a small-toothed cetacean “dolphin” and the identification of fossilized shells of pelecypods (e.g., bivalves such as clams, mussels, oysters, and cockles) and gastropods (e.g., snails and slugs). The project proposes the development of 15 single-family residences on separate individual recorded parcels within the Monte Nido Community, along the scenic route of Piuma Road.

**Sandstone Properties, Inc., 11469 Jefferson Hotel Project, Culver City, CA (2019).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting the archival research, survey, and subsurface sensitivity assessment for archaeological resources. The project is within an area of archaeological sensitivity, and the study identified those areas with a higher likelihood to contain subsurface resources based on a review of environmental, geologic, and historic data. The project would develop a five-story, 175-room boutique hotel with below-grade parking, and would require demolition of existing commercial structures.

**California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA (2019).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the following tasks: archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, and preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Manhattan Wellfield On-Site Hypochlorite Generation Station, Los Angeles, CA (2019).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA and Section 106. Tasks included delineation of an Area of Potential Effects (APE), archival research, Native American outreach, desktop geoarchaeological review and subsurface sensitivity assessment, survey, reporting. The project would upgrade the existing chlorination station at Manhattan Wellfield to an on-site hypochlorite.

**City of Burbank, Avion Project, Burbank, CA (2018).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Cultural Resources Assessment Report and prepared the Cultural Resources section for the EIR. The project is a mixed-use development consisting of creative offices, creative industrial, retail, and a hotel located within a 61-acre Project area, which was once developed with the Lockheed-Martin B-6 site.

**California Department of Water Resources, Los Robles Road Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, Quail Lake, Los Angeles County (2018).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the archival research, pedestrian survey and was the lead author for the Archaeological Resources Survey Report for the project, which pertains to CEQA. The project consisted of the seismic retrofitting of the existing Los Robles Road Bridge, which crosses the West Branch of the California Aqueduct.

**Los Angeles Unified School District, San Pedro High School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2017-2018).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project is a site-specific school upgrade and modernization project being completed by the Los Angeles Unified School District under the School Upgrade Program. In addition to writing the report, Fatima was also the lead preparer of the Cultural Resources section of the EIR.

**Los Angeles Unified School District, Burroughs Middle School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2018).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project would include: demolition of the Shop Building, Cafeteria/classroom buildings, and approximately 14 classrooms located in portable (relocatable) buildings; and construction of approximately 34 general and specialty classrooms, support spaces, and a new Food Services Building and Lunch Shelter. The proposed project would also include modernization and seismic retrofits to the Administration/auditorium Building, the Classroom Building, and the Gymnasium Building.

**City of Burbank, Town Center Project, Burbank, CA (2018).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the project. The Project is a comprehensive redevelopment of the Burbank Town Center property that would introduce a new mix of uses intended to create an integrated urban community atmosphere promoting live, work and play in Downtown Burbank.

**California Water Service Company, Palos Verdes Peninsula Water Reliability Project, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA (2017).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima assisted in the preparation of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report, conducted records searches and conducted the pedestrian survey for this project pursuant to Section 106. The project proposed to construct new potable water pipelines and a new booster pump station to improve overall system reliability in the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

**Santa Margarita Water District, San Juan Watershed Project, San Juan Capistrano and Dana Point, CA (2017).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Phase I Cultural Resources Studies for the project compliant with CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Besides being the lead author for the report, Fatima conducted the records searches, pedestrian survey, prepared the Cultural Resources section of the EIR, and conducted

coordination with the Orange County Flood Control District in order to acquire an encroachment permit to conduct the pedestrian survey. The project is to be constructed in multiple phases. The first phase (Phase I) would include installation of three rubber dams and control buildings within San Juan Creek. Subsequent phases include additional dams within San Juan Creek and Arroyo Trabuco, recycled water recharge facilities, and additional upgrades to existing groundwater recovery facilities.

**California Department of Transportation, La Costa Chevron, Encinitas, CA (2013-2017).** *Project Manager.* Fatima led the archaeological services for the La Costa Chevron Project in Encinitas, which addressed Chevron-created erosion onto a Caltrans right-of-way. Because of the project site's location within a recognized archaeological site, Caltrans required an Extended Phase I (XPI). ESA conducted an XPI archaeological excavation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits (and their horizontal and vertical extent) where the drainage improvements were expected to occur. Managing the company's role as a subcontractor to a larger engineering firm, Fatima coordinated with the prime consultant, the Native American groups in the area, and Caltrans. She was in charge of conducting archaeological testing, served as the primary author of the XPI, prepared the Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan and the Historic Resources Compliance Report.

**Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2016).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Section 106 report for the project. The proposed project would include the development of 102 single-family dwellings, three parks, the widening of Pico Canyon Road, and associated supporting infrastructure including local roadways, water tanks and a pump station, water quality treatment basins, and an emergency secondary fire access road. The project would also require the grading of natural topography, including slopes in order to remediate existing geologic conditions and to create stable building pads and roadways.

**Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2014).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the historical records searches through the CHRIS, pedestrian survey, the preparation of the CEQA cultural resources assessment report. The proposed project consists of a residential development on approximately 230 acres of land in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California.

**Southern California Edison, Archaeological Services/Contingent Employee (2008-2013), Southern California, CA.** Fatima worked at Southern California Edison (SCE) as a full-time in-house consulting archaeologist in the Deteriorated Poles Program, GO 131-D Program and for the Valley South Subtransmission Project (VSSP). Fatima was in charge of managing work sent to outside consultants for surveys and preparation of archaeological reports and coordinating with consultants and SCE staff. Fatima also conducted over 100 archaeological reviews, including records searches, field surveys, project coordination, report writing for projects subject to the rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and thus also following CEQA-mandated requirements.

# Appendix B

## **SCCIC Report List (Confidential)**



# Appendix C

## **Sacred Lands File Search**





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 29, 2020

Fatima Clark  
ESA

Via Email to: fclark@esassoc.com

## Re: Crooked Creek Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Clark:

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 positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. 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](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
*Luiseño*VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseño*PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
*Chumash*COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
*Pomo*NAHC HEADQUARTERS  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
9/29/2020**

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Kizh Nation***

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***Gabrielino /Tongva Nation***

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

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council***

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe***

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

Gabrielino

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

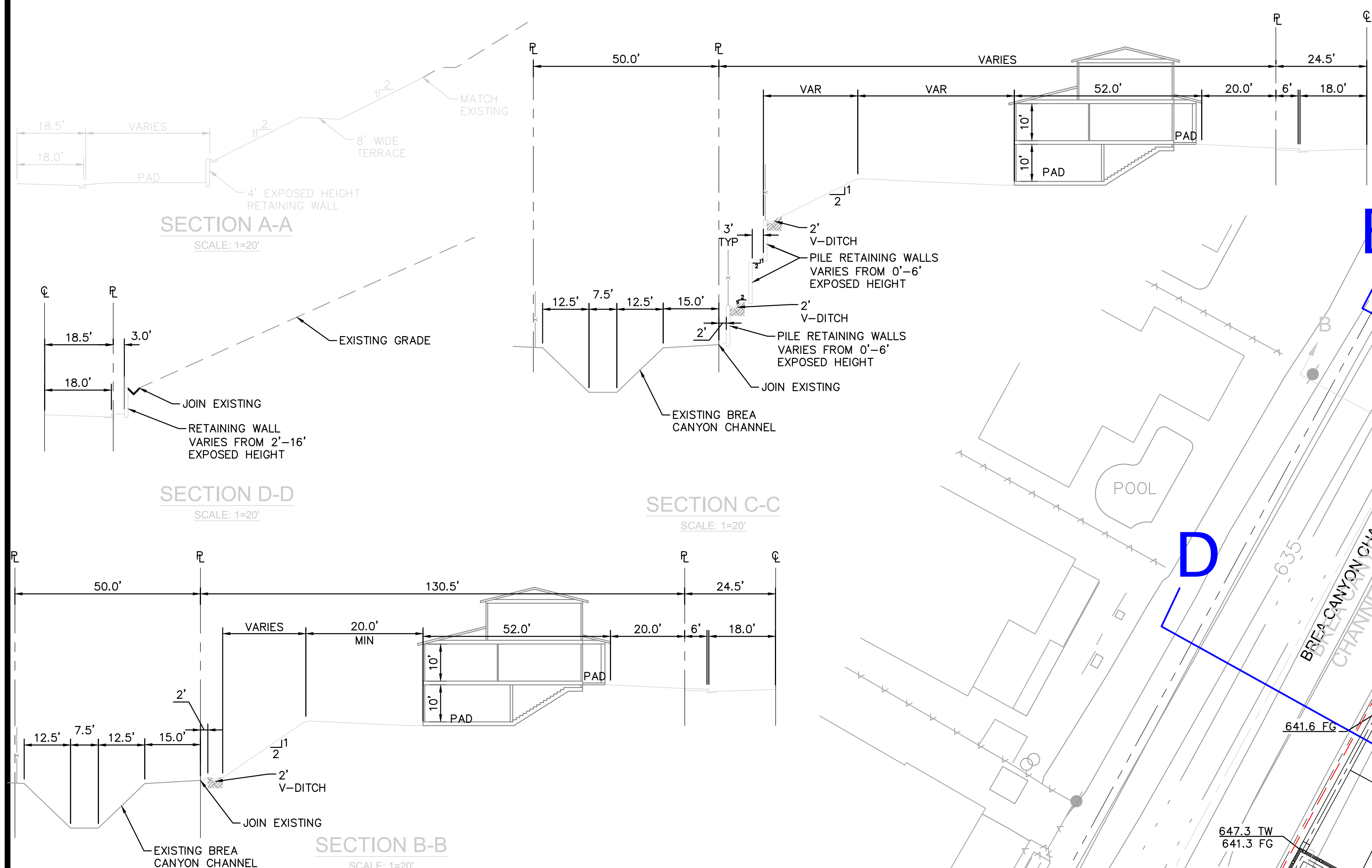
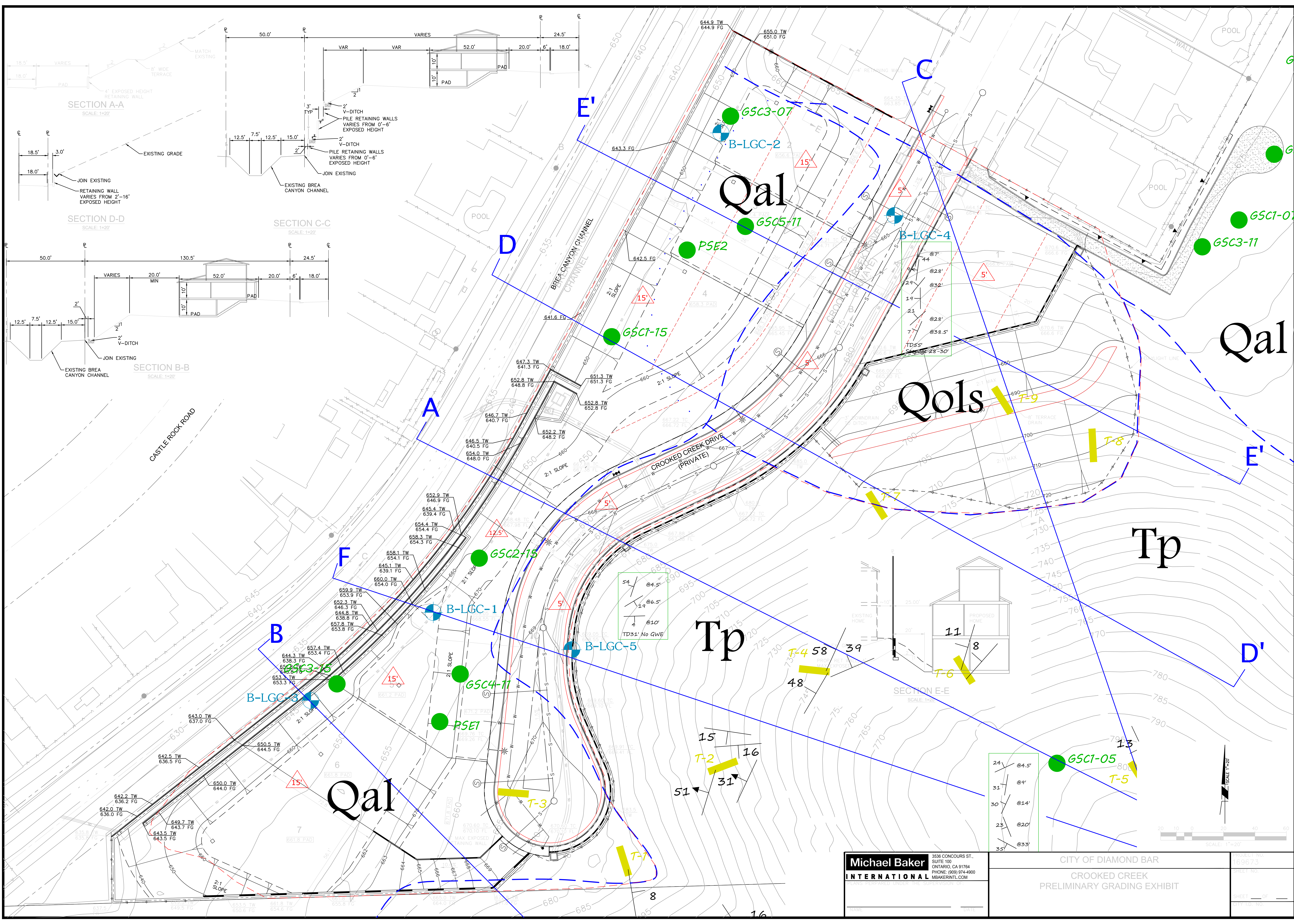
This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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

# Appendix D

## **Map of Geotechnical Investigations**





<b>Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL</b> 3536 CONOURS ST., SUITE 100 ONTARIO, CA 91764 PHONE: (909) 974-4900 MBAKERINTL.COM	CITY OF DIAMOND BAR CROOKED CREEK PRELIMINARY GRADING EXHIBIT		PROJECT NO. 60673
	DATE PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:		SHEET NO.
	NAME	DATE	SHEET OF