

Appendix F
Archaeological Assessment



Appendices

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE WARNER AVENUE FROM MAIN STREET TO GRAND AVENUE WIDENING PROJECT, PROJECT NO. 09-1749, CITY OF SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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May 2009; revised May 2013

Project Number: 1679

Type of Study: Archaeological Assessment

Sites: None

USGS Quadrangle: Tustin 7.5' 1965

Area: 1 linear mile

Key Words: Juaneño, Gabrielino, Orange County, Cultural Resources Survey

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study was to determine the potential effects on archaeological resources of proposed East Warner Avenue from Main Street to Grand Avenue Widening project in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California. This study was requested by the City of Santa Ana to meet their responsibility as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Aerial photographs of the project area from 1946 illustrate that lands adjacent to the project area were still largely agricultural and included row crops. The 1952 aerial photographs show the residential neighborhoods encroaching from the west. However, there is still much agricultural land visible, on either side of Warner Avenue. The aerial photographs from 1972 illustrate many more modifications to the project area, including denser neighborhoods and some of the commercial buildings that exist today.

The record search was performed for the project boundaries plus a one-mile radius for prehistoric resources and a quarter-mile radius for historic resources. No cultural or historical resources are known within the project area. One prehistoric archaeological site, destroyed by development was previously located within the one mile radius of the project limits. No historic resources are recorded. Native American consultation revealed no specific concerns regarding the project.

Archaeologist Amy Glover conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed impact areas on April 6, 2009. Areas of open ground surface were closely inspected. The pedestrian survey did not reveal any archaeological resources.

No archaeological resources are known within the project area. Unanticipated finds during grading require that the project halt work in the vicinity of the find (minimum 50 foot radius) until it can be evaluated by an Orange County Certified Professional Archaeologist.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study was to determine the potential effects on archaeological and resources of proposed construction of the Warner Widening project located on East Warner Avenue between South Main Street and South Grand Avenue in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California (Figure 1). This study was requested by the City of Santa Ana to meet their responsibility as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act.



Figure 1. Project vicinity

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is located on East Warner Avenue between South Main Street and South Grand Avenue in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California (Figure 2 and Figures 3c"cpf "5d). The proposed project is located on the Tustin 7.5 minute quadrangle in the north ½ of Section 30 and the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 29 Township 5 South, Range 9 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian.

The proposed street widening from Main Street to Grand Avenue will consist of the widening of East Warner Avenue from four to six lanes. The proposed project will consist of improvements to traffic flow, lighting, sidewalks, intersections, landscaping, and the addition of bicycle lanes. Grading depths are anticipated to extend to between one and three feet.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management conducted the cultural resource studies. Sherri Gust served as the Principal Investigator for the project, supervised all work, wrote segments of the report and prepared portions of this report. Ms. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has an M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis and over twenty-five years of experience in California.

Amy Glover performed the field survey, the record search and prepared portions of the report. Ms. Glover has a B.S. in Anthropology (Biological) from the University of California at Riverside and four years of experience in Southern California archaeology. Further qualifications of Cogstone staff are provided (Appendix A).

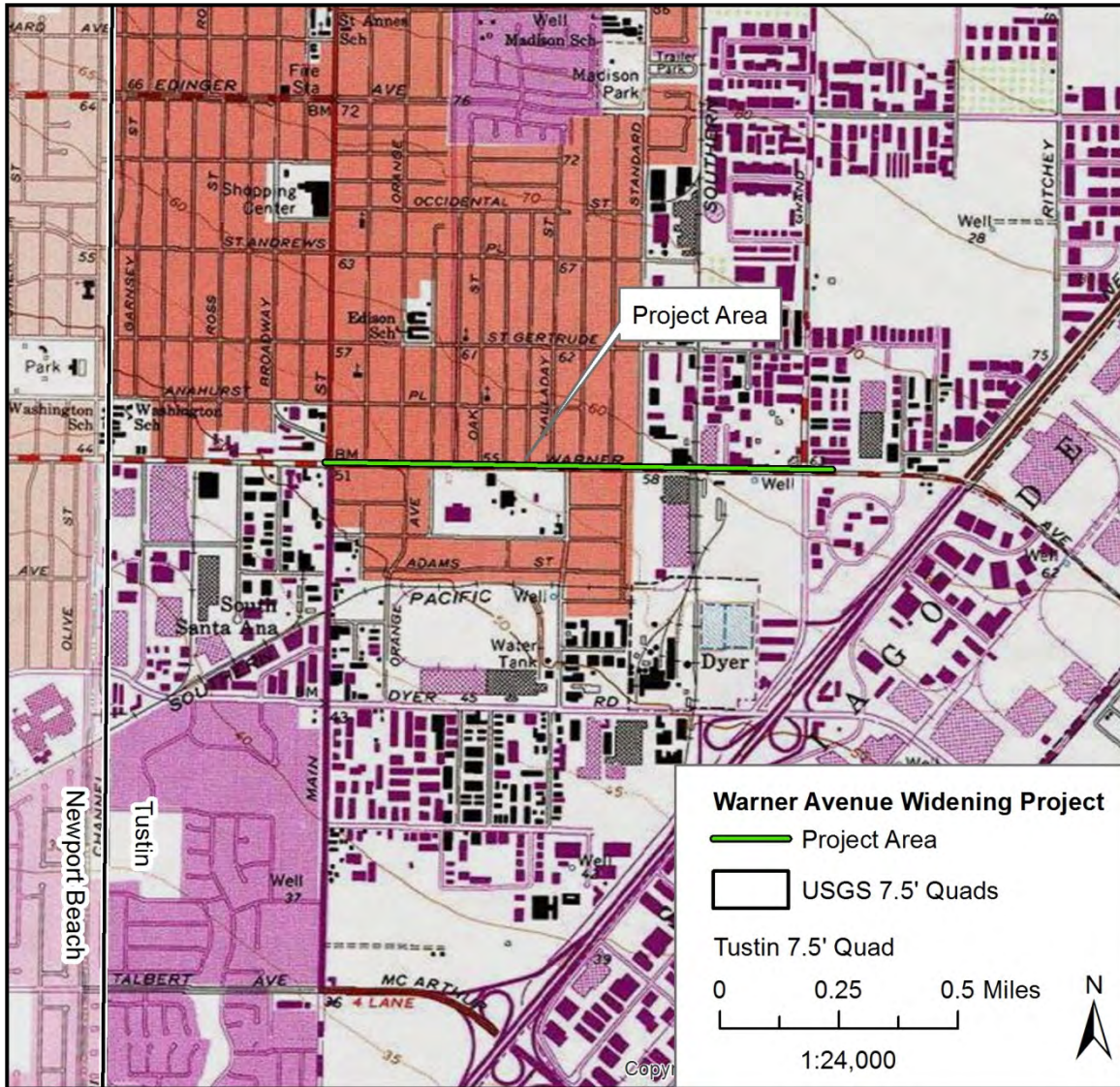


Figure 2. Project area

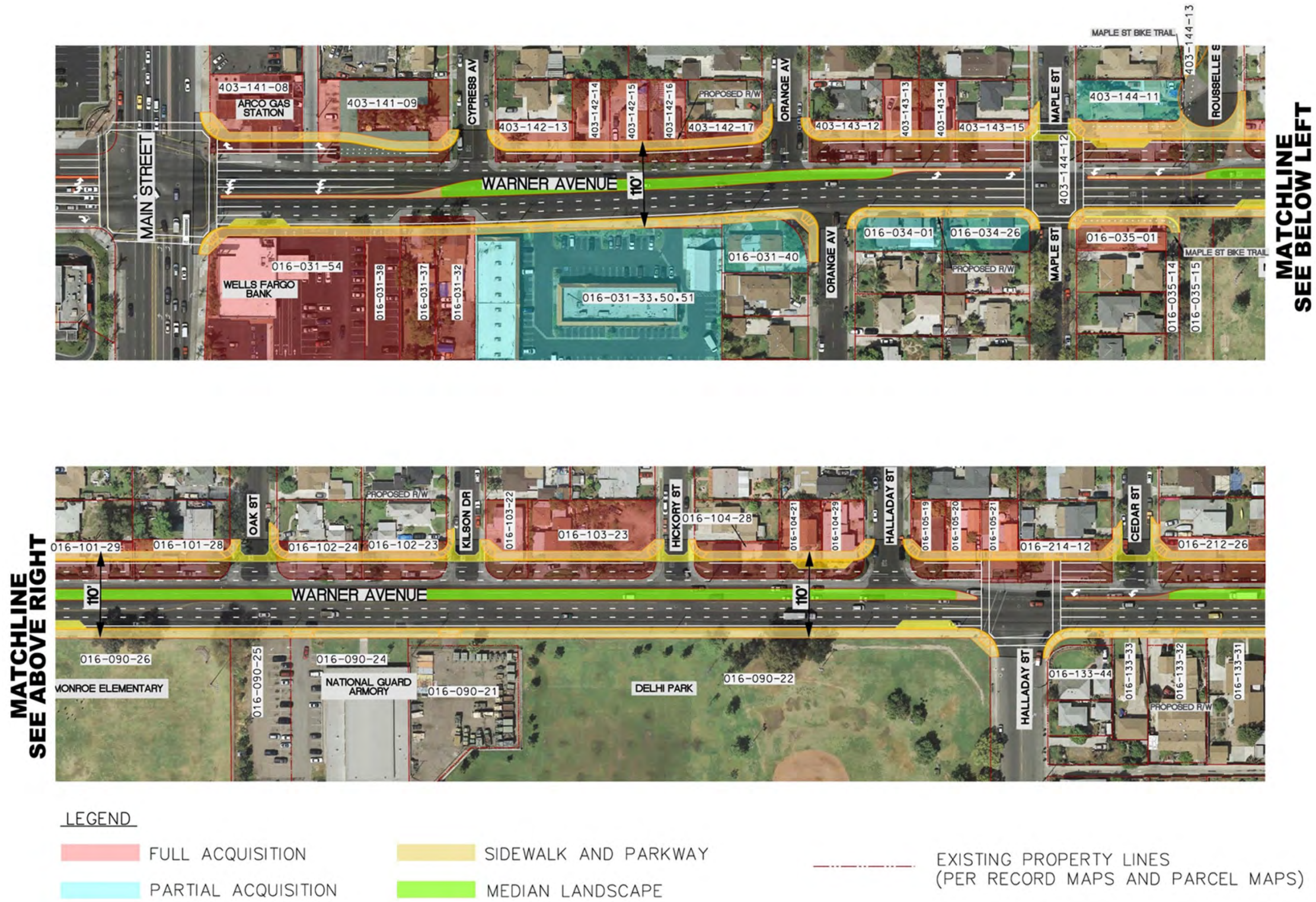


Figure 3a. Project Layout

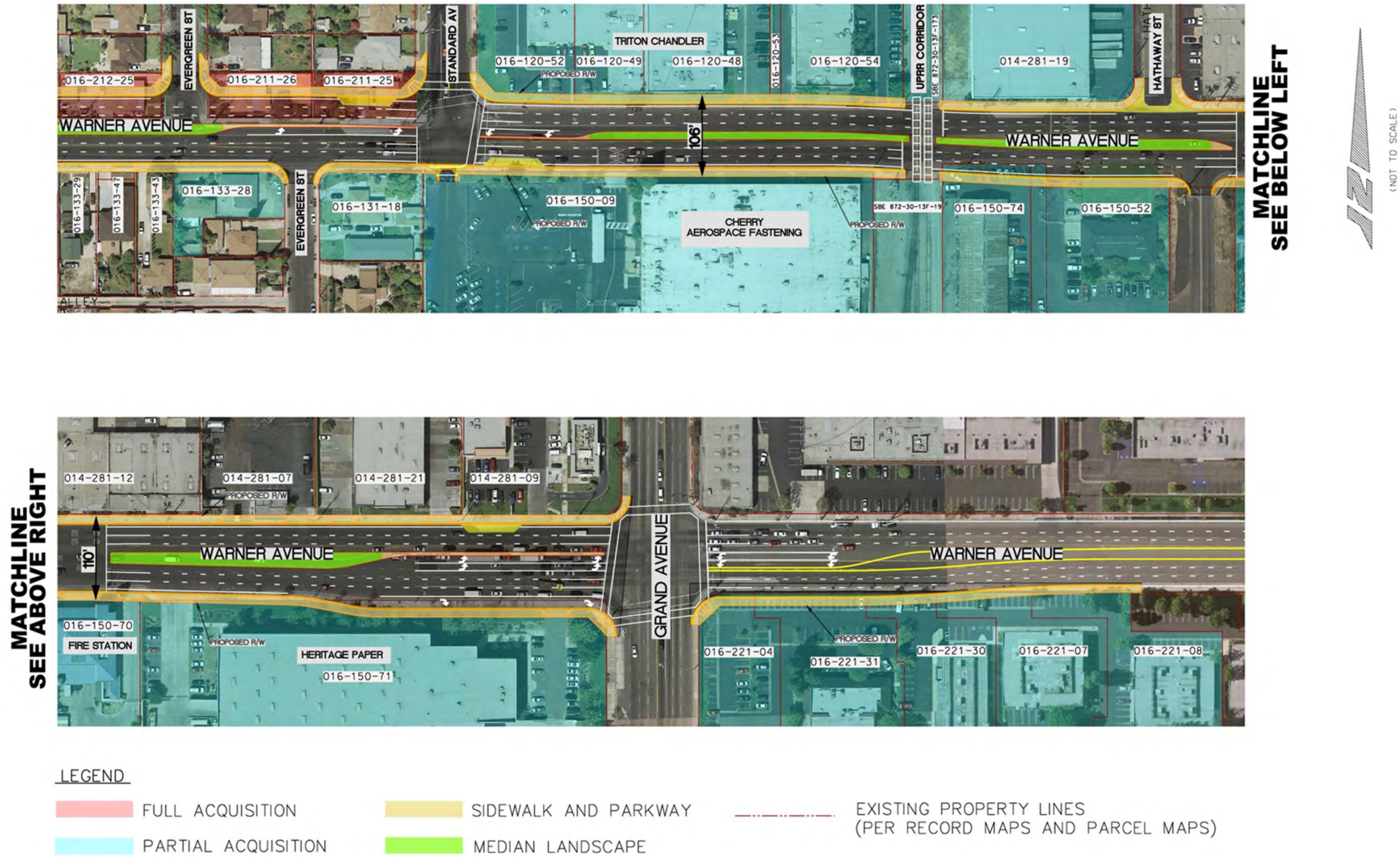


Figure 3b. Project Layout

RECORD SEARCHES

A search for archaeological and historic records was completed at the South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton, Orange County, California by Amy Glover of Cogstone on March 26, 2009. The record search was performed for the project boundaries plus a one-mile radius for prehistoric resources and a quarter-mile radius for historic resources.

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM

There are no known resources within the project boundaries (Figures 3a and 3b). There is one presumably prehistoric site within one mile of the project boundaries. This is Primary Number P-30-000381 (CA-ORA-381).

Site 381 was recorded in 1971 but is only described as consisting of artifacts; there is no further description of what was found. A subsequent survey of the area was performed, with negative results, and cement tanks were soon constructed over the site. Some 27 archaeological studies (Table 1) have been done within the search radius. Of these only one included portions of the current project area; this is reference number 2498. No new resources were discovered by any of these studies.

Table 1. Previous studies within a one-mile radius of the project

Ref (OR-)	Title	Authors	Quad	Date
246	Report of Archaeological Assessment Conducted for the Irvine Industrial Complex-West	Cottrell, Marie G.	Tustin	1978
1099	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for Proposed Irvine Ranch Water District Pipeline Right of Ways	Cooley, Theodore G.	El Toro, Tustin	1979
609	Cultural Resources Report on 5 Proposed Hazardous Waste Storage Sites Located in Northern Orange County	Desautels, Mark	Anaheim, Tustin	1981
789	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Between First Street and Warner Avenue, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rodney E. Raschke	Newport Beach	1985

1993	Attachment D Bissell/Raschke Reports	Bissell, Ronald M.	Newport Beach	1985
864	Cultural Resources and Paleontological Reconnaissance of the MacArthur Place Property, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Bissell, Ronald M.	Tustin	1987
1971	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Widening of Bristol Street from Warner Avenue to Santiago Creek	Anonymous	Anaheim, Newport Beach	1987
3281	Proposed Widening of Bristol Street, From Warner Avenue to Memory Lane, in the City of Santa Ana, Final Environmental Impact Statement	Blodgett, John	Anaheim, Newport Beach	1990
1197	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Ten Miles of the Santa Ana-delhi Channel Complex, Orange County, California	Brown, Joan C.	Newport Beach	1992
1413	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Irvine Ranch Water District Alternate Aqueous Waste Disposal Facility Sites, Orange County, California	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A. and David A. Kice	El Toro, Tustin	1993
1703	Results of an Archaeological Resource Literature Review, Field Survey, and Report for the AT & T Anaheim to Mission Viejo Lightguide System, Santa Ana P.O.P. Diversity	Macko, Michael E.	Newport Beach, Tustin	1994
1815	Historic Property Survey Report: Negative Findings Alton Avenue/State Route 55 Improvements, Cities of Santa Ana and Irvine, Orange County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Tustin	1995
1491	Historic Property Survey Report – Negative Findings Newport/State Route-55 Project, City of Tustin, Orange County, Ca.	McLean, Deborah K.	Tustin	1996
1783	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 099-04 in the City of Santa Ana, California	Bonner, Wayne H.	Tustin	1998
2256	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts	Demcak, Carol R.	Anaheim, La Habra, Los Alamitos, Newport Beach, Orange, Seal Beach, Tustin, Yorba Linda	1999

2455	An Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Edinger Avenue Resurfacing Project, City of Santa Ana, California	Dice, Michael H.	Newport Beach, Tustin	2002
2467	Cultural Resources Assessment AT & T Wireless Services Facility No. D463a Orange County, California	Duke, Curt	Tustin	2002
2483	Cultural Resource Assessment AT & T Wireless Services Facility No. 13316 Orange County, California	Duke, Curt	Tustin	2002
2498	An Archaeological Resource Assessment of the Warner Avenue Resurfacing Project, City of Santa Ana, California	Dice, Michael H.	Tustin	2002
3234	A Cultural Resources Assessment: the Main Street Resurfacing Project, Warner to Columbine, City of Santa Ana, California	Dice, Michael H.	Tustin	2003
3189	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Sc-451-03 (Madison Park) Edinger Avenue at Standard Avenue, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Bonner, Wayne H.	Tustin	2004
3201	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Oc-0029-01 (Recycling Center) 2134 Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Bonner, Wayne H.	Tustin	2005
3609	Historic Property Survey Report for the Flower Street Bike Trail Project City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Shepard, Richard S.	Newport Beach	2005
3250	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate La02874 (sc163 the Broe Companies), 1821 East Dyer Road, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Bonner, Wayne H.	Tustin	2006
3284	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Ana West and East Pump Stations Project	Fulton, Terri and Deborah McLean	Newport Beach, Tustin	2006
3373	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Anaheim, Newport Beach, Tustin,	2006
3724	New Tower Submission: S. Main & Dyer, LA-2821A	Billat, Scott	Tustin	2007

No historic resources were located within a quarter-mile of the project limits. Sources utilized included National Register of Historical Places, California Register of Historic Resources, California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A sacred lands record search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission on March 24, 2009. On March 30, 2013 the Commission replied that there were no known sacred lands within the project boundaries (Appendix B).

Letters and/or emails, both with maps, requesting information on any heritage sites were sent to fourteen Native American contacts affiliated with Juaneño or Gabrielino tribes on March 31, 2009 (Appendix C). No responses were received.

BACKGROUND

REGIONAL SETTING

The project area is part of the California geomorphic province known as the Penninsular Range Province. The following discussion of this province is provided by the California Geologic Survey (Wagner 2002):

“The Penninsular Ranges are a series of ranges separated by northwest trending valleys, subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The trend of the topography is similar to the Coast Ranges, but the geology is more like the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding the older metamorphic rocks. The Penninsular Ranges extend into lower California and are bound by the Colorado Desert, The Los Angeles Basin and the island group (Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and the distinctly terraced San Clemente and San Nicholas islands), together with the surrounding continental shelf (cut by deep submarine fault troughs) are included in this province.”

NATURAL SETTING

The proposed project crosses through an area that currently is used for commercial purposes. These uses have significantly altered the native vegetation.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistoric cultural chronology for the proposed project area is based on chronological information provided by Mason, Koerper and Langenwalter (1997) and Koerper, Mason and Peterson (2003). Three prehistoric periods are defined.

Milling Stone Period. The Milling Stone Period dates back well over 6000 years ago (8,000-3,000 radiocarbon years before present) and is characterized by a generalized plant collecting economy supplemented by hunting and fishing. Regional interaction is limited when compared to later periods. Sites from this period appear to be part of an expansion of settlement to take advantage of new habitats and resources that became available as sea levels stabilized between about six to five thousand years ago. Gorges were used for fishing and mano/metate pairs were used to process plant materials. Most sites were in coastal areas. Around 3500 years ago, experts feel that there was an economic shift to more reliance on hunting. Sites attributed to this period appear to have been occupied by small groups of people. This period persisted over thousands of years without great change.

Intermediate Period. The Intermediate Period dates from roughly 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000. Sites attributed to this time period indicate an increased reliance on coastal resources and with continued reliance on hunting and collecting. In addition, the advent of the bow and arrow, the appearance of increased quantities of bone tools, and increased reliance on the mortar and pestle, typify this time period. The first circular fish hooks appear in the tool kit in this period and use of plant grinding tools increases. Hunting tools consist of the atlatl and dart. Most sites were in coastal areas.

Late Prehistoric Period. The period dates from 1,350 RYBP to 150 RYBP (AD 600 to AD 1769) and is characterized by an increasing political-economic-social complexity. Villages tend to be larger, with a more varied assemblage, and there appears to be an increase in smaller satellite sites, established to support the main village, and reflecting seasonal use of a particular area. There seems to be more intensive exploitation of localized resources, and social contacts and economic influences appear accelerated through trade and social interaction. There is an increase in the number of sites in the area, which some researchers believe is the result of a population increase. Leonard (1971) discusses the Late Period as a time when there are a greater number of more specialized sites in terms of their location and function, and an amplification of all aspects of the cultural system. In this period the atlatl and dart hunting tools are replaced by the bow and arrow. In addition, manos/metates were gradually replaced by pestle/mortars. Use of other traditional tools continued. Settlement was expanded into the hills and canyons inland.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Ethnographic records identify the lands surrounding the project area as being inhabited by the Juaneño, and possibly the Gabrielino, at the time of contact by Europeans (Figure 4; USGENWEB 2004). After European contact many Juaneño at Mission San Juan Capistrano and many Gabrielino were induced to live at Mission San Gabriel. Both groups became known by the names of missions built in their territories. The Juaneño and Gabrielino suffered population decline due to introduced diseases and restrictions on their native reproductive practices by the padres (McCawley 1996). Most mission Indians were trained as vaqueros, sheepshearers, farm laborers and domestic laborers and continued in those professions after the mission were secularized (Talley 1984).

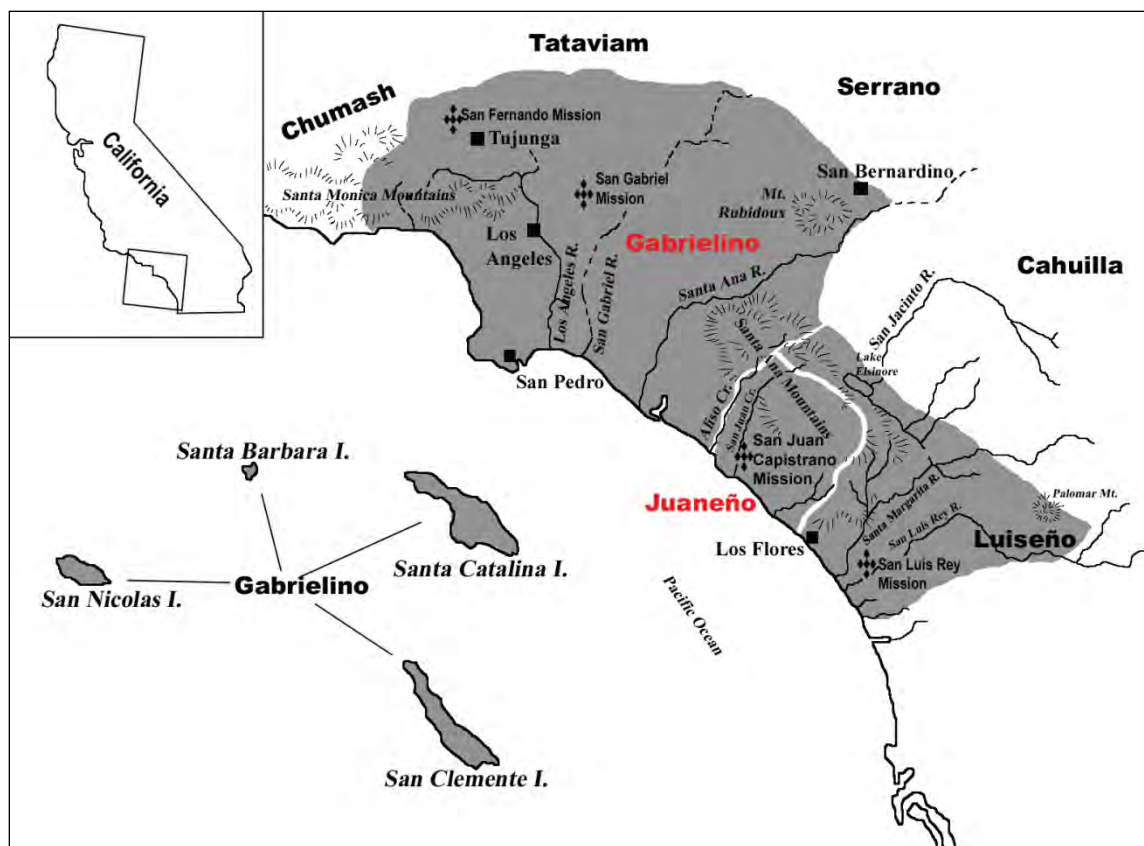


Figure 4. Juaneño and Gabrielino territories

ACJACHEMEN (JUANEÑO) CULTURE

The Juaneño territory was bounded by Aliso Creek, the Santa Ana Mountains, San Onofre Creek and the coastline. Archaeologists and linguists believe the Juaneño were a

subdivision of the Luiseño based on the fact that, at European contact, the Juaneño spoke a dialect of Luiseño (Kroeber 1976).

Like many southern California Indian groups the Juaneño were organized into villages of 50-150 people headed by a hereditary chief and generally located near sources of permanent water. Each village utilized a specific resource territory and included satellite locations used for seasonal food gathering. Families and groups lived seasonally in temporary camps set up to exploit specific resources such as groves of oak trees, abundant game, or source rocks for stone tools (Talley 1984). The Juaneño village at San Juan Capistrano was known as “Putiidhem” (Juaneño Band of Mission Indians 2002).

The modern Juaneño Band of Mission Indians is very politically active and has been since the formation of the California Mission Indian Federation in the early 1900s. A formal tribal government was established in the 1980s and an official petition for federal recognition was filed. The Juaneño Band members are part of the Acjachemen Nation and claim all of the territory from Long Beach to Lake Elsinore plus Catalina and San Clemente Islands, lands generally attributed to the Gabrielino (Juaneño Band of Mission Indians 2002).

TONGVA (GABRIELINO) CULTURE

The Tongva (Gabrielino) have overlapping ethnographic boundaries with the Juaneño to the south and Chumash to the north, but they inhabited the entire Los Angeles basin including most of Orange County. The name “Gabrielino” is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today they call themselves “Tongva”, meaning “people of the earth” (Gabrielino/Tongva of San Gabriel n.d.).

Villages were comprised of 50-100 people. Each community included one or more patrilineal extended families or lineal kinship groups (clans) (Kroeber 1976, Johnson 1962, Bean and Smith 1978, McCawley 1996). Each village was united under the leadership of a chief who inherited the position from his father. The chief was the leader of the religious and secular life of the community and served as chief administrator, fiscal officer, war leader, legal arbitrator and religious leader (Harrington 1942, Bean and Smith 1978). The chief was assisted by a Council of Elders consisting of the heads of the lineages residing in the community. Shamans were also important as doctors, therapists, philosophers and intellectuals (Bean 1974).

Like the Juaneño, the Gabrielino tribe carried out food exploitation strategies that utilized local resources ranging from plants to animals; coastal resources were also exploited. Rabbit and deer were hunted and acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, fruits and many other plants were collected. Artifacts associated with their occupations include a wide array of chipped stone tools including knives and projectile points, wooden tools like digging sticks and bows, and ground stone tools like bedrock and portable mortars, metates and pestles. Local vegetation was used to construct shelters as well as for medicinal purposes. Cooked foods were prepared on hearths (Kroeber 1976, Bean and Smith 1978, McCawley 1996).

Acorns were one of the most important food resources utilized by the Gabrielino and other Native American groups across California. The acorns were ground into a fine powder in order to make an acorn mush or gruel. A dietary staple, acorns provided a large number of calories and nutrients. The ability to store and create stockpiles in case of lean times also contributed to the importance of acorns as a vital natural resource. Much of the material evidence available to archaeologists concerning the Gabrielino is a result of tools and technologies related to their subsistence activities.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The lands of the project area were settled in 1801 by Juan Pablo Grijalva, a member of the Anza expedition. He petitioned for and received title to the vast Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. He died only five years later. His son-in-laws, Antonio Yorba and Pedro Regalado Peralta, re-petitioned and were each granted sections of the original rancho in 1810. Yorba's Santa Ana Viejo included the project area. In 1846, 650 acres were sold to Jacob Ross. He in turn sold 74 acres to William Spurgeon in 1869. [Goddard and Goddard 1988]

Spurgeon laid out the town of Santa Ana with boundaries at Broadway on the west, Seventh Street on the north, First Street on the south and Spurgeon Street on the east. Spurgeon built the first road, the first general store, the first post office and the first wells and water supply system for the town. [Goddard and Goddard 1988]

By 1888 rails reached Santa Ana (Figure 5). Some 41 trains a day passed through Santa Ana in addition to ten horse cars. In 1906 the Red Car system ran along Fourth Street from Los Angeles. In 1953, the Santa Ana freeway opened between Broadway and First Street. [Goddard and Goddard 1988]

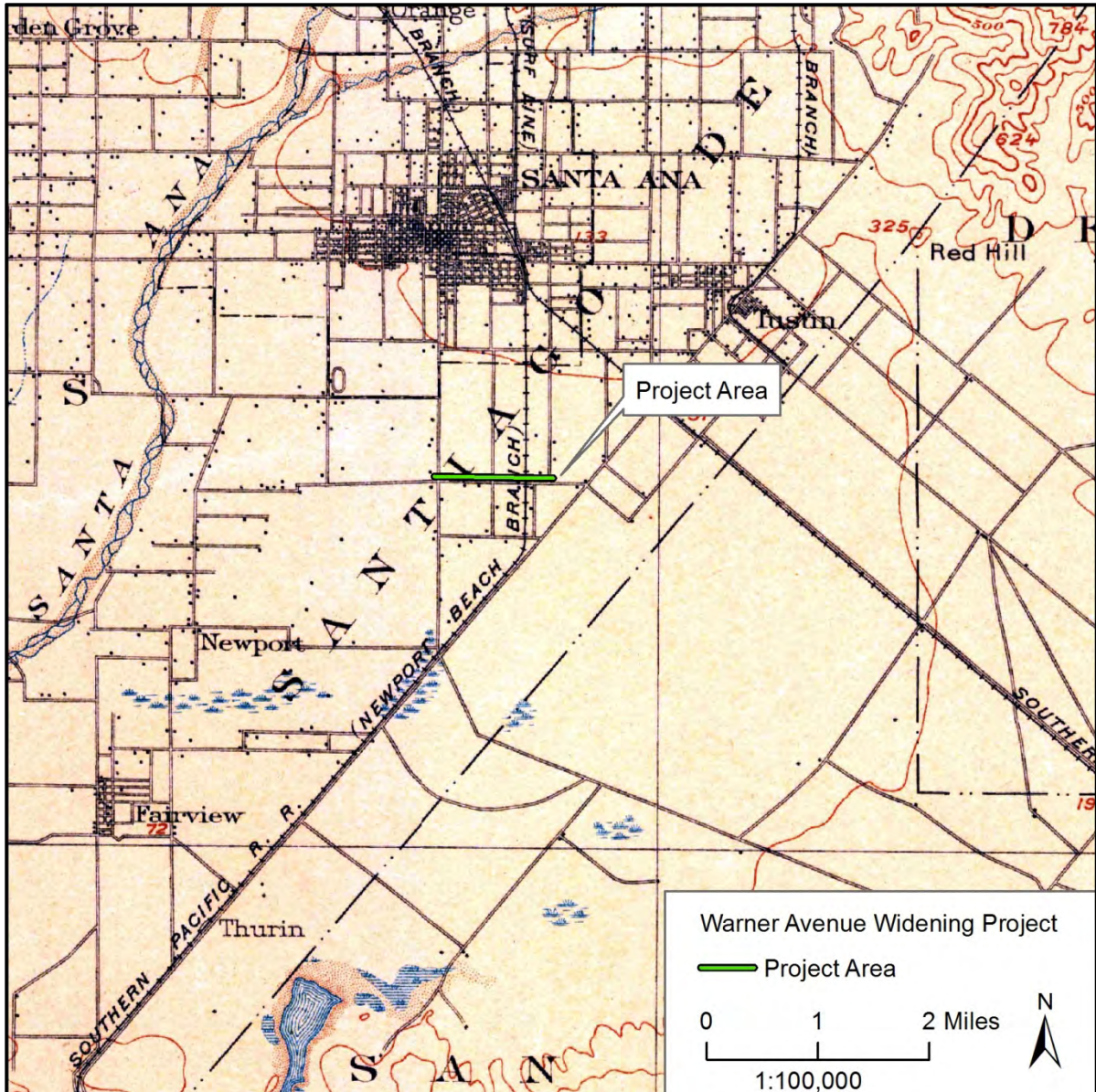


Figure 5. 1902 topographic map of Santa Ana

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

Aerial photographs from 1946 illustrate that lands adjacent to the project area were still largely agricultural and included row crops (Figure 6). Some residential neighborhoods exist towards Main Street (Figure 6). The National Guard Armory has not yet been constructed. Also, Grand Avenue does not yet extend south past Warner Avenue (Figure 6).



Figure 6. 1946 historic aerial

The 1952 aerial photographs show the residential neighborhoods encroaching from the west (Figure 7). However, there is still much agricultural land visible, on either side of Warner Avenue. The National Guard Armory has not been built and Grand Avenue does not yet extend south past Warner Avenue.



Figure 7. 1952 historic aerial

The aerial photographs from 1972 illustrate many more modifications to the project area. Denser residential neighborhoods can be seen toward Main Street as well as the strip mall that today includes Oli's Bakery and El Taco Vaquero (Figure 8). The National Guard Armory is visible, and encompasses more of the land that today is Delhi Park. Some of the industrial buildings that exist today have been constructed by this time. The buildings that today house Cherry Aerospace, Sakioka Farms, Montroy Supply Company, Beard Printing and Vulcan Supply are present. All agricultural land on the north side of Warner Avenue has been replaced by commercial and industrial structures, and Grand Avenue continues south across Warner, through the remaining agricultural fields.



Figure 8. 1972 historic aerial

FIELD METHODS

The reconnaissance stage is important to verify the exact location of each cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of sensitivity. When items were observed, a preliminary identification/inventory was documented in the field notes, with the location recorded through means of Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and then photographed.

Amy Glover of Cogstone conducted the pedestrian survey of the project area on April 6, 2009. The survey map highlights the areas walked which were sidewalks and terrain with vegetation (grass) (Figure 9). Visible ground surface was closely inspected.

All built environment resources within the project boundaries are described and evaluated in the Historical Resource Survey Report for this project (Becker 2013).

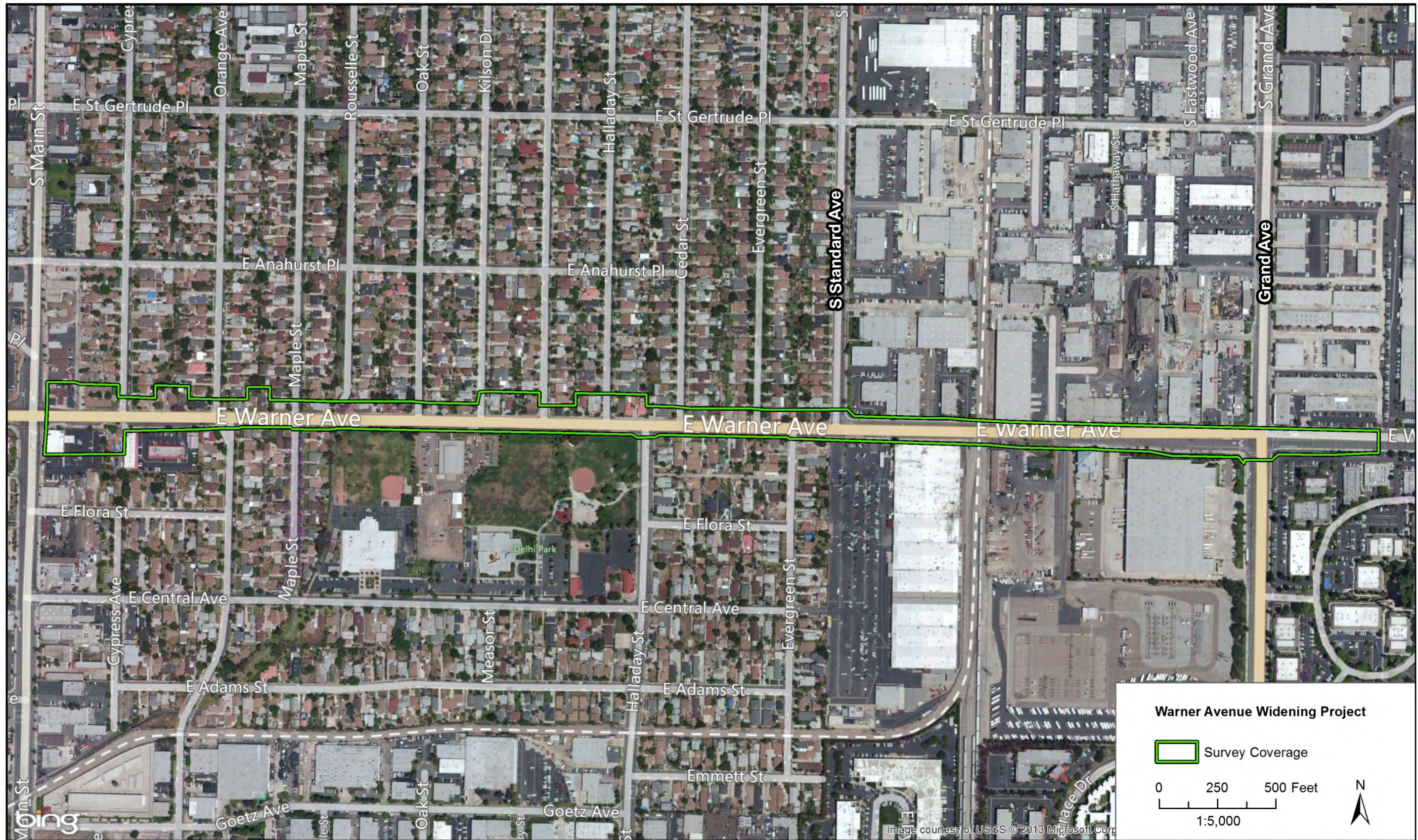


Figure 9. Survey coverage map

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The pedestrian survey did not reveal any archaeological resources. Most of the direct project area is covered with hardscaping. The area has been subjected to serious modification associated with the construction of buildings over the years.

Because of the low potential for cultural resources, it is recommended that the construction crew have cultural sensitivity training and that a qualified archaeologist remain on call. Unanticipated finds during grading require that the project halts work in the vicinity of the find (minimum 50 foot radius) until it can be evaluated by an Orange County Certified Professional Archaeologist.

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APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS

SHERRI GUST
Project Manager & Principal Investigator

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Gust has more than 30 years of experience in California, acknowledged credentials for meeting national standards, and is a certified/qualified principal archaeologist and paleontologist in all California cities and counties that maintain lists. Gust is an Associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in the Vertebrate Paleontology and Rancho La Brea Sections. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Society for Archaeological Sciences, Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology and others. She has special expertise in the identification and analysis of human, animal and fossil bone. Gust is a Riverside County Certified Archaeologist (No.116) and is also a Riverside County Certified Paleontologist.

SELECTED PROJECTS

WECC Path 42 Transmission Line Upgrades, Palm Springs area. Supervised cultural and paleontological resources Phase I studies for 14.5 mile segment on BLM and private lands on behalf of SCE. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist and Paleontologist. 2011-2012

San Juan Capistrano Town Center Master Plan Update, San Juan Capistrano. Supervised archaeological and paleontological record searches, research, and survey plus Native American consultation for 31 acre town center. Also evaluation of resources including updated site records and impact assessment. Principal Archaeologist and Paleontologist and Project Manager. 2011

1980

1981 City of Chino Hills General Plan Update. Cultural and paleontological resources programmatic technical study with recommendations for entire City. Principal Archaeologist and Paleontologist. 2011

1982 Mojave Water Agency Ground Water Replenishment Project. Cultural and Paleontological Resources Management Plan was prepared, including an updated assessment, and submitted to SHPO. Cultural resources sensitivity training provided to all construction personnel and both archaeological and paleontological monitoring performed. Principal Archaeologist and Paleontologist and Project Manager. 2010-2012

1983

1984 Falcon Ridge Substation and Transmission Lines. Archaeological survey, assessment and recording of historical archaeological features on 287 acres in Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, A. Principal Archaeologist and Paleontologist and Project Manager. 2010

1985

El Casco Transmission Project. Conducted preconstruction mitigation measures and prepared Paleontological Resources Treatment Plan for new SCE transmission project in Riverside County. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2009

1986 Chuckwalla Valley Raceway. Paleontological assessment, Paleontological Mitigation Plan and Paleontological Monitoring Compliance Report for 1100 acres in Riverside County, CA. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2009-2010

1987

San Bernardino County Road Improvement Projects. (Caltrans District 8 On-Call Contract). Paleontology subconsultant to Applied Earthworks. Prepared portions of Paleontological Identification Reports, Paleontological Evaluation Reports and Paleontological Mitigation Plan for projects including I10, SR58, SR138, SR247. Supervised paleontological monitoring for SR138, recovered significant fossils and prepared Paleontological Mitigation Report. Field and Lab Director. 2005-present

AMY GLOVER
Archaeologist/ Cross-Trained Paleontologist
& Laboratory Supervisor

EDUCATION

- 2004 B.S., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Riverside
- 2004 Archaeological Collections Management Internship, San Diego Archaeological Center

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Glover has more than four years of archaeological experience in California. She is Cogstone's laboratory supervisor and in addition performs most record searches, archival research, prepares Phase I reports, contributes to other reports and performs field work. Glover has over 48 hours of paleontology cross-training.

SELECTED PROJECTS AND REPORTS

- Adolpho Street Widening**, Camarillo, CA. (Caltrans D7). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological survey of the roughly 2-acre, Native American Sacred Lands Search, archaeological record search, and co-authored Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) to Caltrans standards. 2010
- Pacific Coast Highway Underground Utilities Project**, Sunset Beach, CA. (Caltrans District 12). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological record search, Native American Sacred Lands Search, and archaeological survey of roughly 11-mile project area. 2010
- Pacific Rock Quarry Project**, Ventura County, CA. Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Assessed potential effects of quarry activities on archaeological resources. Performed archaeological record searches, Native American Sacred Lands Search, survey of the 133-acre project area and co-authored assessment report. 2010
- State Route 178 Widening**, Kern County, CA. (Caltrans D6). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological record searches, Native American Sacred Lands Search, four-day intensive archaeological and paleontological survey of the 8-mile project area. Relocated previously recorded lithic scatter and determined the site to be destroyed by construction activities. 2009
- Santiago Bike Trail**, Santa Ana, CA. (Caltrans D12). Field and Laboratory Supervisor. Performed archaeological record search, survey, and Native American Sacred Lands search. 2008
- Eastside Goldline Light Rail/Subway Project & Historic Los Angeles Cemetery**. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed archaeological/paleontological monitoring, data recovery and field lab supervision, cataloging, identification, and analysis of Euro-American and Chinese artifacts from over 150 human interments. Also co-authored the final report. 1,968 total hours on project. 2005-Present.
- Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project**. Installation of new electrical facilities in Los Angeles & Kern County. Archaeology/paleontology Monitor for Segments 1,2, and 3. Also performed supplemental surveys, site record preparation, and co-authored supplemental survey reports. 470 hours on project. 2008-2009
- Rosedale Development /Monrovia Nursery Project**. Mixed-use development of roughly 500 acres of land previously used as a plant nursery. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed cultural resources monitoring, recovery of artifacts, laboratory processing and preparation for curation. 345 hours on project. 2004-2007

APPENDIX B: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 663-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



March 30, 2009

Sherri Gust
1801 Parkcourt Pl., St. B-102
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Sent by Fax: 714-245-0054
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Proposed Warner Widening project No. 1679; Orange County.

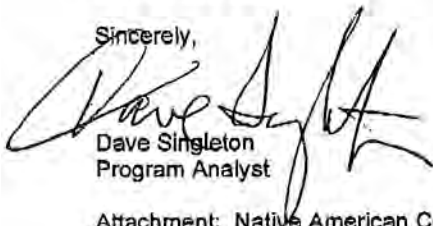
Dear Ms. Gust:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contact
Orange County
March 30, 2009**

<p>W'At Society Cindi Alvitre 3515 E. Seaside Walk, #C Long Beach, CA 90803 calvitre@yahoo.com 714) 504-2468 Cell</p>	<p>Gabrielino</p>	<p>Gabrielino Tongva Nation Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary P.O. Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086 samdunlap@earthlink.net (909) 262-9351 - cell</p>	<p>Gabrielino Tongva</p>
<p>Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation David Belardes, Chairperson 32161 Avenida Los Amigos San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675 DavidBelardes@hotmail.com (949) 493-0959 (949) 493-1601 Fax</p>	<p>Juaneno</p>	<p>Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Anthony Rivera, Chairman 31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675-2674 arivera@juaneno.com 949-488-3484 949-488-3294 Fax</p>	<p>Juaneno</p>
<p>Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin. tattnlaw@gmail.com 310-570-6567</p>	<p>Gabrielino Tongva</p>	<p>Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707 gtongva@verizon.net 562-761-6417 - voice 562-925-7989 - fax</p>	<p>Gabrielino Tongva</p>
<p>Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Anthony Morales, Chairperson PO Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778 (828) 286-1262 -FAX (626) 286-1632 (626) 286-1758 - Home (626) 286-1262 Fax</p>	<p>Gabrielino Tongva</p>	<p>Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA 92799 alfredgcruz@sbcglobal.net 714-998-0721 sifredgcruz@sbcglobal.net</p>	<p>Juaneno</p>

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Warner Widening Project No. 1679; located in central, urban Orange County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contact
Orange County
March 30, 2009

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana, CA 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net
(714) 323-8312

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Anita Espinoza
1740 Concerto Drive Juaneno
Anaheim, CA 92807
(714) 779-8832

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Joe Ocampo, Chairperson
1108 E. 4th Street Juaneno
Santa Ana, CA 92701
joeacampo@netzero.com
(714) 547-9676
(714) 623-0709-cell

United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)
Rebecca Robles
119 Avenida San Fernando Juaneno
San Clemente, CA 92672
(949) 573-3138

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Felicia Sheerman
501 Santa Monica Blvd, # 500 Gabrielino
Santa Monica, CA 90401
(310) 587-2203
(310) 428-7720 - cell
(310) 587-2281
fsheerman1@GabrielinoTribe.

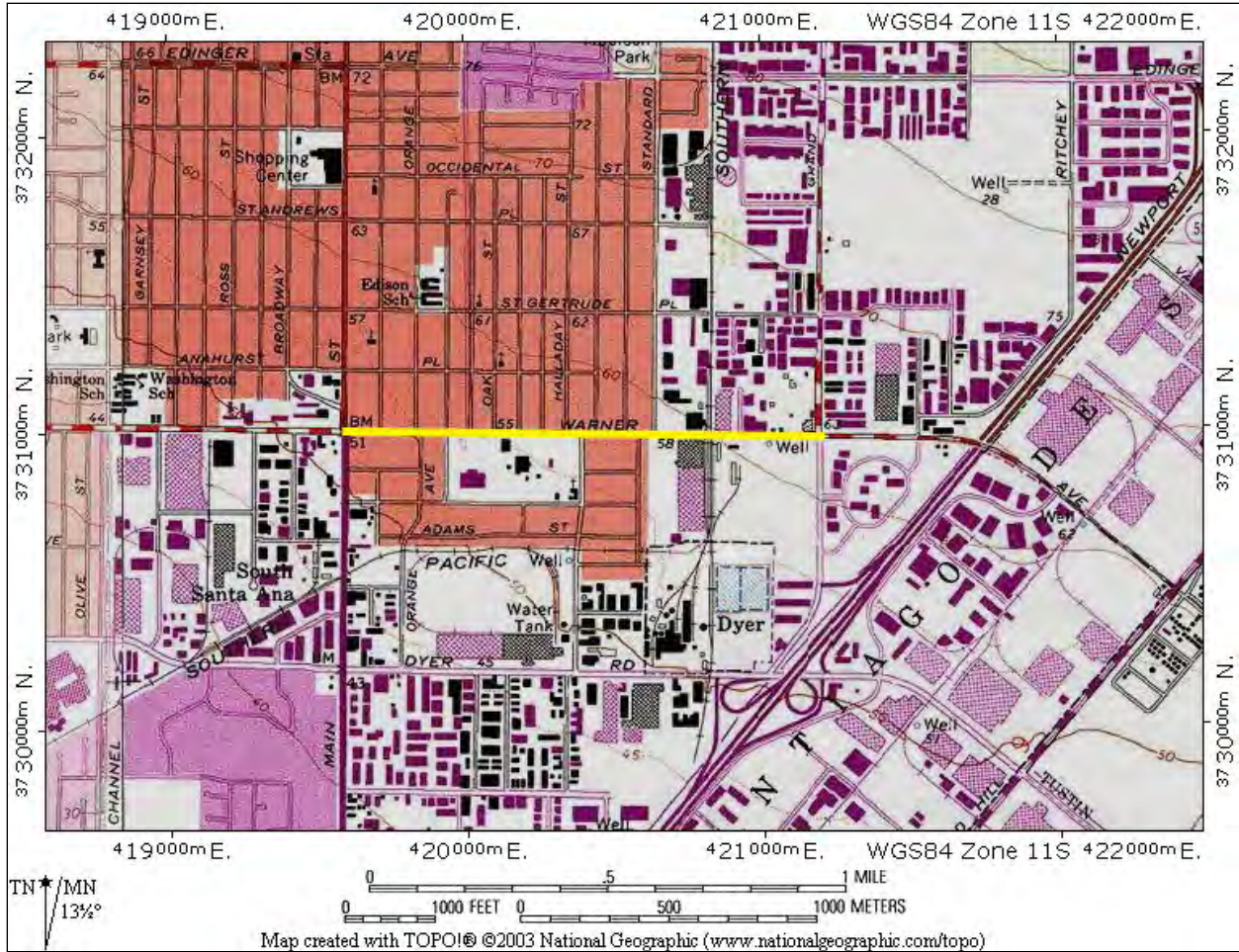
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APPENDIX C: NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

COGSTONE HERITAGE RESOURCES INFO REQUEST	
DATE	March 24 2009
COGSTONE PROJECT NUMBER:	1679
COGSTONE PROJECT NAME:	Warner Widening
USGS 7.5' QUAD:	Tustin
COUNTY:	Orange
TOWNSHIP/SECTION:	SW ¼ of SW ¼, SE ¼ of SW ¼, SW ¼ of SE ¼, and SE ¼ of SE ¼, Sec 19 and NE ¼ of NW ¼ and NE ¼ of NE ¼, Sec 30, Township 5S, Range 9W San Bernardino PM
ACRES:	1 linear mile
TYPE OF SEARCH:	Cultural resources
1:24000 map attached	√
Thank you.	
Please Mail to:	Sherri Gust 1801 Parkcourt Pl., St. B-102 Santa Ana, CA. 92701 (714) 245-0054 fax admin@cogstone.com



Project area is E. Warner Avenue between S. Main Street and S. Grand Avenue.