

Archaeological Survey Report

Golden Avenue Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Project

BRL-5269(025)

City of Placentia, Orange County, California

California Department of Transportation, District 12

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National Archaeological Database (NADB):
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: *Yorba Linda, Calif.*
Acres: 2
Type of Survey: Reconnaissance
Resources Identified: None

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Placentia and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) propose the replacement and rehabilitation of the Golden Avenue Bridge in the City of Placentia, in Orange County, California. The project involves bridge rehabilitation and replacement on Golden Avenue and is known as the Golden Avenue Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Project. The project area of potential effects (APE) includes construction limits and all proposed work areas.

The purpose of this Archaeological Survey Report is to document identification efforts for archaeological resources as required by 36 CFR 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act. This report complies with the Section 106 PA executed January 1, 2004, amended January 2, 2014.

A records search, Native American consultation, and a field survey were conducted. The records search identified three prehistoric resources and 12 historic resources within one mile of the project APE and three archaeological reports for projects located within the project APE. No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey. The majority of the APE was covered by pavement or modern construction.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site[s] cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Placentia (City) and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) propose to replace and widen Golden Avenue Bridge over Carbon Canyon Creek in the City of Placentia, California. The Golden Avenue Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Project (Project) is depicted on the USGS *Yorba Linda, Calif. 7.5-Minute Quadrangle* (see Appendix A).

The field survey was conducted on May 10, 2017 by Sarah Nava, B.A., Archaeologist with Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM). The report was prepared by Curt Duke, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and Ms. Nava. Ms. Nava has 7 years of experience in California archaeology, and Mr. Curt Duke has 23 years of experience in California archaeology and is the Principal Investigator.

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106 PA). The City is the lead agency for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The City in cooperation with Caltrans, is proposing to replace the existing Golden Avenue Bridge over Carbon Canyon Creek Channel in the City of Placentia, Orange County (Appendix A). The project limits would extend approximately 200 feet from each end of the existing bridge, and approximately 200 feet upstream and downstream of the bridge.

The existing bridge was built in 1934, and is an earth-filled reinforced concrete arch bridge supported on concrete spread footings. The existing bridge is approximately 27 feet wide and approximately 34 feet long, and carries two lanes of traffic over the Carbon Canyon Creek Channel. The bridge has been determined to be functionally obsolete, according to a Caltrans Bridge Inspection Report dated September 29, 2011.

The Carbon Canyon Creek Channel is a narrow, concrete-lined drainage within a larger, unlined channel that flows to the Santa Ana River, several miles downstream from the project area. Flows within the channel are variable, with the highest flows occurring for short periods after rainstorms. The concrete portion of the channel does not contain vegetation; however, the upper slopes of the larger channel contain several large trees, including *Ailanthus altissima* (tree of heaven), *Pinus spp.* (pine), and *Washingtonia spp.* (fan palm). The rest of the area is bare ground interspersed with weedy plants.

The project includes the removal of the existing bridge in its entirety, including the removal of the asphalt overlay, reinforced concrete deck arch bridge, reinforced concrete spread footings, and the soil backfill contained within the arch bridge. A replacement bridge would be constructed that would be wider than existing bridge, with a width of 58 feet, four inches to accommodate two traffic lanes, Class II bike lanes/shoulders, and sidewalks that meet American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) minimum standards. In addition, the replacement bridge would be longer than the existing bridge, with a length of 82 feet, six inches to accommodate a proposed bike path along the Carbon Canyon Creek Channel as part of the Orange County Loop Bikeway Project.

All work would be completed in the existing right-of-way (ROW), and no ROW acquisition would be required for the project. Existing utilities (gas and oil lines) on the north side of the bridge would be relocated between the bridge girders (hanging) along the bridge. Temporary construction easements (TCE) would be required for project construction, and would extend across the 100-foot-wide flood control easement in the Carbon Canyon Creek Channel and along designated access ramps to the channel from Golden Avenue. Construction equipment would be staged along Golden Avenue to the west and east of the bridge. The staging areas would be approximately 100 feet long and 80 feet wide.

Excavation to a maximum depth of 15 feet would be required to construct the cast-in-drilled-hole piles, abutment footings, and abutment seats. Storm drain pipes would be connected at all four quadrants of the bridge to the existing concrete channel wall. To connect the storm drain pipes, work in the channel would be required to form the reinforced concrete collar around the storm drains. Construction would be conducted during the dry season (April to October) when there would be no water in the channel. The trees on both sides of the bridge would be removed to construct the project. Two trees of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), one on the north and one on the south side of the bridge, and two fan palms (*Washingtonia spp.*), both on the north side of the bridge, would be removed to accommodate bridge widening.

During construction, Golden Avenue would be closed from California Street to Rose Drive, 0.18 mile east of the Project; however, through access would be allowed to and from residences along Navigation Circle to the east of the bridge. Detour routes around the construction area would be available on Rose Drive, Bastanchury Road, and Valencia Avenue.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The area of potential effects (APE) for the Project was delineated to include all resources that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by the project. The areas of direct effects include the areas where physical impacts will occur. These are generally limited to the proposed and existing ROW and include the horizontal and vertical limits which extend approximately 200 feet from each end of the existing bridge, and approximately 200 feet upstream and downstream from the bridge, to a maximum depth of 15 feet associated with ground disturbing activities. The areas of indirect effects extend beyond those of the direct effects and incorporate areas that may be indirectly affected by visual, noise, or other effects. The areas of indirect effects generally include all properties that are adjacent to the proposed ROW unless they are undeveloped. The APE extends around the entirety of those parcels where the built environment will be indirectly affected.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Records Search

A records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on May 10th, 2017 by Sarah Nava. In addition, Ms. Nava examined the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the following:

- National Register of Historic Places (National Register),
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register),
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

The records search determined that there were no cultural resources recorded directly within or adjacent to the project APE. The records search identified 3 prehistoric archaeological isolates, 4 historical archaeological resources (3 isolates and one isolated feature), and 8 historic built environment resources within one mile of the project APE. None of the resources have been tested to determine their eligibility for the California and/or the National Registers. There have been three cultural resource reports for projects located within the project APE and an additional 22 reports within the one-mile radius (Table 1).

Table1. Cultural Resources within One-Mile of Project APE.

Resource No.	Site Type	Description	Approx. Distance to APE
P-30-001721	Historic	Brick-lined pit, feature	1/2 Mile
P-30-100485	Prehistoric	Bowl fragment, isolate	1/2 Mile
P-30-100486	Prehistoric	Bowl fragment, isolate	1/2 Mile
P-30-100487	Historic	Glass bottle, isolate	1/2 Mile
P-30-100488	Historic	Glass bottle, isolate	1/2 Mile
P-30-100489	Historic	Glass bottle, isolate	1/2 Mile
P-30-100490	Prehistoric	Metate fragment, isolate	1/2 Mile

P-30-177088	Historic	Italian Renaissance Revival (Residence), 829 Berkenstock Lane, Placentia	1/2 Mile
P-30-177089	Historic	Spanish Colonial (Residence), 830 Berkenstock Lane, Placentia	1/2 Mile
P-30-177097	Historic	Craftsman Bungalow (Residence), 1542 Valencia Ave, Placentia	1 Mile
P-30-177099	Historic	Airplane-style Craftsman Bungalow (Residence), 705 E. Yorba Linda Blvd., Placentia	1 Mile
P-30-177100	Historic	Colonial Revival (Residence), 902 E. Yorba Linda Blvd., Placentia	1 Mile
P-30-177109	Historic	California Bungalow (Residence), 1802 Valencia Ave., Placentia	3/4 Mile
P-30-177110	Historic	California Bungalow (Residence), 1838 N. Valencia Ave., Placentia	3/4 Mile
P-30-177614	Historic	Bungalow (Residence), 7102 Prospect Ave., Yorba Linda	1/2 Mile

Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 20, 2017 to search the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and provide a list of Native Americans to contact for the project. On April 25, 2017 the NAHC conducted a search of the Sacred Lands File. No cultural resources were identified within or adjacent to the project. The NAHC recommended contacting 22 Native American groups/individuals.

The following 22 Native American groups/individuals were contacted for Section 106 based on the list provided by the NAHC on June 6, 2017:

- Allen Lawson, Chairperson, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
- Angela Elliott-Santos, Chairperson, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Cody Martinez, Chairperson, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- Erica Pinto, Chairperson, Jamul Indian Village of California
- Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson, La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
- Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator, La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians
- John Flores, Environmental Coordinator, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Joyce Perry, Manager, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Julie Hagen, , Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
- Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- Matias Belardes, Chairperson, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Manager, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Ralph Goff, Chairperson, Campo Kumeyaay Nation
- Robert Pinto, Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Robert Welch, Chairperson, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Robert Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
- Virgil Oyos, Chairperson, Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians

The following two Native American groups/individuals were contacted for AB 52 based on the list provided by the City on June 7, 2017:

- Joyce Perry, Manager, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
- Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

On, August 16, 2017 a consultation conference call took place between Andrew Salas and Matt Teutimez (of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation), Andrew Gonzales (City), and Sarah Nava and Curt Duke (DUKE CRM). Mr. Salas expressed concern, stating that the area is culturally significant to the tribe. He emphasized that the local oil fields played a large part for trade and medicinal purposes. He recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring. Please see Appendix B for details on consultation and correspondence with the tribal contacts.

BACKGROUND

Environment

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each naturally defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project is located in the northwestern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is distinguished by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to the San Bernardino – Riverside county line (Norris and Webb, 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line.

The project is located on the coastal plain of the Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles Basin is surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Santa Monica Mountains to the west, the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the south. The rapid deposition and resulting deep sediment fill (Yerkes et al., 1965; Yeats, 1978) has resulted in the accumulation of notable petroleum resources (Bilodeaux, et al., 2007) and fossil resources (Miller, 1971). Locally, the project area is located in the Central Block of the Los Angeles Basin, an area characterized by thick alluvial deposits overlying sediments ranging from Pleistocene to Cretaceous in age (Norris and Webb, 1976). Locally, the alluvial deposits beneath Anaheim are approximately 13,000 feet thick (The Planning Center, 2004). The sediments in the project area are largely sourced from alluvial deposits from the Santa Ana Mountains to the northeast and floodplain deposits from the nearby Santa Ana River (Babilonia, et al., 2013).

The project is located on the coastal plain of the Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles Basin is surrounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Santa Monica Mountains to the west, the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the south. Below the surface of Los Angeles Basin are two types of basement rocks: igneous and metamorphic rocks similar to that of the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges, and metamorphic Catalina schist (Sharp 1975:21). The El Modeno Fault and the Peralta Hills Fault traverse north of the project area in a southeasterly direction. The Carbon Canyon Creek Channel flows directly under Golden Avenue Bridge from north to south and carries water from the Miller Stilling Basin into the Santa Ana River. Although native habitats have been destroyed by exploration and modern activity, some plants observed along the Carbon Creek Channel include Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), California pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), palm trees (*Arecaceae sp.*), horsetails (*Equisetum sp.*), sumacs (*Rhus sp.*), ice plants (*Aizoaceae sp.*), elderberry (*Sambucus sp.*), borages (*Borago officinalis sp.*), and wild grasses. No animals were observed.

Paleoenvironmental studies have shown an overall increase in temperature in conjunction with a decrease in precipitation and sea levels since the end of the Pleistocene (Altschul and Grenda 2002:75-84). Clearly there have been periods of fluctuation in this climatic pattern. The project's proximity to fresh water makes it an area that would likely have been utilized by prehistoric inhabitants of the area. Long term settlement is likely to have occurred in this setting but is more likely to be located on higher, flat areas.

The project area has been subject to alluviation as well as erosion over the years. These combined geomorphic activities would have either buried or disturbed any cultural material that would have been left by Native Americans. Modern disturbance of the area would have played a big role in the project APE. The area immediately surrounding Golden Avenue Bridge has been continuously disturbed for almost one century by modern activities such as the construction of Carbon Canyon Creek Channel, residential development, and road construction.

Prehistory

Of the many prehistoric chronological sequences proposed for southern California, the primary regional synthesis was advanced by Wallace (1955). Wallace defines four cultural horizons for the southern California coastal province, each with characteristic local variations:

- I. Early Man (~9000–8500 B.P.)
- II. Milling Stone (8500–4000 B.P.)
- III. Intermediate (4000–1500 B.P.)
- IV. Late Prehistoric (1500~200 B.P.)

Most archaeologists today classify cultural change through time through broad time periods, climatic information, and cultural manifestations, discussed below.

Early Holocene (11,600 – 7,600 BP)

Traditional models of the prehistory of California hypothesize that its first inhabitants were the big game hunting Paleoindians who lived at the close of the last ice-age (~11,000 years before present [BP]). As the environment warmed and dried, large Ice Age fauna died out, requiring adaption by groups to survive. The coastal tool manifestation of paleo-indian people is the San Dieguito Complex and within a lifeway known as the Paleocoastal Tradition (PCT). Along the coast, rising sea levels created bays and estuaries. Following initial settlement along the coast, groups adopted marine subsistence including fish and shellfish. These shell middens contain flaked cobble tools, metates, manos, discoidals, and flexed burials and allowed for a semi sedentary life style (Byrd and Raab 2007). Eventually, shellfish became the primary source of food, while plant gathering, hunting and fishing were less important. It has been argued that the PCT reflected a coastal adaptation of a Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition as seen in the western Great Basin and the inland deserts of California (Davis et al. 1969). PCT sites are located along bays and estuaries. Subsistence patterns indicate the eating of mollusks, sea mammals, sea birds, and fish in addition to land plants and animals. The argument for a PCT has gained momentum. This is based on a vast amount of recent research that has been conducted along the California coast and the Channel Islands (Byrd and Raab 2007). A recent study dates habitation on San Miguel Island back to ~11,300 BP (Daisy Cave), while a site on San Clemente (Eel Point) shows that a Paleocoastal Tradition was entrenched at Eel point in the early Holocene, with the hunting of seals, sea lions, and dolphins, as well as the gathering of shellfish.

Middle Holocene (7,600 – 3,650 BP)

The middle Holocene is a time of change and transition. As conditions continued to warm and dry, ancient inhabitants practiced a mixed food procurement strategy of with emphasis of shellfish and hard seeds. Fishing and the hunting of smaller animals played a less important role in day to day activity. This shift in subsistence is what Wallace (1955) named the Millingstone Horizon and this name has continued among archaeologists working on the coastal province of southern California. Large habitations are seen in the inland areas and considerable variability is seen along coastal occupation of southern California. Trade networks are postulated by researchers that have dated Ollivella grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900-3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Late Holocene (3,650 – 233 BP)

Characteristics of the late Holocene include the introduction of the bow and arrow, mortar and pestle, use of ceramics, and a change to more complex and elaborate mortuary behaviors. Technologies associated with marine resource exploitation proliferated and diversified. The climate fluctuated with periods of drought alternated with cooler and moister periods (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007; Jones et al. 2004). This resulted in dynamic regional cultural patterns with considerable local variation. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that foragers in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food, such as shellfish, fish, marine and land mammals, and plant remains. This led to resource depression, causing people to forage more costly resources that were more abundant. Coastal regions likely practiced seasonal round settlement

strategies but these shifted toward permanent settlement through this period. Throughout this period, economic and social diversity flourished and became increasingly complex and populations continued to grow.

Ethnography

The project is located within the boundaries of Gabrielino Indians. The name Gabrielino was given by the Spanish to the Indians that lived within the boundaries of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The Gabrielino are one of the least known Native American groups in California. Generally their territory included all of the Los Angeles Basin, parts of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains, along the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Canyon in the north, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrielino spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family. This language was part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock which migrated west from the Great Basin. The Gabrielino shared this language with their neighboring groups to the south and east (Bean and Smith 1978, Shipley 1978).

Groups of Gabrielino lived in villages that were autonomous from other villages. Each village had access to hunting, collecting, and fishing areas (Bean and Smith 1978). Villages were typically located in or near protected coves, canyons or foothills and always close to bodies of water. Acorns and shellfish were the most important food for the Gabrielino, although the types and quantity of different foods varied by season and locale. Other important sources of food were grass and many other seed types, deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, quail, doves, ducks and other fowl, fish, and marine mammals. Large Gabrielino villages in Orange County include *Hotuukenga* and *Pasbenga* (located near the present-day City of Santa Ana). *Hotuukenga* is thought to have been located somewhere within present-day Anaheim, Yorba Linda, and/or Brea (McCawley 1996). The village was said to have been along the Santa Ana River which provided essential resources to the tribal population.

Typically women gathered and men hunted, although work tasks often overlapped. Each village had a chief who controlled religious, economic, and warfare authorities. The chief had an assistant and an advisory council who assisted in important decisions and rituals. Each of these positions was hereditary being passed down from generation to generation (Bean and Smith 1978). Although there was conflict among the Gabrielino tribe, trade and interactions between certain groups were still prominent. Trading with the Gabrielino mainlanders and islanders commenced via plank canoes, called “t’at”s. Within the area near the Project, ethnographic accounts state that the abundance of oil from the oil fields were a staple for trading and medicinal purposes among the local tribes.

History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The first Europeans in California were the Spanish. In 1542 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo entered what was to become known as San Diego Harbor (Rolle 1963). There he met a group of Kumeyaay Indians while on shore. Over the next several hundred years there were several maritime excursions along the California coast, but it would be more than 225 years until the Spanish established a permanent settlement. In order to protect its interests, Spain sent four excursions into California, two by land and two by sea. The entire expedition was led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá, military commander of California (Rolle 1963). Father Junípero Serra was sent to California to establish a system of Missions. In 1771 the fourth Mission was established in Los Angeles, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (Leffingwell 2005). Later, in 1797, Mission San Fernando Rey de España was established 25 miles northwest of Mission San Gabriel. The project area is located within the *Rancho los Nietos* grant, one of the few grants made during this period. The *Rancho los Nietos* grant, the single largest Spanish or Mexican Period grant, was made in 1784 by Governor Pedro Fages to Manuel Nieto for 300,000 square acres (DeAtley 1988, Hoover et al. 2002).

In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Rolle 1963). During the Mexican Period the *Rancho los Nietos*

grant was divided among Nieto's five heirs by Governor Figueroa in 1834 to become five separate ranchos: Santa Gertrudes, Los Cerritos, Los Coyotes, Las Bolsas, and Alamitos. The current APE is within the *Rancho los Cerritos* grant made to Manuela Nieto de Cota. *Cerritos* is Spanish for the little or small hills (Gudde 1998, Hoover et al. 2002).

The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849 (Rolle 1963). Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys (Cleland 1941). When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by two years of extreme drought, which continued to some extent until 1876, altered ranching forever in the southern California area (Cleland 1941).

Placentia

The area which is now the City of Placentia was a part of The San Juan Cajon De Santa Ana Land Grant owned by Juan Ontiveros. Named “Placentia” in 1878, the city was originally known as “North Anaheim”. Placentia was founded in 1910 and was unincorporated in 1925 (Brigandi 2006).

The city was named after the Placentia School District which received its title by Sarah Jane McFadden. Although Sarah Jane McFadden and her husband, William McFadden were one of the city's original pioneers, Daniel Kraemer was the first pioneer of the city.

The city's population steadily grew as churches, citrus farms, railroads and schools were built near and within the city boundaries. Agriculture was the main source of income for Placentia, and agricultural land included; orange groves, avocado trees, walnuts, and grapes.

The surrounding communities specialized in oil production. Large oil fields spanned approximately 1,200 acres (orangecounty.net 2015) and covered modern-day Fullerton, Brea, and Yorba Linda. The town of Olinda, located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the Project, was originally an agricultural community. After the discovery of oil in the Brea Hills in 1880 Olinda grew significantly. The town became an oil town following the success of the Brea-Olinda Oil Field. By the 1940s most the oil fields began to shut down and the population of Olinda decreased as the town of Brea and other nearby towns became the focus of growth.

FIELD METHODS

Sarah Nava conducted a reconnaissance field survey on May 10, 2017. Survey transects were spaced approximately 33 feet (10 m) apart. The survey included both the north and south sides of Golden Avenue immediately east of California Street. The surface visibility within the Project limits ranged from 0-30 percent. Most of the areas within the Project are modern paved roads, concrete from channelization of Carbon Canyon, and disturbed/imported dirt that was very compact. The area that is not paved is highly disturbed soil that has been moved and refilled for channelization and construction. The channel is approximately 15 feet (4.6 m) wide. Along the channel were dry brush and grasses. The area surrounding the APE also includes residences. The existing bike lanes that led from the bridge/Golden Avenue down to the channel were fenced off. Therefore this area was observed from the main road. No archaeological resources were observed during the field survey. See Figures 1-3 for photographs of the project. Also Appendix A of this Archaeological Survey Report contains a Survey Coverage Map.

NOVEMBER, 2017



Figure 1: View of Golden Avenue, Facing West



Figure 2: Golden Avenue Bridge, South Side of Golden Avenue

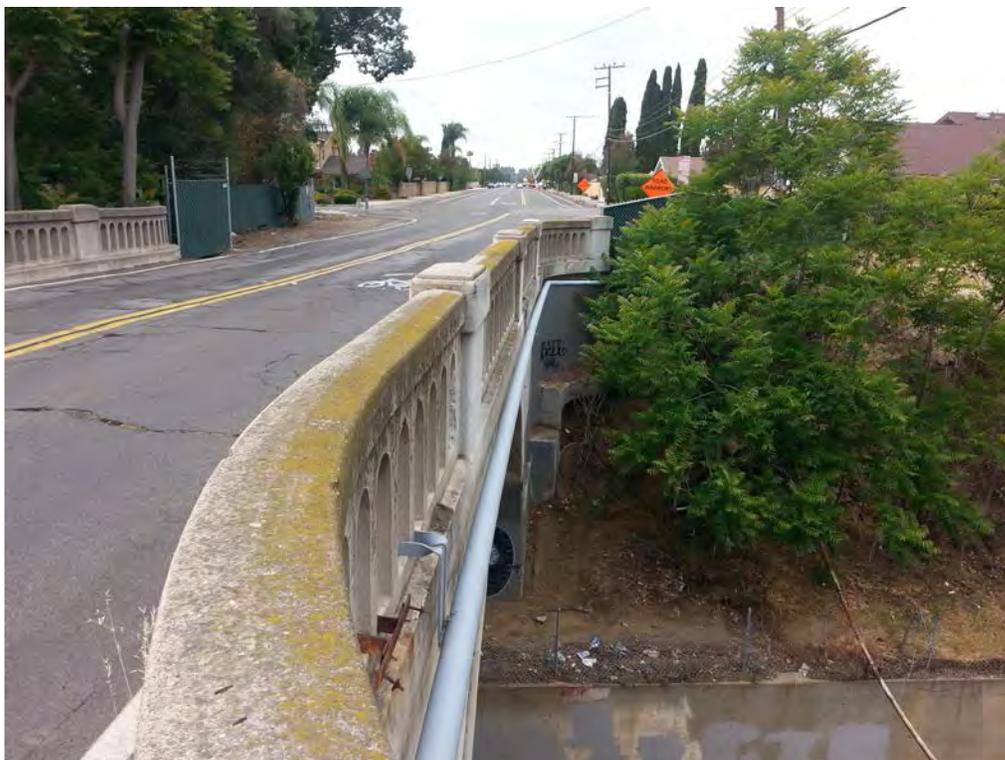


Figure 3: Golden Avenue Bridge, North Side of Golden Avenue

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The records search identified 3 prehistoric archaeological isolates, and 4 historical archaeological resources (3 isolates and one isolated feature) within one mile of the project APE. The field survey did not identify any archaeological resources within the APE. The Project area has moderate sensitivity for cultural resources. However, due to the disturbed nature of the APE from development of the existing bridge, Golden Avenue, the channelization of Carbon Canyon Creek, and residential development there is a low potential for the Project to impact archaeological resources.

If previously unidentified cultural materials are un-earthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological surveys will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

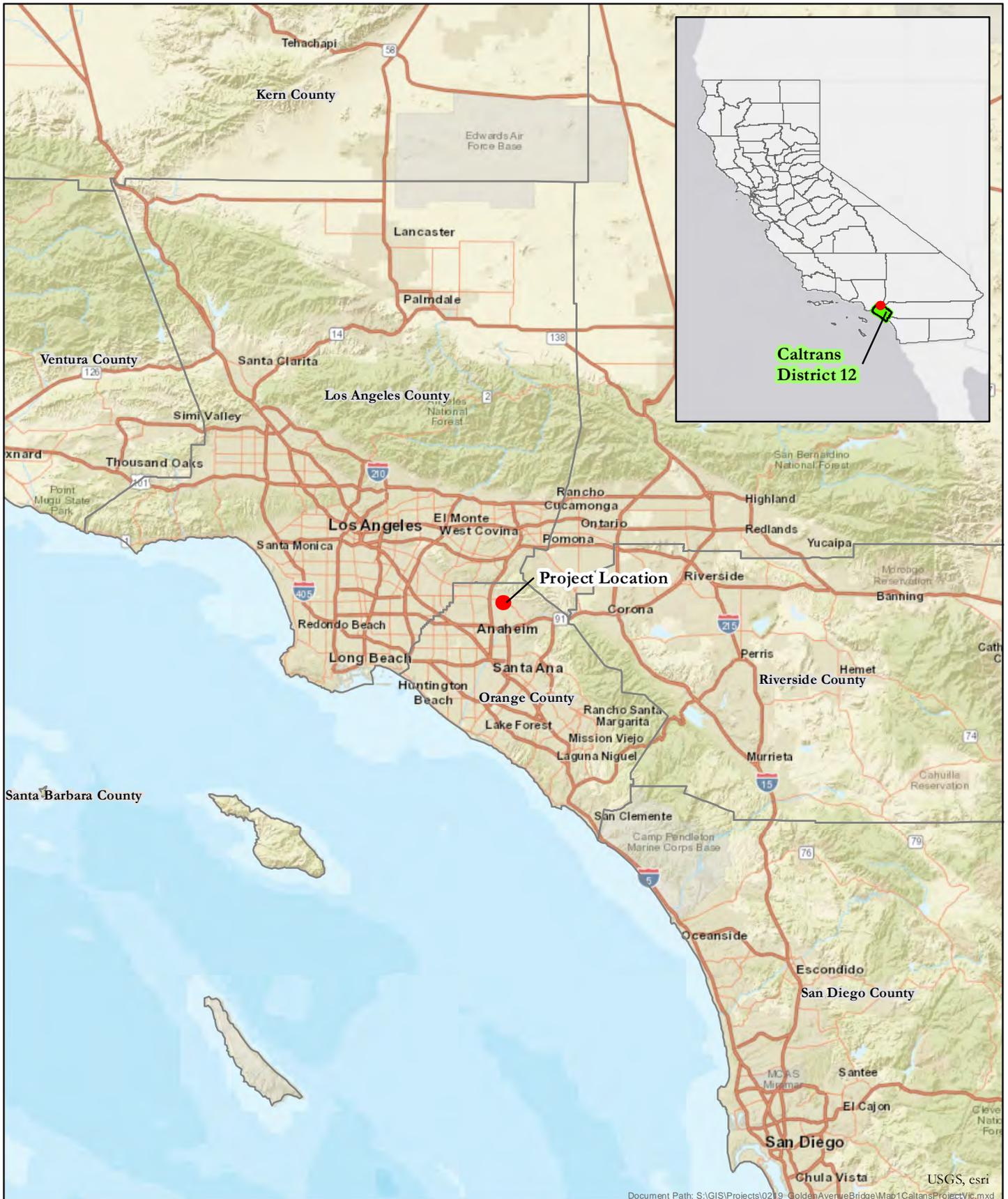
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APPENDIX A

MAPS



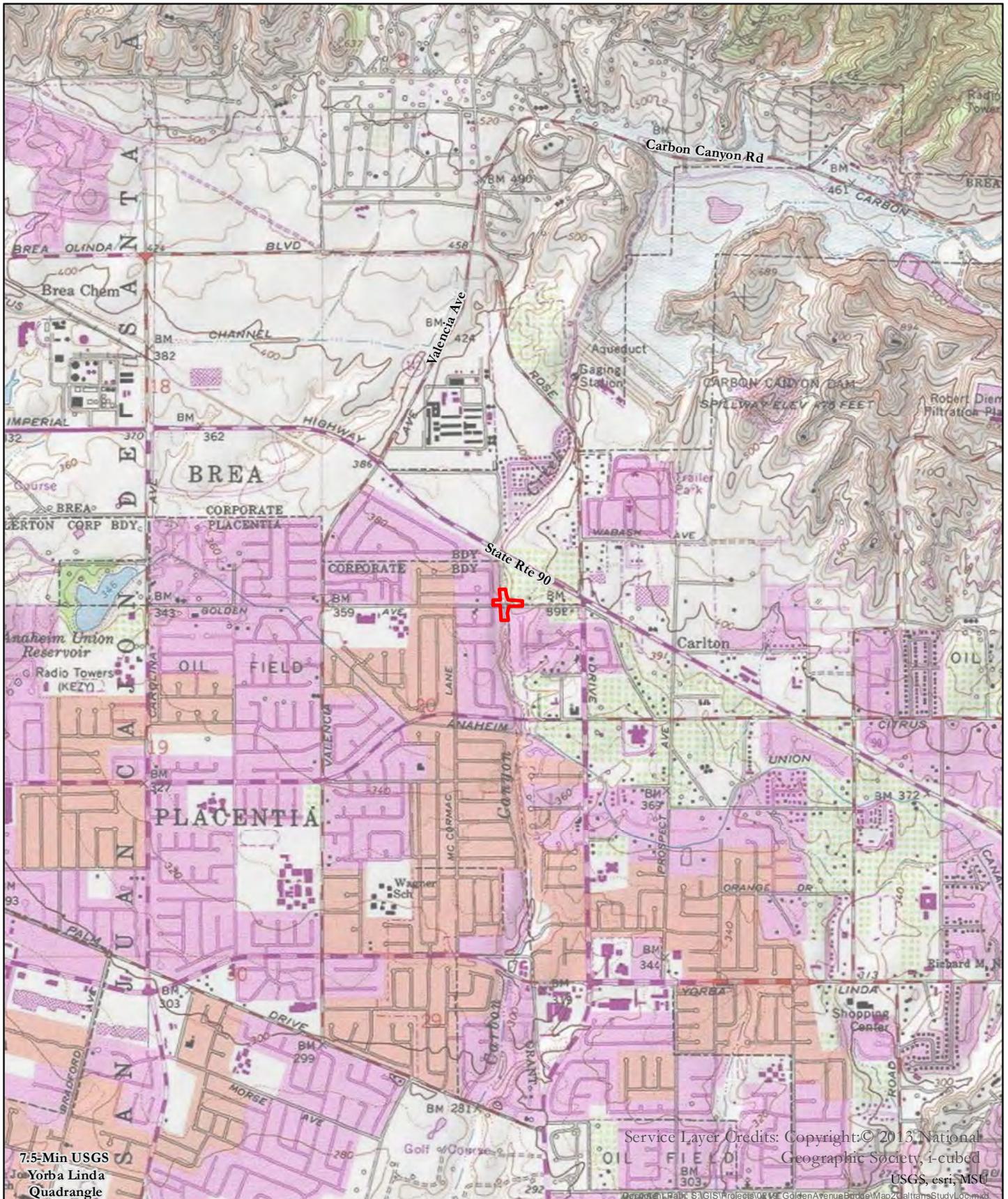
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Map 1- Study Vicinity

 Project Location

Golden Avenue Bridge
 Replacement/ Rehabilitation Project
 City of Placentia
 BRL-5269(025)

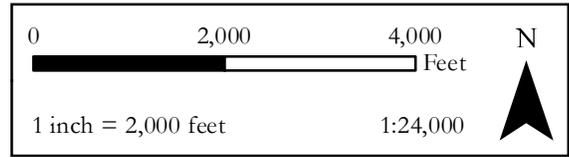


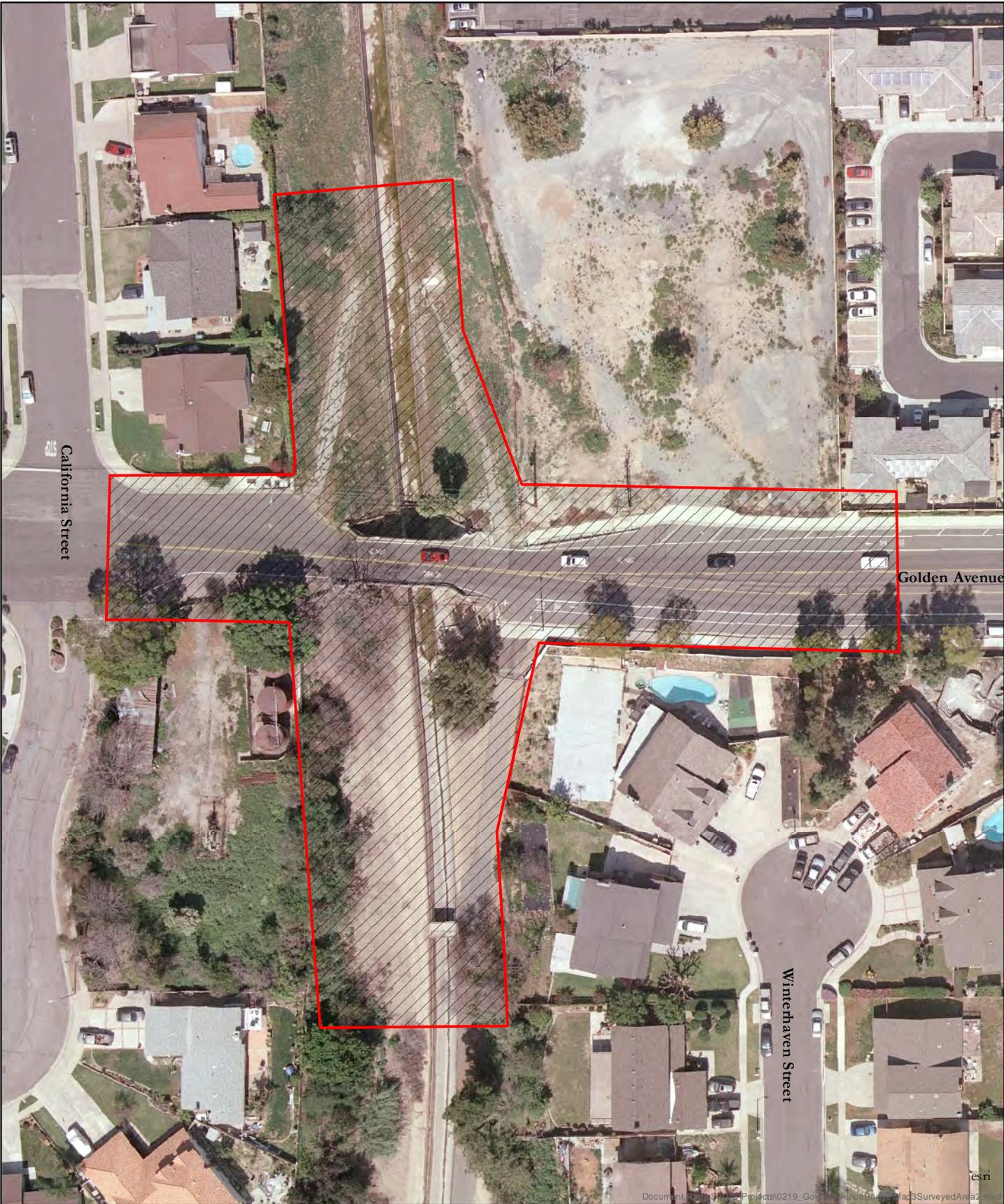


Map 2- Study Location

Golden Avenue Bridge
 Replacement/ Rehabilitation Project
 City of Placentia
 BRL-5269(025)

 Project Location





Map 3- Survey Coverage

Golden Avenue Bridge
 Replacement/ Rehabilitation Project
 City of Placentia
 BRL-5269(025)

- Direct APE
- Reconnaissance Surveyed Area



APPENDIX B

**NATIVE AMERICAN
CONSULTATION**

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



April 25, 2017

Sarah Nava
Duke Cultural Resources Management

Sent by E-mail: sarahnava@dukecrm.com

RE: Proposed Golden Avenue Bridge Project, City of Placentia; Yorba Linda USGS Quadrangle, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Nava:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed by UltraSystems on June 6, 2016 for the project with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
4/25/2017**

Campo Kumeyaay Nation

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Kumeyaay
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619)478-9046
Fax: (619)478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Ewilaapaay Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619)445-6315
Fax: (619)445-9126

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
23453 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (626) 676 - 1184
palm springs9@yahoo.com

Ewilaapaay Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Jamul Indian Village of California

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Kumeyaay
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619)669-4785
Fax: (619)669-4817

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949)293-8522

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619)478-2113
Fax: (619)478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

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 Golden Avenue Bridge Project, Orange County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
4/25/2017**

**La Posta Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

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Administrator
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net
Kumeyaay

**Manzanita Band of the
Kumeyaay Nation**

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P. O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
nickmepa@yahoo.com
Kumeyaay

**Manzanita Band of the
Kumeyaay Nation**

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
Kumeyaay

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
Indians**

Virgil Oyos, Chairperson
P.O Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760)782-3818
Fax: (760)782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com
Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**San Pasqual Band of Mission
Indians**

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760)749-3200
Fax: (760)749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org
Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619)445-2613
Fax: (619)445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

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Alpine, CA, 91901
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Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
Kumeyaay

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 Golden Avenue Bridge Project, Orange County.

Native American Consultation Record

Project Name: Golden Avenue Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation Project
 Project Number: C-0219
 NAHC Contact Initiated: 4/20/2017
 NAHC Letter Received: 4/25/2017

Results: The NAHC did not identify any Native American cultural resources in the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC recommended that we contact 22 Native American groups/individuals.

Matrix prepared by Sarah Nava

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Result/Response
· Angela Elliott-Santos, Chairperson, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. On 7/18/2017 Ms. Nava called Ms. Elliott-Santos, but there was no answer. She left a message with the administrative assistant requesting a call back.
· Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Result/Response
Cody Martinez, Chairperson, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.
Erica Pinto, Chairperson, Jamul Indian Village of California	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call that was made on 7/18/2017. There was no option to leave a voice message.
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson, La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator, La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Result/Response
<p>John Flores, Environmental Coordinator, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.</p>
<p>Joyce Perry, Manager, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. On 6/7/2017 an AB 52 letter was sent to the Tribal Contact provided by the City. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and that was made on 7/18/2017. Per her email, Joyce Perry said that she did not have any concerns about the Project area nor did she have information on cultural resources.</p>
<p>Julie Hagen, , Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. On June 13, 2017, a letter addressed to Sarah Nava from Ray Teran was sent to inform DUKE CRM that the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians suggest consulting with tribes closest the the Project, the tribe did not have any cultural significance with said area, and that they wish to be informed of any cultural discoveries made, project changes, or findings of human remains.</p>

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Result/Response
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.
Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. A phone call was made to Ms. Haws on 7/18/2017 and Ms. Haws suggested that we consult with local tribes within the Orange County area.
Matias Belardes, Chairperson, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. On 7/18/2017 Ms. Nava Called Mr. Belardes, however was transferred to Joyce Perry's extension and she said that she did not have any concerns about the Project area nor did she have information on cultural resources.
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians	6/6/2017	U.S. Mail; First Class Letter	On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Result/Response
<p>· Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Manager, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.</p>
<p>· Ralph Goff, Chairperson, Campo Kumeyaay Nation</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 7/18/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.</p>
<p>· Robert Pinto, Chairperson, Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. A phone call was made to Mr. Pinto on 7/18/2017 and Ms. Nava was transferred to Michael who deals with consultation correspondence. He said that the Project was not near the reservation or tribal territories, therefore he did not have any information to give or concerns about the Project.</p>

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Result/Response
<p>· Robert Welch, Chairperson, Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. On June 13, 2017, a letter addressed to Sarah Nava from Ray Teran was sent to inform DUKE CRM that the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians suggest consulting with tribes closest the the Project, the tribe did not have any cultural significance with said area, and that they wish to be informed of any cultural discoveries made, project changes, or findings of human remains.</p>
<p>· Robert Dorame, Chairperson, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 6/15/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.</p>
<p>· Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 6/15/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.</p>
<p>· Virgil Oyos, Chairperson, Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 6/15/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.</p>

Group/Name	Date contact was initiated	Method of contact	Result/Response
<p>Allen Lawson, Chairperson, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well as a follow up phone call and voice mail that was made on 6/15/2017. Ms. Nava asked for a return email of phone call to confirm receipt of letter.</p>
<p>Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation</p>	<p>6/6/2017</p>	<p>U.S. Mail; First Class Letter</p>	<p>On 6/6/2017 Ms. Nava sent out Section 106 letters addressed to the Tribal Contact provided by the NAHC. On 6/7/2017 an AB 52 letter was sent to the Tribal Contact provided by the City. An email with the project information, attached consultation letter, and associated maps were sent as well. On June 14, 2017 Andrew Salas sent a letter addressed to Joseph Lambert (the City) explaining that the project is within ancestral tribal territory and the area is sensitive and they would like to consult to discuss further. On August 16, 2017 a consultation conference call took place between Andrew Salas and Matt Teutimez (of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation), Andrew Gonzales (City), and Sarah Nava and Curt Duke (DUKE CRM). Mr. Salas expressed concern, stating that the area is culturally significant to the tribe. He emphasized that the local oil fields played a large part for trade and medicinal purposes. That combined with old village sites near Olinda and Carbon Canyon Creek Channel, make the area highly sensitive. He recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring.</p>

June 6, 2017

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Subject: Native American Consultation for the Proposed **Golden Avenue Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation** project, in the County of Orange, California.

Dear Allen Lawson:

The City of Placentia and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) are proposing replacement and rehabilitation for the Golden Avenue Bridge over Carbon Canyon Creek Channel which is located in Township 3 South, Range 9 West, in Section 17, Lat./Lon.: 33°54'14.258"N, 117°50'45.456"W. It is depicted on the *Yorba Linda* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle. The proposed activities include replacing the existing Golden Avenue Bridge and rehabilitation to accommodate a bike path and two traffic lanes.

This letter is being sent on behalf of Caltrans to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted and there were no cultural resources identified within, or immediately adjacent to, the area of potential effects (APE). The records search was conducted by Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and three isolated prehistoric resources were identified within a half-mile radius of the APE. However, no resources were identified within the APE. The archaeological field survey did not identify any cultural resources within, or adjacent to the project APE.

If you would like to consult regarding this project please feel free to contact Jonathan Wright at Caltrans at 657-328-6167 or jonathan.wright@dot.ca.gov. Also please do not hesitate to contact me at 949-356-6660 or sarahnava@dukecrm.com with any questions. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

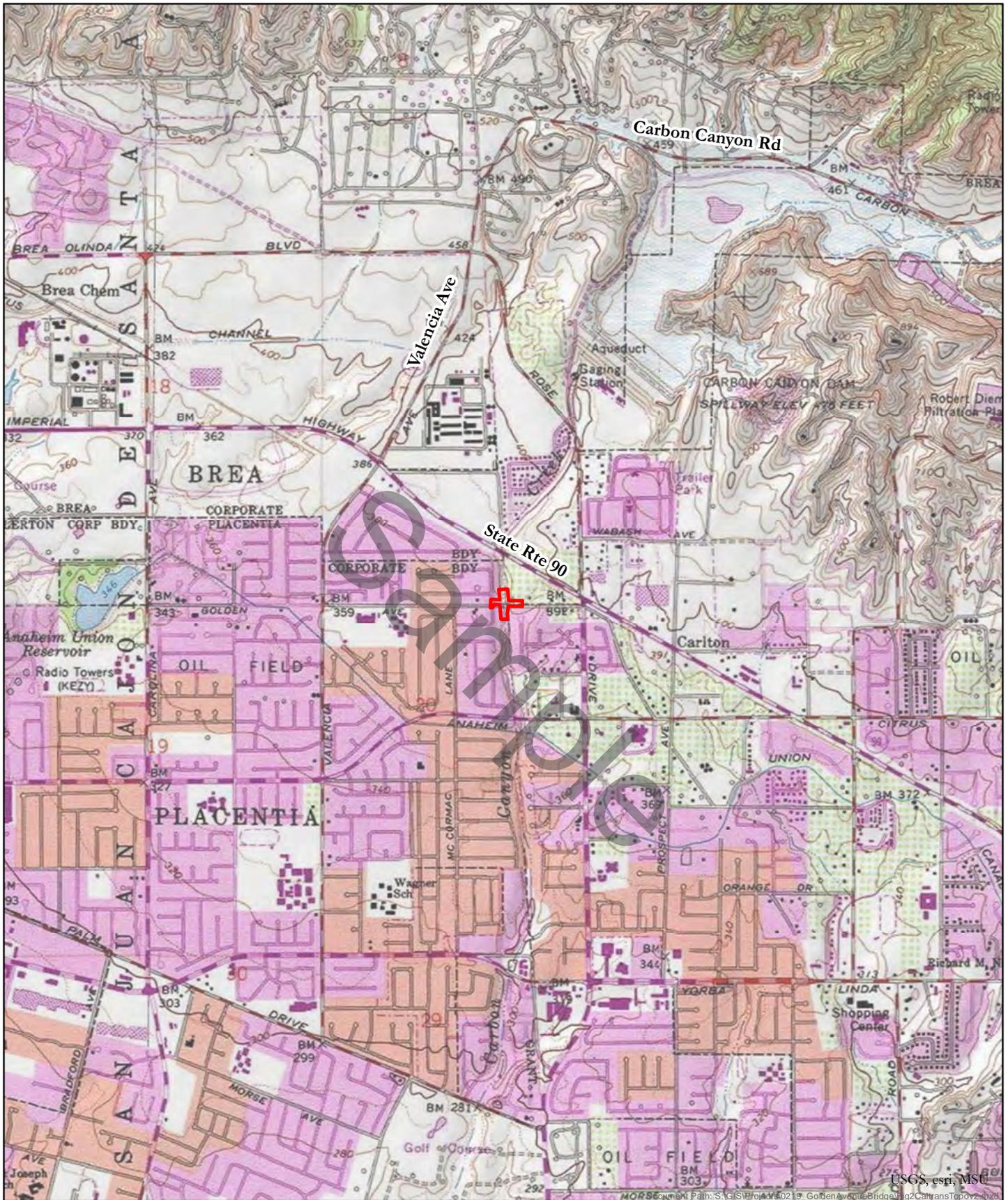
Sincerely,

DUKE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, LLC



Sarah Nava, B.A.
Archaeologist
Attachment: Project Location Topographic Map

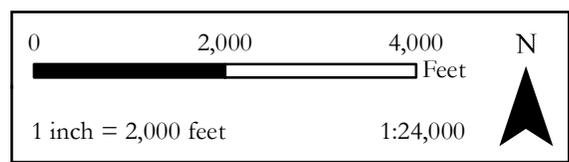
cc: Jonathan Wright, Caltrans



**Golden Avenue Bridge
Replacement/Rehabilitation
Project For The City of Placentia**

 Project Boundary

7.5-Min USGS
Yorba Linda
Quadrangle



Study Location Map

USGS, esri, MSU

The People are the City



Mayor
CRAIG S. GREEN

Mayor Pro Tem
CHAD P. WANKE

Councilmembers:
RHONDA SHADER
WARD L. SMITH
JEREMY B. YAMAGUCHI

City Clerk:
PATRICK J. MELIA

City Treasurer
KEVIN A. LARSON

City Administrator
DAMIEN R. ARRULA

401 East Chapman Avenue – Placentia, California 92870

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Attn: Andrew Salas, Chairman
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

SUBJECT: AB 52 Consultation

Dear Mr. Lawson:

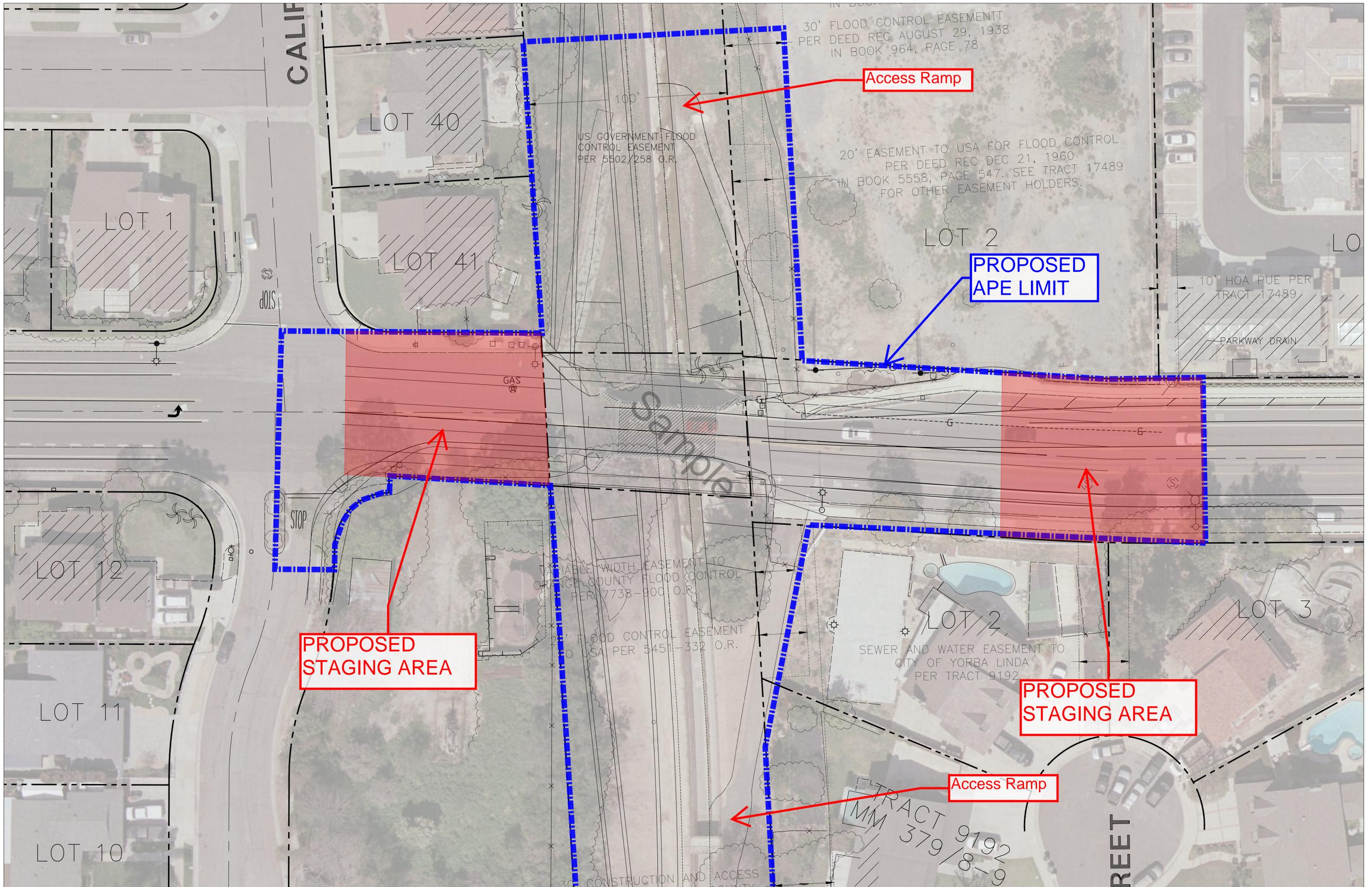
The City of Placentia (City) received the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians' request for formal notification of proposed projects within the Tribe's geographic area of traditional and cultural affiliation in accordance with AB 52. In conjunction with the County of Orange, The City of Placentia and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) are proposing replacement and rehabilitation for the Golden Avenue Bridge over Carbon Canyon Creek Channel (Project) which is located in Township 3 South, Range 9 West, in Section 17, Lat./Lon.: 33°54'14.258"N, 117°50'45.456"W. It is depicted on the *Yorba Linda* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle. The proposed activities include replacing the existing Golden Avenue Bridge and rehabilitation to accommodate a bike path and two traffic lanes. A detailed project description with supporting graphics is included as an attachment to this letter for your review.

In accordance with Section 21080.3.1 (d), please consider this letter the City's formal notification that it intends to implement the referenced project. It is our understanding that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians has 30 days to request consultation regarding this project. I am the point of contact for the project and I can be contacted by phone at (714) 993-8124 or by e-mail at jlambert@placentia.org. However, I would appreciate formal notification of a request for consultation by letter, which should be sent to the City address provided at the top of this letter. If the City does not receive notification within the 30-day period, we will assume that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians has no tribal cultural resource concerns for the Project and we will proceed with the public review of a Mitigated Negative Declaration in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act procedures. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me immediately.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Lambert,
Director of Development Services

Attachments: Project Description
Site Exhibits
Project Location Topographic Map



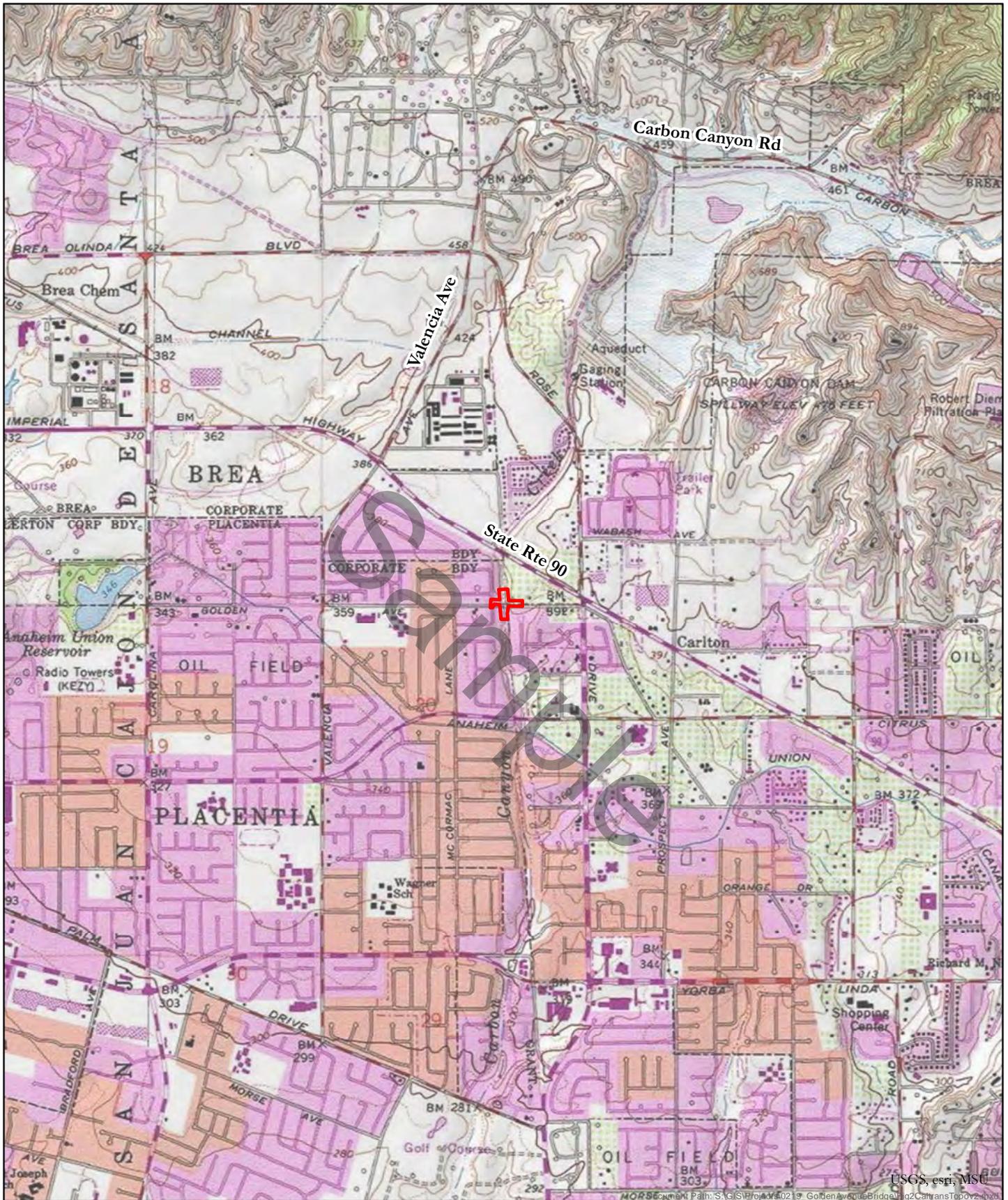
Access Ramp

PROPOSED APE LIMIT

PROPOSED STAGING AREA

PROPOSED STAGING AREA

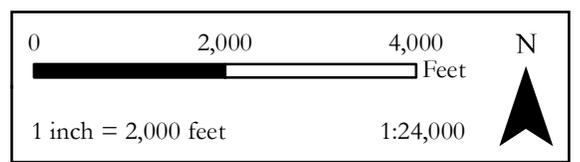
Access Ramp



**Golden Avenue Bridge
Replacement/Rehabilitation
Project For The City of Placentia**

 Project Boundary

7.5-Min USGS
Yorba Linda
Quadrangle



Study Location Map

USGS, esri, MSU



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

City of Placentia
401 E. Chapman Ave
Placentia, CA 92870

June 14, 2017

Re: AB52 Consultation request for the proposing replacement and rehabilitation for the Golden Ave Bridge over Carbon Canyon Creek Channel Project as part of the Orange County Loop Bikeway Project

Dear Joseph M. Lambert,

Please find this letter as a written request for consultation regarding the above-mentioned project pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subd. (d). Your project lies within our ancestral tribal territory, meaning descending from, or a higher degree of kinship than traditional or cultural affiliation. Your project is located within a sensitive area and may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of our tribal cultural resources. Most often, a records search for our tribal cultural resources will result in a "no records found" for the project area. The Native American Heritage Commission, ethnographers, historians, and professional archaeologists can only provide limited information that has been previously documented about California Native Tribes. This is the reason the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will always refer the lead agency to the respective Native American Tribe of the area because the NAHC is only aware of general information and are not the experts on each California Tribe. Our Elder Committee & tribal historians are the experts for our Tribe and are able to provide a more complete history (both written and oral) regarding the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites in the project area. Therefore, to avoid adverse effects to our tribal cultural resources, we would like to consult with you and your staff to provide you with a more complete understanding of the prehistoric use(s) of the project area and the potential risks for causing a substantial adverse change to the significance of our tribal cultural resources.

Consultation appointments are available on Wednesdays and Thursdays at our offices at 901 N. Citrus Ave. Covina, CA 91722 or over the phone. Please call toll free 1-844-390-0787 or email gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com to schedule an appointment.

** Prior to the first consultation with our Tribe, we ask all those individuals participating in the consultation to view a video produced and provided by CalEPA and the NAHC for sensitivity and understanding of AB52. You can view the video at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/2015/12/ab-52-tribal-training/>

With Respect,

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer |

PO Box 393, Covina, CA 91723

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer |

www.gabrielenoindians.org

Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the Council of Elders

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

VIEJAS

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

June 13, 2017

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

Sarah Nava
Archaeologist
Duke CRM
20371 Lake Forest Dr. Suite A2
Lake Forest, CA 92630

Re: Golden Ave Bridge Replace/Rehab Project

Dear Ms. Nava,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed project and at this time we have determined that the project site is has little cultural significance or ties to Viejas. We further recommend that you contact the tribe(s) closest to the cultural resources. We, however, request to be informed of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains in order for us to reevaluate our participation in the government-to-government consultation process.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions. Please call Ernest Pingleton at 619-659-2314 or me at 619-659-2312, or email, epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov or rteran@viejas-nsn.gov. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ray Teran, Resource Management
VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

From: [Joyce Perry](#)
To: [Sarah Nava](#)
Subject: Re: Golden Avenue- Section 106 Letter Follow-Up
Date: Friday, July 28, 2017 12:31:11 PM
Attachments: [image004.jpg](#)
[image002.jpg](#)

Good Afternoon Sarah,

We have no concerns. Thank You!

Joyce Stanfield Perry
Payomkawichum Kaamalam - President
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation
Tribal Manager, Cultural Resource Director

On Wed, Jul 12, 2017 at 10:06 AM, Sarah Nava <sarahnava@dukecrm.com> wrote:

Good morning,

I wanted to follow up with you regarding the Section 106 letter that was sent on June 6th, 2017 for the Golden Avenue Bridge Replacement/ Rehabilitation Project located in the City of Placentia. The notification read as follows:

“The City of Placentia and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) are proposing replacement and rehabilitation for the Golden Avenue Bridge over Carbon Canyon Creek Channel which is located in Township 3 South, Range 9 West, in Section 17, Lat./Lon.: 33°54'14.258"N, 117°50'45.456"W. It is depicted on the *Yorba Linda* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle. The proposed activities include replacing the existing Golden Avenue Bridge and rehabilitation to accommodate a bike path and two traffic lanes.

This letter is being sent on behalf of Caltrans to initiate consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted and there were no cultural resources identified within, or immediately adjacent to, the area of potential effects (APE). The records search was conducted by Duke Cultural Resources Management, LLC (DUKE CRM) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and three isolated prehistoric resources were identified within a half-mile radius of the APE. However, no resources were identified within the APE. The archaeological field survey did not identify any cultural resources within, or adjacent to the project APE.

If you would like to consult regarding this project please feel free to contact Jonathan Wright at Caltrans at [657-328-6167](tel:657-328-6167) or jonathan.wright@dot.ca.gov. Also please do not hesitate to contact me at [949-356-6660](tel:949-356-6660) or sarahnava@dukecrm.com with any questions. Thank you for your

assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

DUKE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, LLC



Sarah Nava, B.A.

Archaeologist

Attachment: Project Location Topographic Map

cc: Jonathan Wright, Caltrans”

I have attached 2 maps for your reference. Please confirm that you have received this email, and contact Jonathan Wright if you would like to consult.

Warm regards,

Sarah Nava

Archaeologist/GIS Analyst

sarahnava@dukecrm.com



20371 Lake Forest Drive, A-2

Lake Forest, CA 92630

P: [949.356.6660 ext. 107](tel:949.356.6660)

F: [949.356.6606](tel:949.356.6606)

www.dukecrm.com