PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

FOR THE POSEIDON SEAWATER DESALINATION PROJECT, HUNTINGTON BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles Newport Beach and Tustin, California
BonTerra Project No. RBF J499

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

BonTerra Consulting undertook this project as part of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the proposed Poseidon Resources Seawater Desalination Project. The format of this report follows Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

DATES OF INVESTIGATION

BonTerra Consulting Archaeologist Patrick Maxon (see Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications), a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), conducted a cultural resources literature review at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton on October 28, 2009. The cultural resources survey of the property was conducted by Mr. Maxon and architectural historian, Pamela Daly on November 6, 2009. The paleontological resources records search was completed by Dr. Sam McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). Joan Brown, RPA and Mr. Maxon prepared and completed in this report in November 2009.

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Both project sites have been the subject of five previous field studies including Love et al. (2002) and Quinn (2002), which involved the Pump Station site itself. None of those studies located cultural resources within the current project sites. The three fuel oil tanks were recorded on DPR Series 523 site recording forms and were evaluated as not eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Daly 2009). No previously unknown cultural resources were discovered during the current study.

INVESTIGATION CONSTRAINTS

The northern project site, located on the existing AES Huntington Power Generation Plant facility in Huntington Beach, is completely developed with buildings, streets, parking lots, and other features. The Pump Station site consists of an existing pump station. The ground surface is completely covered in duff and leaves from the surrounding eucalyptus and pine trees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Desalination Plant Site: The cultural and paleontological resources investigation found no significant resources on the project site. No monitoring of excavations for the project is recommended; however, if such resources are discovered during construction, a qualified Archaeologist or Paleontologist must be retained to evaluate the discovery prior to resuming grading in the immediate vicinity of the find. Additionally, because nearby fossil localities produced small vertebrate remains that cannot be readily seen during normal monitoring activities, it is recommended that adequate sediment samples be collected and processed to determine the potential for small fossils being present in these sediments.

A mitigation program must include the provision of the preparation and identification of any recovered fossils in order to ensure specimens are sent to an accredited museum for permanent storage and future retrieval by qualified paleontologists.

The fuel oil tanks have not been found to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Huntington Beach, Orange County, or the State of California. The tanks have not been found to be associated with any persons important to local, regional, or
state history. The tanks have not been found to be significant for their design or physical qualities. The Huntington Beach Generating Station Fuel Tanks have been found ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Daly 2009).

**Pump Station Site:** Following the recommendations in Quinn (2002:6) and McLeod (2009), project excavations that will remove more than five feet of material must be monitored by a qualified Paleontologist. The Paleontological Monitor must be empowered to halt or divert construction equipment from the immediate vicinity of the find in order to allow for evaluation and removal (if warranted) of the discovery. Additionally, because nearby fossil localities produced small vertebrate remains that cannot be readily seen during normal monitoring activities, it is recommended that adequate sediment samples be collected and processed to determine the potential for small fossils being present in these sediments.

A mitigation program must include the provision of the preparation and identification of any recovered fossils in order to ensure specimens are sent to an accredited museum for permanent storage and future retrieval by qualified paleontologists.

If archaeological resources are discovered during construction at the Pump Station site, a qualified Archaeologist must be retained to evaluate the discovery prior to the resuming grading in the immediate vicinity of the find.

**DISPOSITION OF DATA**

This report will be filed with RBF Consulting, with BonTerra Consulting, and at the SCCIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at BonTerra Consulting.
SECTION 1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACTING DATA

RBF Consulting contracted BonTerra Consulting to conduct a cultural resources literature search and pedestrian survey to complete a Phase I cultural resources report that details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations.

1.2 PURPOSE

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and that must be adhered to prior to and during the proposed project. The report is intended to satisfy the requirements of State CEQA regulations (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] §15064.5 and Public Resources Code [PRC] §21083.2).

1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (PRC §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (PRC §15064.5[a][3]).

PRC Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR, which maintains listings of the State's historical resources and indicates which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A–D) of the CEQA Guidelines, a resource is considered historically significant if it:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the
resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The purpose of the current study is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remains are exposed on the surface of the project area. If resources are discovered, management recommendations are to evaluate the resources for NRHP or CRHP eligibility.

1.2.2 City of Huntington Beach

The City of Huntington Beach has a Historical and Cultural Resources Element as part of its existing General Plan (City of Huntington Beach 1996).

The element includes (1) a brief history of the City; (2) a description of architectural styles in the City and some of the architectural resources present; and (3) lists of historic resources within the City. A final “Goals, Objectives and Policies” section describes what the City’s goals and objectives for cultural resources are, and includes policies and an implementation program to guide the management of these resources.

1.3 UNDERTAKING

The proposed project would allow for the construction of a water Desalination Plant within the existing AES Huntington Power Generation Plant facility near the intersection of Newland Street and Edison Avenue in the City of Huntington Beach. The proposed “West” tank site option would replace the existing West fuel oil storage tank with an aboveground product water storage tank, and the “East” and “South” tanks would be replaced by the Desalination Plant facilities, including pre- and post-treatment plants, an electrical substation, transformers, and other elements.

The project also includes the construction of a pump station for the purpose of conducting potable water from the project site to the regional distribution system. One of those stations, the OC-44 pump station, will be constructed along the eastern boundary of the City of Newport Beach in unincorporated Orange County. The pump station site is south of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor (State Route [SR] 73) and Bonita Canyon Road, and can be accessed via Ford Road. The site will encompass a total footprint area of 110 feet by 110 feet. Land uses surrounding the Pump Station site are primarily residential; however, there is a small amount of open space to the north and south of the Pump Station site along the drainage in the eastern portion of the site, which connects Bonita Reservoir to the north with San Joaquin Reservoir to the south.

1.4 EXHIBIT

Exhibit 1 shows a portion of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Newport Beach, California 7.5-minute quadrangle, which depicts the specific location of the Desalination Plant project site with an inset map showing the general vicinity of the study area. Exhibit 2 shows a portion of two USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Laguna Beach and Tustin, California, which depicts the specific location of the Pump Station site with an inset map showing the general vicinity of the study area.

1.5 PROJECT PERSONNEL

The cultural resources study was completed by Mr. Patrick Maxon, RPA and Joan Brown, RPA, who both meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology (NPS
1983) and who are Orange County-certified Archaeologists. Mr. Maxon undertook the cultural resources literature review and background research, and performed the cultural resources survey. Mr. Maxon and Ms. Brown co-authored this report. Pamela Daly, who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Architectural History, completed the historic evaluation and produced the DPR Series 523 site recording form for the fuel oil tanks.
SECTION 2.0  SETTING

2.1  NATURAL

The project site consists of two locations (see above). The Desalination Plant site is located within the completely developed AES Huntington Power Generation Plant facility adjacent to Pacific Coast Highway in Huntington Beach. The project site currently supports three large fuel oil tanks (now empty). According to the project Geotechnical Constraints report (Magorien 2002:I-3), the subsurface of the project site consists of 5 to 10 feet of artificial fill soils overlying an upper layer of alluvium at least 60 feet thick.

The Pump Station site is located in unincorporated County of Orange on the northern margins of the City of Newport Beach, situated at the bottom of a canyon that contains a blueline stream running from south to north in the eastern portion of the project site. The drainage originates from the base of the San Joaquin Reservoir south of the Pump Station site, and flows north to the Bonita Reservoir. Water was flowing in this drainage at the time of the survey. Vegetation in this area consists of willow riparian and mule fat scrub communities.

2.2  CULTURAL

2.2.1  Prehistoric

A long-standing tenet of New World archaeology has been that man did not arrive in the western hemisphere until about 10,000 to 11,000 Years Before Present (YBP).\(^1\) Some researchers have argued for earlier dates of entry, but the evidence has not been universally accepted by archaeologists. With more recent evidence, that is beginning to change (Dixon 1993; Adovasio and Page 2002; Johnson et al. 2002).

Most of the generally accepted early remains indicate a very small, mobile population apparently dependent on hunting of large game animals as the primary subsistence strategy. However, recent evidence suggests that some very early people may have had a more sedentary lifestyle and probably relied upon a variety of resources (see Adovasio and Page 2002 for a discussion of the Monte Verde, Chile site). While early populations certainly used other resources, the bulk of the few traces remaining today are related to game hunting. This situation results from the fact that hunting equipment involved many lithic tools that do not decay, while the rest of the material culture used wood or leather, which are more subject to attrition through taphonomic factors. Lithic artifacts are the only surviving material from the Paleo-Indian Period. These consist primarily of large and extremely well made projectile points and large but cruder tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were never permanent, but were probably sited near a major kill. Occupation would have lasted only until the resources of that kill were exhausted. Such an economy, using only a small fraction of the available resources would not have supported a large population. It is probable that the Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than extended families and that contact with other such groups was infrequent.

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of Southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region. Wallace’s synthesis is largely “descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological

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\(^1\) “Before Present” assumes that 1950 is “present”. Subtracting 1950 from 2009 is 59, which, when subtracted from 10,000 is 9,941 years before 2009 (i.e., 7,935 Before Common Era [BCE]). When subtracted from 11,000, it is 8,935 BCE.
cultures and the relationships among them” (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of cultural horizons, which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division. Nevertheless, although now over 50 years old, the general schema of the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for Southern California prehistory that remains valid today.

By the late 1960s, radiocarbon dates and assemblage data were more widely available for many Southern California archaeological sites. Based on these new data, Warren (1968) synthesizes Southern California prehistory into five traditions, which, unlike Wallace’s horizons, account for more regional variation within the same time period. Defined as “a generic unit comprising historically related phases”, traditions were not strictly sequential temporal units (Warren 1968). That is, different traditions could co-exist within the same region or in neighboring regions at the same time.

**Horizon I. Early Man or Paleo-Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE).** While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is commonly referred to as the Paleo-Indian period today (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). As discussed above, the precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas. The San Dieguito Tradition, defined by Warren at the stratified C.W. Harris site in San Diego County, is encompassed by this period of time (Moratto 1984:97).

**Horizon II. Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE).** Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren’s (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that as millingstones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this time period, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

However, more recent studies (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983) suggest that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this time period. At present, little is known about cultural change during this period of time within Southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur over the course of this time period. Future research focused on temporal change within the Milling Stone period would greatly benefit our current understanding of Southern California prehistory. One avenue of research that could help accomplish this goal would be a synthesis of the growing amount of archaeological “gray” literature involving cultural resource mitigation of Milling Stone period sites within the Orange County area.

**Horizon III. Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE).** The Intermediate period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools, such as projectile points, generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to
these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Horizon. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous tribes in Southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture generally became more diverse and elaborate during this time period, and includes steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

While Warren recognizes the start of the Campbell Tradition within the Santa Barbara region at roughly the beginning of the Intermediate period, he did not see clear evidence of cultural change farther south. As a result, the Encinitas Tradition in Southern California encompasses both the Milling Stone and Intermediate periods in Warren’s chronology (1968:2, 4). However, the more recent chronological schema by Koerper and Drover (1983) clearly recognizes an Intermediate Period within Southern California. They suggest that Warren’s inability to recognize an intermediate cultural stage was likely due to “the lack of conclusive data in 1968” (1983:26).

**Horizon IV. Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE).** During the Late Prehistoric period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this time period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied and widely distributed, the latter evidence suggestive of elaborate trade networks. Warren’s (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the “Shoshonean” tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Takic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542 CE to 1769 CE); this period is also known as the Protohistoric Period, as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá’s overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

### 2.2.2 Ethnography

The project area was occupied during the Late Prehistoric Period by the Native American societies commonly known to anthropologists as the Juaneño and the Gabrielino (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978). The name “Juaneño” denotes those people who, in historic times, were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Juan Capistrano. Many contemporary Juaneño identify themselves as descendents of the indigenous people living in the local San Juan and San Mateo Creek drainage areas, termed the Acjachemen Nation (Belardes 1992). While the term “Gabrielino” identifies those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel, the overwhelming
number of people here were of the same ethnic nationality and language group who generally referred to themselves as *Tongva*. Their territory extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County. The terms the Native Americans in Southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost; therefore, the names do not necessarily identify specific ethnic or tribal groups.

The two groups are broadly similar, but there are sufficient differences in Gabrielino and Juaneño language, ritual observances, and material culture to justify identification as separate social groups (Bean and Smith 1978). The languages of both groups are derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. This feature was shared with the Serrano and Cahuilla Native American groups located in what is now San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. By contrast, the languages of the Native American groups located south of the Juaneño are derived from the Yuman language family, while the Chumash north of the Tongva appear to be of an isolated and deep origin, both representing origins quite different from that of the local languages (Mithun 1999:304).

**Juaneño/Acjachemen**

The Acjachemen population during the Precontact Period is thought to have numbered upwards of 3,500 (O’Neil 2002). It is known that 1,138 local Native Americans, consisting primarily of Acjachemen but including Gabrielino, coastal and interior Luiseño, Serrano, and Cahuilla, resided at Mission San Juan Capistrano in the year 1810 (Englehardt 1922:175). The Mission’s death register shows as many as 1,665 native burials in its cemetery by this time, a number in addition to those who died unrecorded at the remaining villages from natural causes and introduced infectious diseases.

**Gabrielino/Tongva**

To the north of the Acjachemen resided the Gabrielino/Tongva. They arrived in the Los Angeles Basin probably before 500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region and gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, as well as the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538–540). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

### 2.2.3 Area History

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed along the California coast in 1542 and, according to available records, stopping only at San Diego and the Channel Islands, was the first European to come into contact with the Gabrielino. The first Europeans to visit Orange County arrived in 1769 when Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 63 persons passed near the study area, using Arroyo Trabuco as a route to the north (Cramer 1988).

Mission San Gabriel, in Los Angeles County, was founded in September 1771, and all the Native Americans from the Los Angeles plain were persuaded to settle in its vicinity. The first permanent settlement in Orange County came when San Juan Capistrano was selected as the site for a Mission in the spring of 1775. By the early 1820s, all Native Americans from the coastal plains and foothills of what is now Orange County had been settled on Mission lands or on the growing rancho system.
The Mexican-American War ended on February 2, 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The treaty established California as a United States possession and provided for the retention of private lands held by the conquered Mexicans. However, in 1851, the United States required that the courts approve all Hispanic land grants. As a result, many of the land grants were not approved, and the division of many of the larger ranchos occurred.

The effects of mission influence upon the local native populations were devastating. The reorganization of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns and social customs. European diseases, against which the natives had no immunities, reached epidemic proportions, and Gabrieno populations were decimated (Johnston 1962:135). Although most Gabrieno submitted to the Spanish and were incorporated into the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state.

2.2.4 Local History

The area containing Huntington Beach was once a part of the Rancho Las Bolsas. Beginning in the 1860s, the area was planted in crops including celery, asparagus, potatoes, corn and peppers; barley was grown on the mesa top. The first developers named the area Pacific City, but sold the property in 1902 to a group that included Henry Huntington. The electric railroad was then constructed connecting the town to Long Beach. In 1903, a long wooden pier was built and later replaced in 1914 by a concrete pier. Because of its beautiful beaches, the town became known as a tourist destination. In 1920, Standard Oil discovered a major oil-producing field within Huntington Beach (McLeod and Milkovich 1988).

Newport Beach and its immediate environs are located on land that was once a part of the San Joaquin and Santiago de Santa Ana Ranchos. Newport Bay was originally the estuary of the Santa Ana River, consisting of marshes and tidal flats. In 1870, Captain S.S. Dunnells established a ship landing below the bluffs, and it was decided that the area would be called Newport based on the ship landing being a new port. By the beginning of the 20th Century, the Red Cars of the Southern Pacific Railway were bringing beach-goers from throughout the southland to Newport Beach. The construction of the Santa Ana Freeway (Interstate 5) in the 1950s led to the construction of year-round residences in the beach town and the surrounding hills and mesas (Lee 1988).

The fuel oil tanks at the Huntington Beach Generating Station were constructed in 1961 to provide storage for the fuel oil necessary to power the electric generators owned and operated by Southern California Edison; now owned by AES Huntington Beach, LLC. In the late 1980s, the Southern California Edison Generating Station switched over to using natural gas to power the electric energy generating station. The fuel oil tanks were required to be kept and used as an emergency backup fuel source. The California Independent Systems Operator decided in the mid-1990s that backup fuel sources were no longer required for the Huntington Beach Generating Station. They have since been empty.
SECTION 3.0 METHODS

3.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Mr. Patrick Maxon conducted the literature review of records on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at the California State University, Fullerton on October 28, 2009 (see Appendix B). The review consisted of an examination of the USGS Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, and Tustin 7.5-minute quadrangles, and their Mylar overlays in order to evaluate the project area for any sites recorded or cultural resources studies conducted within the parcel and its one-mile radius. In addition, California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the CRHR, the NRHP, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) were reviewed.

3.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A preliminary geologic report was produced for the proposed Desalination Plant in August 2002 (Magorien 2002). Prior to the construction of the pump station, Harry Quinn of CRM Tech conducted a geological and paleontological study (Quinn 2002) of the site. A paleontological assessment was requested of Dr. Sam McLeod of the LACM for the current study. A response was received on November 25, 2009 (Appendix C).

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to provide a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list. A response was received from Program Analyst Dave Singleton on November 2, 2009 (Appendix D).

3.4 FIELD SURVEY

BonTerra Consulting Archaeologist Patrick Maxon and Architectural Historian Pamela Daly conducted a field visit of the Desalination Plant site in Huntington Beach on November 6, 2009. Mr. Maxon conducted the field survey of the Pump Station site on the same date. The architectural history survey was conducted in order to formally record the three fuel oil tanks that will be removed as a part of this project on DPR Series 523 forms (Appendix E). There are four fuel oil tanks located in close proximity to each other that were constructed to hold fuel oil for the Huntington Beach Generating Station. Only three of the four tanks are being surveyed as part of this project. The three tanks are known as “South”, “West”, and “North” tanks. Ownership of the “North” tank has been transferred to the City of Huntington Beach. The “East” tank is not a part of the project.
SECTION 4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

One cultural resource, CA-ORA-1531, is recorded within a mile of the proposed Desalination Plant in Huntington Beach. None are recorded on the project site. The site is described as a prehistoric shell midden (Duke 1999). There are four additional resources recorded within two miles that are prehistoric archaeological sites consisting of various lithic artifacts, including milling stones, debitage, cores, and hammerstones.

Forty cultural resources—consisting of both historic and prehistoric sites—are recorded within one mile of the pump station. None are located on the project site. The historic sites represent remains from the early ranching and farming periods and contain structural remnants as well as those of corrals, dams, and reservoirs. One of the prehistoric sites was a large village that was occupied from 2,300 to 400 years ago, and was found eligible for the NRHP (Chase 1995:21–22). Other sites include additional village sites, a rockshelter, shell midden deposits, and both short and long term campsites. Excavations at the sites have yielded human burials and a wide variety of artifacts including milling stones; artifacts such as projectile points and shell beads; and lithic tool-making debris and bone and shell fragments representing food remains left by the early occupants.

There were 15 cultural resources studies completed within a mile of the Desalination Plant; those studies are depicted in Table 2. Table 3 depicts the 73 cultural resources studies completed within a mile of the pump station. Although both of the current project sites were subjects of five previous field studies (indicated in the table by an asterisk), no cultural resources have been observed within the study areas. Appendix B lists all the studies shown in the tables below and provides additional information.

### TABLE 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROPOSED DESALINATION PLANT, HUNTINGTON BEACH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Author(s)/Year</th>
<th>Coverage/Type of Study/Resources Identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR00001*</td>
<td>Ahlering/1973</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, archaeological report, CA-ORA-78, 82, 84 through 88, 142, 145, 149, 183, 185, 276, 288 through 293, 302, 346, 356, 358, 359, 262, 265.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00644</td>
<td>Romani/1982</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-59, 60, 148, 149.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00880</td>
<td>Padon/1987</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01629*</td>
<td>Dillon/1997</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-149.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02033*</td>
<td>Mason/1987</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, test plan, CA-ORA-13, 14, 221, 246, 323, 330, 340, 660, 662, 664 through 667, 671 through 676, 683, 928, 929, 1084, 1204, 1208.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02134</td>
<td>Lapin/2000</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02456*</td>
<td>Hoover/2000</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, literature review, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02585*</td>
<td>De Barros et al./2002</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-149, 1582, 1654.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02678</td>
<td>Duke/2002</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03316</td>
<td>De Barros et al./2005</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-149, 1654.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03317</td>
<td>De Barros et al./2006</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-1654.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03450</td>
<td>Bonner/2007</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03614</td>
<td>Mason/2003</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, study, CA-ORA-1531.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Studies within project area
### TABLE 2
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PUMP STATION SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Author(s)/Year</th>
<th>Coverage/Type of Study/Resources Identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR00011*</td>
<td>Ahlering/1973</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-78, 82, 84 through 88, 142, 145, 149, 134, 206 through 211, 219, 220, 223, 481 through 483, 575.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00282</td>
<td>Cottrell et al./1979</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-106 and 483.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00421</td>
<td>Mabry/1979</td>
<td>11 acres, survey, CA-ORA-729.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00668</td>
<td>Tadlock and Tadlock/1979</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-121, 123, 125, 206, 221, 225, 227, 316, 336, 345, 619, 620, 736, 797 through 805.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00714</td>
<td>Cottrell/1977</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, study, CA-ORA-227, 231 through 236, 271, 272, 275, 616, 619, 620, 673, 689, 797.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00716</td>
<td>Tadlock and Tadlock/1979</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-121, 123, 125, 206, 221, 225, 227, 316, 336, 345, 619, 620, 736, 797 through 805.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00718</td>
<td>Van Horn et al./1983</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-17, 123, 124, 125, 206, 221, 222, 225, 226, 273, 275, 346, 420, 618, 619, 620, 736, 802, 946, 1003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00720</td>
<td>Cottrell/1983</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00847</td>
<td>Padon/1985</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-161, 349, 361, 383, 478, 494, 495, 496, 499, 545, 601, 734, 735, 767, 803 through 808.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00925</td>
<td>Padon/1988</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, monitoring, CA-ORA-221, 222, 275, 673, 797, 1112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR00986</td>
<td>Breece et al./1989</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-1120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01058</td>
<td>Jertberg/1990</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, monitoring, CA-ORA-218, 1041.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report No.</td>
<td>Author(s)/Year</td>
<td>Coverage/Type of Study/Resources Identified</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01270</td>
<td>Rosenthal and Charron/1993</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01273</td>
<td>Mason and Bonner/1992</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-108, 124, 125, 134, 207 through 211, 219 through 223, 481, 482, 483, 1339, 1340, 1341.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01274</td>
<td>Rosenthal and Breece/1993</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, monitoring, CA-ORA-124, 134.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01350</td>
<td>McKenna and deBarros/1993</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-13, 57, 107, 224, 1354.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01351</td>
<td>McKenna and deBarros/1993</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-57, 225, 1353.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01629</td>
<td>Dillon/1997</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, report, CA-ORA-149.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01648</td>
<td>Bonner et al./1996</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-106, 482.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01650</td>
<td>Bonner et al./1996</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-125, 1295.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01652</td>
<td>Mason et al./1997</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-225.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01653</td>
<td>Mason et al./1993</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-106, 209, 482, 1341.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01715</td>
<td>Unknown/1993</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-106, 482.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR01717</td>
<td>Mason and Brechbier/1997</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, monitoring, CA-ORA-107, 125, 206, 225, 270, 389, 689, 736, 802, 1029, 1295, 1357, 1358, 1370, 1398, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1436, 1438.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02063</td>
<td>Padon/1999</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, monitoring, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02256</td>
<td>Demcak/1999</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, CA-ORA-83 through 87, 144, 277, 288, 289, 300, 352, 353, 381, 1352.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02262</td>
<td>Delu and Wallock/2000</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, monitoring, CA-ORA-1574.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PUMP STATION SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Author(s)/Year</th>
<th>Coverage/Type of Study/Resources Identified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR02482</td>
<td>Torres/2001</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, report, CA-ORA-106, 210, 211, 482.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02536</td>
<td>Crabtree/1973</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, report, CA-ORA-121, 140, 141, 202, 203.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02596</td>
<td>Demcak/1989</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-554.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR02678</td>
<td>Duke/2002</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03275*</td>
<td>Cerreto and Gallegos/2000</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03294</td>
<td>Drover et al./2001</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, excavation, CA-ORA-269, 1485.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03450</td>
<td>Bonner/2007</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, survey, no resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03552</td>
<td>Underbrink/2008</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, monitoring, CA-ORA-406, 407.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR03646</td>
<td>McLean/2001</td>
<td>Unknown acreage, monitoring, CA-ORA-106, 482, 483.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Studies within project area.

4.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The 2002 preliminary geologic report for the Huntington Beach Desalination Plant indicates that the area contains about five to ten feet of artificial fill material on and near the surface. The native soils consist of approximately 60 feet of coastal marine sediments ranging in age from 8,600 years old to the present. The middle to late Holocene (8,600–11,000 years ago) is present at a depth of about 60 to 90 feet (Magorien 2002:H-1 through H-4).

The Pump Station site parcel contains diabase (volcanic) intrusives and portions of the Topanga Formation, which consist of middle Miocene-aged sediments. A field survey of the Pump Station site revealed that surficial sediments have been eroded to the Topanga Formation and then backfilled by Recent alluvium, which now is exposed on the parcel and extends to a depth of approximately five feet below the present surface. The Topanga Formation has produced both vertebrate and invertebrates in Orange and Los Angeles Counties, and could possibly produce fossil remains if extensive excavations were to occur on the property. Monitoring below five feet was recommended (Quinn 2002:6).

The LACM paleontological records search for both project sites was completed on November 22, 2009, and received on November 25, 2009. The search revealed that surficial sediments at the Desalination Plant site are mapped as younger Quaternary Alluvium. These sediments typically do not contain vertebrate fossils; however, they may be underlain by older Quaternary deposits that do frequently contain fossils. The LACM has several recorded localities nearby, several of which were recovered through screen washing of matrix collected during monitoring. The records search also revealed that most of the Pump Station site is underlain by Tertiary intrusive volcanic rocks that would be devoid of fossils. No mention is made of the Topanga Formation. However, the Pump Station site area contains mapped, surficial exposures of terrestrial Quaternary Terrace deposits that could contain fossils. The LACM has several recorded localities nearby in these sediments. Monitoring of any substantial excavations in older
Quaternary deposits is recommended. It is also recommended that sediment samples should be collected during normal monitoring and processed for microvertebrate fossils (McLeod 2009).

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

The NAHC’s Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The Native American Contacts List included in the search contains the following individuals:

- Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians;
- Anita Espinoza, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians;
- Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians;
- John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator, Gabrieleno Tongva Territorial Tribal Nation;
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians;
- Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary, Gabrieleno Tongva Nation;
- Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council;
- Cindi Alvitre, Ti’At Society;
- Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman, Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe;
- David Belardes, Chairman of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation;
- Bernie Acuna, Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe;
- Anthony Rivera, Chairman of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation;
- Joyce Perry, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation.

Each individual on the list was sent an informational letter with a description of the project and the known cultural resources on the property. Each was asked to contact BonTerra Consulting should they have additional knowledge or concerns relative to cultural resources on the property. No responses have been received to date.

4.4 FIELD SURVEY

The field survey conducted on November 6, 2009, consisted of a pedestrian survey of the proposed Desalination Plant and the Pump Station site. The Environmental Manager of the AES Huntington Power Generation Plant facility guided BonTerra personnel through the plant site facility to ensure that all areas could be accessed. He also provided surveyors with additional information on the existing site and the previous uses of the existing fuel oil tanks. The three fuel oil tanks were recorded by Ms. Daly on DPR Series 523 site forms (see Appendix E). The tanks were not subjected to formal evaluation as they were constructed in 1961, and therefore, do not meet the 50-year threshold for resource evaluation; however enough information was gathered during this study to make a preliminary evaluation.

The fuel oil storage tanks are 40 feet high, cylindrical in shape and are surrounded by 10- to 15-foot high earthen containment berm. The berm walls are covered with a layer of gunite to protect against damage by rain. Also associated with the tanks are pipelines, pumps and other equipment.
The fuel oil tanks are of a standard design used to hold liquid material, are approximately 205 feet in diameter, and have a maximum capacity of 262,000 gallons when full. The tanks have floating roofs that rise and fall depending on the level of the oil. The walls of the tanks are constructed of riveted steel panels, and the exterior walls have been covered with fiberglass panels to protect against corrosion from the salt-laden atmosphere and to reduce the need for painting and re-painting of the exterior tank walls. The fiberglass panels are attached to each other and the walls are held tight against the tank walls by steel bands.

Scattered marine shell was noted around the base of each of the tanks. This is not interpreted as a cultural deposit, as the shell was likely in the fill material used during the construction of the tanks. No other cultural resources and no archaeological resources were discovered on the site.

The survey of the Pump Station site was conducted by Patrick Maxon. The Pump Station site is situated along an unnamed creek that extends through the site on its eastern side. The site is surrounded by native and non-native trees, and leaves and duff cover the surface. The existing station at the site is mostly underground, while a few elements are evident on the surface. No cultural resources of any kind were observed during the field inspection.

### 4.5 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Based on the cultural resources records search undertaken at the SCCIC, Native American scoping through the NAHC, and limited historical research, no significant cultural resources are recorded or known within the proposed project sites. Five to ten feet of fill are present below development at the plant site. The fuel oil tanks on the plant site have been examined, recorded, and found to be not significant.

The paleontological studies show that extensive alluvium lies beneath the five to ten feet of fill material at the Desalination Plant site. Topanga Formation rocks and Quaternary Terrace deposits, sensitive for fossil resources, are mapped at the Pump Station site below five feet. A field survey of the Pump Station site (Quinn 2002:5) revealed that surficial sediments have been eroded to the Topanga Formation and then backfilled by Recent alluvium.
SECTION 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Desalination Plant Site: The cultural and paleontological resources investigation found no significant resources on the project site. No monitoring of excavations for the project is recommended; however, if such resources are discovered during construction, a qualified Archaeologist or Paleontologist must be retained to evaluate the discovery prior to resuming grading in the immediate vicinity of the find. Additionally, because nearby fossil localities produced small vertebrate remains that cannot be readily seen during normal monitoring activities, it is recommended that adequate sediment samples be collected and processed to determine the potential for small fossils being present in these sediments.

A mitigation program must include the provision of the preparation and identification of any recovered fossils in order to ensure specimens are sent to an accredited museum for permanent storage and future retrieval by qualified paleontologists.

The fuel oil tanks have not been found to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Huntington Beach, Orange County, or the State of California. The tanks have not been found to be associated with any persons important to local, regional, or state history. The tanks have not been found to be significant for their design or physical qualities. The Huntington Beach Generating Station Fuel Tanks have been found ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Daly 2009).

Pump Station Site: Following the recommendations in Quinn (2002:6) and McLeod (2009), project excavations that will remove more than five feet of material must be monitored by a qualified Paleontologist. The Paleontological Monitor must be empowered to halt or divert construction equipment from the immediate vicinity of the find in order to allow for evaluation and removal (if warranted) of the discovery. Additionally, because nearby fossil localities produced small vertebrate remains that cannot be readily seen during normal monitoring activities, it is recommended that adequate sediment samples be collected and processed to determine the potential for small fossils being present in these sediments.

A mitigation program must include the provision of the preparation and identification of any recovered fossils in order to ensure specimens are sent to an accredited museum for permanent storage and future retrieval by qualified paleontologists.

If archaeological resources are discovered during construction at the Pump Station site, a qualified Archaeologist must be retained to evaluate the discovery prior to the resuming grading in the immediate vicinity of the find.

5.1.1 Human Remains

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. The County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, s/he shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with PRC, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendents shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American
representative would then determine, in consultation with the Property Owner, the disposition of the human remains.

With implementation of the mitigation program listed above, potential impacts to paleontological and archaeological resources would be reduced to a level considered less than significant.

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director – Cultural Resources
SECTION 6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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National Park Service (NPS)

Office of Historic Preservation

O’Neil, Stephen

Quinn, H. (CRM Tech)

Wallace, W.

Warren, C. N.

White, R. C.
APPENDIX A

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS
EDUCATION

Master of Arts, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton, CA, 1994
Bachelor of Arts, Psychology/Sociology, Towson State University, Maryland, MD, 1987

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (National), 1999
Certified Archaeologist – Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency, 2008–2009
Cultural Resources Specialist – California Energy Commission, 2004
Certified Archaeologist – Orange County Environmental Management Agency, 1998

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Patrick Maxon, RPA has 15 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and the Clean Water Act (CWA), among others. Mr. Maxon has been previously certified by the City of San Diego, and meets the Secretary of Interior’s standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology. Mr. Maxon has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed a number of projects within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission (CEC), the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LADPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Newport Banning Ranch (in progress). As project Manager of the cultural resources portion of this on going project, Mr. Maxon conducted archaeological, historic, and paleontological investigations for resources potentially impacted by the proposed Newport Banning Ranch development. The investigation consisted of (1) a Phase II test level excavation of eight prehistoric and three historic archaeological sites present on the site; (2) an assessment and evaluation of the built environment resources associated with the West Newport Oil Company development on site; and (3) a paleontological assessment of the project site’s potential for the presence of sensitive rock formations and fossil resources. Three archaeological sites were deemed significant as a result of the study and the paleontological significance of the project site was deemed as high. However, no historic resources associated with oil extraction operations were identified. Future work will include data recovery excavations and or site protection/preservation prior to development of the project site.
Orange County Great Park, Irvine. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the CEQA Professional Program Management, Regulatory Approval/Permitting, Paleontology Discoveries, Cultural and Natural Resource Management Services in Irvine. He reviewed the proposed Orange County Great Park Master Plan to determine environmental and engineering constraints related to cultural resources and completed a comment matrix to be reviewed by project planners. Once a formidable military base in Orange County, the former Marine Corps Air Station El Toro will be transformed into the Orange County Great Park.

Highland Reservoir Yorba Linda Water District. Mr. Maxon was the project manager for this project which entailed the demolition of the existing Highland Reservoir in Yorba Linda and its replacement by two new reservoirs. The first phase of the cultural resources study consisted of a Phase I cultural resources survey that resulted in the identification of the Highland Reservoir (constructed in 1911) as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A recommendation of monitoring of grading around the reservoir, and formal documentation of the structure and related elements to the standards of the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Level II was made. This second phase also included the production of large-format photographs of the structure, collection of existing drawings of the structure held by the Yorba Linda Water District, and production of as-built drawings of the structure’s roof trusses. During demolition of the reservoir, BonTerra Consulting conducted archaeological monitored. No significant cultural resources were discovered.

Centennial New Town Environmental Impact Report, Cultural Resources Surveys, Los Angeles County. Mr. Maxon is managing the review, evaluation, and mitigation of cultural resources for this proposed 12,000-acre project. To consider the current status of the project area’s cultural and paleontological resources in the environmental analysis, Mr. Maxon initially performed a Phase I cultural resources study of the entire 12,000-acre project area and small off-site areas. This included a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton; a paleontological records search at the Los Angeles County Museum; and an intensive pedestrian survey to evaluate the project area for the presence of cultural and paleontological resources. Numerous cultural resources sites were discovered, and some were evaluated for significance; those that were determined eligible and were in the development area were preserved in place. As the project evolves and expands beyond the Phase I area, additional sites must be evaluated for significance. Some may need to undergo data recovery excavations, while one structure must be recorded and evaluated. Consultations with regulatory agencies, County staff, Native American tribes, the interested public, and Clients must be completed and their comments considered, and the monitoring of disturbances around the known sites will be undertaken when construction activities commence.

Desert Ranch Project Cultural Survey, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Project Manager for the Desert Ranch Project, which consisted of approximately seven square miles of desert overlooking the Salton Sea. He helped to provide a Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Client, which entailed a walk of the entire property to survey for archaeological sites. Over 40 sites were recorded and excavation of several is anticipated. In addition to conducting surveys, Mr. Maxon met with the local Indian tribe, the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians, regarding this project.

Palos Verdes Reservoir, Palos Verdes. Patrick Maxon conducted a cultural resources literature review for the Palos Verdes Reservoir project to satisfy regulatory requirements related to the renewal of a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Los Angeles District, Clean Water Act Section 404 permit, which required that a cultural resources review be conducted under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Also, a literature review of known cultural resources sites and studies within a one-mile radius of the Palos Verdes
Reservoir project site was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton.

6th Street Viaduct Project, City of Los Angeles. As Cultural Resources Project Manager, Mr. Maxon was responsible for coordinating with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans’s) District 7 on the previously submitted draft Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and the project’s Area of Potential Effects (AEP) and completing the ASR and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan, which included several revisions, for the proposed project. The ESA Action Plan was developed to protect an archaeological site that was recorded within the AEP. The plan entails surrounding the site with fencing during construction and monitoring of construction in the vicinity of the site.

East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project, Mentone. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project. The project involved the preparation of all California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental documents, the acquisition of regulatory permits, and construction monitoring. Mr. Maxon was responsible for a full range of cultural resources services including historic, prehistoric, and paleontological archival research; field surveys; evaluation of resources; and report preparation.

AFFILIATIONS AND COMMITTEES

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS)
Society for California Archaeology (SCA)
Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
Association of Environmental Professionals (AEP) (Board of Directors, 2005 to present)
American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

BonTerra Consulting, 2008–present
Chambers Group, 2006–2008
SWCA, 2001–2006
EDUCATION

- Master of Science - Historic Preservation - University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. 1998
  Awarded Graduate Teaching Fellowship in Historic Preservation
- Bachelor of Science - Business Administration - Elmira College, Elmira, New York. 1994

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Pamela Daly is a 36 CFR 61 qualified historic preservation professional engaged in providing historic preservation consulting services through her company Daly & Associates. Ms. Daly holds a Master of Science Degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont, and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Management (with a minor in History) from Elmira College. She has owned a historic preservation consulting firm since 1998, and provides historic preservation services to both the private and public sector.

Her experience includes the evaluation and determination of the significance of buildings, objects, features, and landscapes on the federal level under Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and on the State level under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). She has prepared nominations for the National Register of Historic Places, community interpretation projects, public presentations of preservation issues, conservation plans for historic resources, and preservation planning guidelines. She has managed multiple cultural resources projects, which included extensive investigation and research, development of budgets, operating reports, and consultation with clients such as the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Navy, and the U.S. Army Reserves. She has also served on community historic preservation boards of directors, and on a historic preservation design review board.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

State Level Projects

(CEQA)

- Historic Resource Assessment Report, Orange County Civic Center, Santa Ana
- Historic Resource Assessment Report of Los Angeles County Fire Station, Malibu
- Historic Resources Assessment Report of water diversion features, Sonoma
- Historic Resources Assessment Report for Fontana Fire Station #1, and American Legion Post 262, constructed in 1927.
- Historic Resources Assessment Report for Department of Water Resources, Redlands Record and research historic Cold War-era structures and landscape.
- Historic Resources Assessment Report of historic date and citrus farm in Coachella
- Historic Resources Assessment Report for Glendale College Expansion Project.
- Historic Resources Assessment Report of residential structure in Apple Valley
- Historic Resources Assessment Report of structures in Loma Linda
- Historic Resources Assessment Report of residence on Cedar Street, Glendale
- Historic Resources Assessment Report of 1894 carriage house in Los Angeles
Historic Resources Assessment Report of farmhouse in the City of Moreno Valley
Historic Resources Assessment Report of four properties on Carlton Avenue, Hollywood
Wrightwood Housing Development – record and research historic structure located in the project ROW. Consult with San Bernardino County environmental department.
White Springs Sulphur Pools, Riverside, CA – Phase I survey for determination of CRHR and NR eligibility.
Fitch Avenue Bridge – Phase I survey determination of rural one-lane bridge.
New Model Colony housing development – Phase I & II survey of rural agricultural properties, Ontario.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 – Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California. Historic Resources Survey and Eligibility Investigation of thirteen historic airplane hangars built between 1923 and 1932 for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Project included investigation of structures on an active military base, archival research at multiple sources, building descriptions and site forms.

NHPA Section 106 – Edwards Air Force Base, California – Report of findings on 37 Historic Wells and Homesteads. Project was to prepare Phase II and Phase III reports dealing with the history, significance and mitigation of historic features dating from the 1890s to 1940s. Mitigation included the Historic American Engineering Record documentation at Level 1, and the analysis and curation of historic and pre-historic artifacts.

NHPA Section 106 – Bureau of Land Management, Kern Front Oil Fields, Bakersfield, California. The project was to prepare a Historic Building Assessment and Evaluation Report for leaseholder whose operation was located on Federal Land. Project included archival research, historic context, building description, industrial archeology investigation and site form.

NHPA Section 106 – United States Army Corp of Engineers, Los Angeles Division. Historic Building Assessment and Evaluation Report of all the bridges and culverts located in a 102 mile section of the Union Pacific Railroad. Project included two weeks of field survey, photography of historic features, statewide archival research, development of historic context, bridge and culvert descriptions, and site forms.

ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Historic Structures Report, including conditions assessment and treatment plan for 1885 Lindo Lake Boathouse, Lakeside
Historic Structures Report, including conditions assessment and treatment plan for 1887 Bancroft Rock House, Spring Valley
Historic Structures Report, including conditions assessment and treatment plan for 1865 Rutland Railroad Train Station, Vergennes, VT.
Repair and restoration of endangered historic property in Essex, NY.
Architectural repair specifications for the 1805 Bradley Law Office, Westminster, VT.
Project management of early 19th century house rehabilitation, St. Albans, VT.
Repairs and maintenance of converted barn in Ithaca, NY.
Historic paint finishes analysis for Town of Rockingham, VT.
Historic paint finishes analysis for Middlebury Town Hall, VT.
Historic paint finishes analysis for Labor Union Hall, Barre, VT.
Repair and restoration of cast iron fence for Greystone Mansion, Essex, NY.
Photo survey of Labor Union Hall, Barre, VT, prior to rehabilitation.
Evaluation and research of historic colonial tannery structure in Essex, NY.
Rehabilitation of 19th century barn for use as residence, Trumansburg, NY.

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS**

Education and slide presentation of American architectural styles.
Education and slide presentation of California revival architectural styles.
Walking tours of Windsor, Vergennes and Shelburne, Vermont.
Research paper on decorative historic painted finishes created in Vermont public buildings during the late 19th century.
APPENDIX B

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-00001

Author(s): Ahlering, Michael L.
Year: 1973
Title: Report of a Scientific Resources Survey and Inventory: Conducted for the City of Huntington Beach, California
Affiliation: Archaeological Research, Inc.
Resources: 30-000078, 30-000082, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000087, 30-000088, 30-000142, 30-000145, 30-000149, 30-000183, 30-000185, 30-000276, 30-000289, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000293, 30-000302, 30-000346, 30-000356, 30-000358, 30-000359, 30-000363, 30-000365
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00011

Author(s): Crabtree, Robert H.
Year: 1973
Title: Harborview Hills Development, Section 3 and 4, Sites 11, 13, and 14
Affiliation: Archaeological Research, Inc.
Resources: 30-000202, 30-000203
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00135

Author(s): Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.
Year: 1977
Title: Archaeological Survey Report on Approximately a Twenty-one (21) Acre Parcel Located in the El Toro Area of the County of Orange
Affiliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: EL TORO
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00282

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie, David Van Horn, and Allen Schilz
Year: 1979
Title: Report of Archaeological Test Level Investigations Conducted at Sites CA-ORA-483 and CA-ORA-106
Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000483
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-00297

Author(s): Van Horn, David M.
Year: 1977
Title: Archaeological Test Excavations at ORA-227, 275, 619, 620 in the Coyote Canyon Refuse Disposal Station, County of Orange, California
Affiliation: Archaeological Associates, Ltd.
Resources: 30-000227, 30-000275, 30-000619, 30-000620
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00391

Author(s): Anonymous
Year: 1938
Title: This Book Presents the Findings of Works Progress Administration Anthropological Project #7680, 4-ORA-107
Affiliation: City of Santa Ana
Resources: 30-000107
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00421

Author(s): Mabry, Theo N.
Year: 1979
Title: Archaeological Reconnaissance of 11-acre Bonita Canyon Baptist Church Site, Orange County, California
Affiliation: Archaeological Planning Collaborative
Resources: 30-000729
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00458

Author(s): Mabry, Theo N.
Year: 1979
Title: Archaeological Investigation at CA-ORA-227, a Prehistoric Archaeological Site Located in the San Joaquin Hills Region of Orange County, California
Affiliation: Archaeological Planning Collaborative
Resources: 30-000227
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH
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<td>Cooley, Theodore G.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
<td>1974</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title:</strong></td>
<td>Preliminary Report-bonita Mesa</td>
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<td><strong>Affiliation:</strong></td>
<td>Archaeological Research, Inc.</td>
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<td><strong>Author(s):</strong></td>
<td>Douglas, Ronald D.</td>
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<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Title:</strong></td>
<td>Archaeological Resource Survey Northern Inland Coastal Hills Planning Area Orange County, California</td>
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<td><strong>Affiliation:</strong></td>
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<td>Romani, John F.</td>
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<td><strong>Year:</strong></td>
<td>1982</td>
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<td><strong>Title:</strong></td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed ORA-1 Widening Project (p.m. 19.80 - P.m. 25.89) 07210 - 499850</td>
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<td><strong>Affiliation:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Resources:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Author(s):</strong></td>
<td>Tadlock, Jean and W. Lewis Tadlock</td>
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<td>San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Cultural Resources Study -- Archaeology --</td>
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<td><strong>Affiliation:</strong></td>
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SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-00682

Author(s): Unknown  
Year: 1980  
Title: An Archaeological Records Search and Reconnaissance Survey Laguna Heights Property Orange County, California  
Affiliation: Archaeological Planning Collaborative  
Resources: 30-000477, 30-000873  
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH  
Pages: 
Notes:

OR-00714

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G.  
Year: 1977  
Title: Archaeological Resources Assessment: Coyote Canyon Sanitary Land fill  
Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.  
Resources: 30-000227, 30-000231, 30-000232, 30-000233, 30-000234, 30-000235, 30-000236, 30-000271, 30-000272, 30-000275, 30-000616, 30-000619, 30-000620, 30-000673, 30-000689, 30-000797  
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN  
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OR-00716

Author(s): Tadlock, Jean and W. Lewis Tadlock  
Year: 1979  
Title: San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Cultural Resources Study -- Archaeology --  
Affiliation: Leighton and Associates  
Resources: 30-000121, 30-000123, 30-000125, 30-000206, 30-000221, 30-000225, 30-000227, 30-000316, 30-000336, 30-000345, 30-000619, 30-000620, 30-000736, 30-000797, 30-000798, 30-000799, 30-000800, 30-000801, 30-000802, 30-000803, 30-000804, 30-000805  
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN  
Pages: 
Notes:

OR-00718

Author(s): Van Horn, David M., J.D. Cooper, E. Crespin, and J.R. Murray  
Year: 1983  
Title: A Cultural/scientific Resources Investigation of the Planned San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor (phase II)  
Affiliation: Archaeological Associates, Ltd.  
Resources: 30-000017, 30-000123, 30-000124, 30-000125, 30-000221, 30-000222, 30-000225, 30-000226, 30-000273, 30-000275, 30-000345, 30-000386, 30-000420, 30-000618, 30-000619, 30-000620, 30-000736, 30-000802, 30-000946, 30-001003  
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, TUSTIN  
Pages: 
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-00720

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G.
Year: 1983
Title: San Joaquin Transportation Corridor: an Annotated List of Archaeological Reports Referenced by Number.
Affiliation: Unknown
Resources:
Quads: DANA POINT, LAGUNA BEACH, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00847

Author(s): Padon, Beth
Year: 1985
Title: Archaeological Resource Inventory City of Irvine and its Sphere of Influence
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: BLACK STAR CANYON, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00848

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane
Year: 1986
Title: Archaeological Testing at CA-ORA-226
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00869

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane and Beth Padon
Year: 1987
Title: An Archaeological Overview of the Coyote Canyon Sanitary Landfill Final Report
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-00880
Author(s): Padon, Beth
Year: 1987
Title: A Cultural/Scientific Assessment of the Waterfront Project City of Huntington Beach, County of Orange
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00925
Author(s): Padon, Beth
Year: 1988
Title: Report on Paleontological and Archaeological Monitoring Coyote Canyon Landfill Orange County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000221, 30-000222, 30-000276, 30-000673, 30-000797, 30-001112
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00933
Author(s): Bissell, Ronald M.
Year: 1988
Title: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Reconnaissance of the Long Range Development Plan Study Area, University of California, Irvine, Orange County, California
Affiliation: RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000115, 30-000116, 30-000117, 30-000118, 30-000121, 30-000122, 30-000123, 30-000179, 30-000180, 30-000181, 30-000218, 30-000552, 30-000553, 30-000554, 30-001041, 30-001119, 30-001194, 30-001202
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00939
Author(s): Bissell, Ronald M.
Year: 1988
Title: Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance of the Long Range Development Plan Study Area, University of California, Irvine, Orange County, California
Affiliation: RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000115, 30-000116, 30-000117, 30-000118, 30-000121, 30-000122, 30-000123, 30-000179, 30-000180, 30-000181, 30-000218, 30-000552, 30-000553, 30-000554, 30-001041, 30-001119, 30-001194, 30-001202
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-00954

Author(s): Farnsworth, Paul S. and N. Whitney-Desautels
Year: 1989
Title: Determination of National Register Eligibility and Treatment Plan and Data Recovery Program for Archaeological Sites on the Coyote Canyon Sanitary Landfill Property, Orange County, California
Affiliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
Resources: 30-000226, 30-000227, 30-000231, 30-000232, 30-000233, 30-000234, 30-000235, 30-000236, 30-000269, 30-000271, 30-000272, 30-000275, 30-000616, 30-000617, 30-000618, 30-000619, 30-000670, 30-000672, 30-000673, 30-000689, 30-000797, 30-001082, 30-001088, 30-001089, 30-001090
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00986

Author(s): Breece, William H., Beth Padon, and Jane Rosenthal
Year: 1989
Title: Results of the Test-level Investigation at CA-ORA-1120 Bonita Canyon, Orange County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-001120
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-00990

Author(s): Mabry, Theo N. and Ronald D. Douglas
Year: 1979
Title: A Test-level Investigation of CA-ORA-729, Bonita Canyon Creek, City of Irvine, California
Affiliation: Archaeological Planning Collaborative
Resources: 30-000729
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01058

Author(s): Jertberg, Patricia R.
Year: 1990
Title: Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for Bison and Berkeley Avenues Extensions
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000218, 30-001041
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01072

Author(s): Jertberg, Patricia R.
Year: 1990
Title: Final Report on Archaeological Monitoring at Coyote Canyon Sanitary Landfill Orange County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000226, 30-000231, 30-000236, 30-000673, 30-000689, 30-001193
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-01133

Author(s): De Barros, Philip and Henry C. Koerner
Year: 1990
Title: Final Test Investigation Report and Request for Determination of Eligibility for 23 Sites Along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000057, 30-000064, 30-000104, 30-000106, 30-000107, 30-000111, 30-000116, 30-000119, 30-000121, 30-000123, 30-000124, 30-000125, 30-000134, 30-000174, 30-000181, 30-000189, 30-000190, 30-000195, 30-000197, 30-002219, 30-002221, 30-002222, 30-002225, 30-002226, 30-002231, 30-00232, 30-00236
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, TUSTIN
Pages: 
Notes: 

OR-01145

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane
Year: 1991
Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Irvine Ranch Water District Culver Drive Reclaimed Water Transmission Line Irvine, Orange County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000553, 30-001194, 30-001202
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: 
Notes: 

OR-01149

Author(s): Douglas, Ronald D.
Year: 1979
Title: An Unusual Groundstone Artifact
Affiliation: Southwest Museum
Resources: 30-000729
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: 
Notes: 

OR-01189

Author(s): Brown, Joan C.
Year: 1992
Title: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of 11 Parcels of Land Located in Newport Beach, Orange County, California.
Affiliation: RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000048, 30-000049, 30-000050, 30-000051, 30-000052, 30-000057, 30-000064, 30-000066, 30-000070, 30-000077, 30-000099, 30-00100, 30-00136, 30-000186, 30-000216, 30-000518, 30-001098
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH, TUSTIN
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Notes: 

Page 8 of 21 10/28/2009 12:52:56 PM
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-01208

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane and Patricia Jertberg
Year: 1992
Title: Archaeology Testing at CA-ORA-124/134 Irvine, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000124, 30-000134
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01244

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane
Year: 1992
Title: Phase II Archaeological Testing at CA-ORA-124/134
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000124, 30-000134
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01270

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane and Andrea Charron
Year: 1993
Title: Archaeological Assessment Planning Area 23, Parcel 2, Irvine, Orange County, Ca
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01273

Author(s): Mason, Roger D. and Wayne H. Bonner
Year: 1992
Title: Prehistoric Cultural Resource Survey Report and Analysis of Impacts for the Ford Road Realignment Er
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000107, 30-000124, 30-000125, 30-000134, 30-000207, 30-000208, 30-000209, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000219, 30-000220, 30-000221, 30-000222, 30-000223, 30-000481, 30-000482, 30-000483, 30-001339, 30-001340, 30-001341
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01274

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane and Laurel H. Breece
Year: 1993
Title: Salvage and Monitoring Activities at CA-ORA-124/134, Irvine, Orange County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000124, 30-000134
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-01332

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane  
Year: 1993  
Title: An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed University II Project, University of California, Irvine  
Affiliation: Petra Resources Inc.  
Resources: 30-000181  
Quads: TUSTIN  
Pages:  
Notes:  

OR-01350

Author(s): McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros  
Year: 1993  
Title: Archaeological Survey Report Historic Sites Addendum San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540  
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.  
Resources: 30-000013, 30-000057, 30-000107, 30-000225, 30-001354  
Quads: DANA POINT, LAGUNA BEACH, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, TUSTIN  
Pages:  
Notes:  

OR-01351

Author(s): McKenna, Jeanette A. and Philip De Barros  
Year: 1993  
Title: Historic Study Report San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor 12-ORA-73 12-102540  
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.  
Resources: 30-000057, 30-000225, 30-001353  
Quads: DANA POINT, LAGUNA BEACH, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, TUSTIN  
Pages:  
Notes:  

OR-01380

Author(s): Mason, Roger D.  
Year: 1994  
Title: Treatment Program for ORA-1358 in the Macarthur Segment, San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Irvine, California Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.11  
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.  
Resources: 30-001358  
Quads: TUSTIN  
Pages:  
Notes:  

OR-01386

Author(s): Rosenthal, Jane  
Year: 1994  
Title: Final Report of Archaeological Monitoring - Parcel 2 Planning Area 26, Church of Latter Day Saints Facility  
Affiliation: Petra Resources Inc.  
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000124  
Quads: TUSTIN  
Pages:  
Notes:
## SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

### OR-01395
- **Author(s):** McLean, Deborah K.
- **Year:** 1994
- **Title:** Cultural Resources Assessment - Newport Coast Drive Extension
- **Affiliation:** LSA Associates, Inc.
- **Resources:** 30-000729
  - **Quads:** LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
- **Pages:**
- **Notes:**

### OR-01502
- **Author(s):** McLean, Deborah K.
- **Year:** 1995
- **Title:** Cultural Resources Assessment - Newport Coast Drive Extension
- **Affiliation:** LSA Associates, Inc.
- **Resources:** 30-000729
  - **Quads:** TUSTIN
- **Pages:**
- **Notes:**

### OR-01605
- **Author(s):** De Barros, Philip and Henry C. Koerper
- **Year:** 1990
- **Title:** Final Test Investigation Report and Request for Determination of Eligibility for 23 Sites Along the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor
- **Affiliation:** Chambers Group, Inc.
- **Resources:** 30-000057, 30-000181, 30-000225, 30-000270, 30-000275, 30-000336, 30-000389, 30-000689, 30-000736, 30-000737, 30-000930, 30-001029, 30-001081, 30-001082, 30-001083, 30-001085, 30-001086, 30-001088, 30-001089, 30-001091, 30-001092
  - **Quads:** DANA POINT, LAGUNA BEACH, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, TUSTIN
- **Pages:**
- **Notes:**

### OR-01823
- **Author(s):** Drover, Christopher E.
- **Year:** 1997
- **Title:** Cultural Resources Impact and Constraints Assessment Project Area Pa-27 Irvine, California
- **Affiliation:** Keith Companies
- **Resources:** 30-000269, 30-000270, 30-000273, 30-000275, 30-000729, 30-001080, 30-001082, 30-001083, 30-001093, 30-001094, 30-001485
  - **Quads:** LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
- **Pages:**
- **Notes:**
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-01629

Author(s): Dillon, Brian D.
Year: 1997
Title: Archaeological Survey, Impact Assessment, and Mitigation Plan: Shea/vickers Pch & First Street Project, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, Ca.
Affiliation: Dillon, Brian D. Consulting Archaeologist
Resources: 30-000149
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01649

Author(s): Bonner, Wayne H., Stephen J. Bouscaren, Larry Carbone, Robert O. Gibson, Lisa Klug, Roger D. Mason, Mark L. Peterson, and Virginia Popper
Year: 1996
Title: Results of Data Recovery at CA-ORA-482 and CA-ORA-106: New Ford Road Project Irvine, California
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000482
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes: Two volumes located on bookshelf.

OR-01650

Author(s): Bonner, Wayne H., Stephen J. Bouscaren, Larry Carbone, Robert O. Gibson, Lisa Klug, Roger D. Mason, Mark L. Peterson, and Virginia Popper
Year: 1997
Title: San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Results of Data Recovery at CA-ORA-125 and CA-ORA-1295
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000125, 30-001295
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes: Two volumes located on bookshelf.

OR-01652

Author(s): Mason, Roger D., Wayne H. Bonner, Stephen J. Bouscaren, Larry Carbone, Robert O. Gibson, Lisa Klug, Mark L. Peterson, and Virginia Popper
Year: 1997
Title: San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Results of Data Recovery at CA-ORA-225
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000225
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes: Two volumes located on bookshelf.
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-01653

Author(s): Mason, Roger D., Stephen J. Bouscaren, Wayne H. Bonner, Mark L. Peterson, and Lisa Panet Klug
Year: 1993
Title: Test Program Results and Request for Determination of Eligibility for Five Sites in the New Ford Road Alignment Irvine, California
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000209, 30-000482, 30-001341
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: Located on bookshelf.

OR-01689

Author(s): Mason, Roger D.
Year: 1995
Title: Mitigation Monitoring Report New Ford Road, Orange County, California, Mitigation Measure 69.1: Monitoring for Prehistoric Resources
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000209, 30-000219, 30-000481, 30-000482, 30-001341
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: 
Notes: 

OR-01709

Author(s): Mason, Roger D.
Year: 1993
Title: Test Program Results and Request for Determination of Eligibility for Five Sites in the New Ford Road Alignment, Irvine, California
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000209, 30-000219, 30-000481, 30-000482, 30-001341
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: 
Notes: 

OR-01711

Author(s): Bissell, Ronald M.
Year: 1996
Title: Project Area 27 in Irvine, Orange County, California
Affiliation: RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000269, 30-000270, 30-000273, 30-000275, 30-000729, 30-001080, 30-001082, 30-001083, 30-001093, 30-001094, 30-001485
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages: 
Notes: Response to OR1623
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-01715

Author(s): Unknown
Year: 1993
Title: Data Recovery Plan Prehistoric Archaeological Sites CA-ORA-106 and CA-ORA-482 Within the Area of Potential Effect of the Proposed New Ford Road
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000482
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01717

Author(s): Mason, Roger D. and Brechbiel, Brant A.
Year: 1997
Title: San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Results of Construction Monitoring for Archaeological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Measures 11-1
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-0000107, 30-000125, 30-000206, 30-000225, 30-000270, 30-000389, 30-000689, 30-000736, 30-000802, 30-001029, 30-001295, 30-001357, 30-001358, 30-001370, 30-001398, 30-001431, 30-001432, 30-001433, 30-001436, 30-001438
Quads: DANA POINT, LAGUNA BEACH, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01731

Author(s): Unknown
Year: 1961
Title: Index to the Artifacts Collected During the Second Part of the Wpa Project
Affiliation: Unknown
Resources: 30-000077, 30-000124, 30-000163, 30-000165, 30-000183, 30-000197, 30-000280, 30-000282
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, NEWPORT BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-01828

Author(s): Chace, Paul G.
Year: 1995
Title: A Cultural/scientific Resources Survey for the Irvine Planning Area 26, Bonita Canyon- Coyote Canyon, Zone Change 18903-zc, in the City of Irvine, Orange County, California
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000107, 30-000209, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000219, 30-000220, 30-000223, 30-000226, 30-000482, 30-000483
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-01938

Author(s): Gibson, R. O. and C. D. King
Year: 1991
Title: Preliminary Analysis of Beads, Ornaments and Fishhooks From 25 Orange County Sites
Affiliation:
Resources: 30-000013, 30-000014, 30-000221, 30-000246, 30-000323, 30-000339, 30-000340, 30-000660, 30-000662, 30-000864, 30-000865, 30-000866, 30-000867, 30-000871, 30-000872, 30-000873, 30-000874, 30-000875, 30-000876, 30-000883, 30-000928, 30-000929, 30-001085, 30-001204, 30-001208
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02022

Author(s): Mason, Roger D.
Year: 1987
Title: Test Plan for National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Sites on the Coyote Canyon Sanitary Landfill Property, Orange County, California
Affiliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
Resources: 30-000226, 30-000227, 30-000231, 30-000232, 30-000233, 30-000234, 30-000235, 30-000236, 30-000271, 30-000272, 30-000275, 30-000616, 30-000617, 30-000619, 30-000620, 30-000670, 30-000673, 30-000689, 30-000797, 30-001085, 30-001112
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02033

Author(s): Mason, Roger D.
Year: 1987
Title: Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California
Affiliation: Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
Resources: 30-000078, 30-000082, 30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000086, 30-000088, 30-000143, 30-000145, 30-000183, 30-000256, 30-000257, 30-000258, 30-000259, 30-000260, 30-000261, 30-000262, 30-000263, 30-000264, 30-000286, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000294, 30-000302, 30-000322, 30-000365, 30-000366, 30-000368, 30-000555
Quads: LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, SEAL BEACH
Pages: 88
Notes:

OR-02063

Author(s): Padon, Beth
Year: 1999
Title: Paleontological and Archaeological Monitoring for California Avenue Sewer Line, Bison Avenue Water Line, and I-25/university Slope Repair Projects, University Research Park, Phase iii and Iv
Affiliation: Discovery Works, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-02065
Author(s): Drover, Christopher E.
Year: 1998
Title: A Cultural Resources Inventory for an 800 Acre Conceptual Lotting Plan in Planning Area 27, Irvine, California
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000269, 30-000002070, 30-000273, 30-000275, 30-000729, 30-001080, 30-001082, 30-001083, 30-001093, 30-001094, 30-001485
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02134
Author(s): Lapin, Philippe
Year: 2000
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Cm 294-12, County of Orange
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02229
Author(s): Duke, Curt
Year: 2000
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&i Wireless Services Facility Number C871.2, County of Orange, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-001531
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02256
Author(s): Demcak, Carol R.
Year: 1999
Title: Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts
Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
Resources: 30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000087, 30-000144, 30-000277, 30-000288, 30-000289, 30-000300, 30-000352, 30-000353, 30-000381, 30-001452
Quads: ANAHEIM, LA HABRA, LOS ALAMITOS, NEWPORT BEACH, ORANGE, SEAL BEACH, TUSTIN, YORBA LINDA
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-02262

Author(s): Delu, Antonina and Wallock, Nicole
Year: 2000
Title: Results of Archaeological Salvage and Monitoring Activities for Planning Area 22, Tract 15585, in the Newport Ridge Area, Unincorporated County of Orange, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-001574
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02268

Author(s): Chace, Paul G.
Year: 1995
Title: A Cultural/scientific Resources Survey for the Irvine Planning Area 26, Bonita Canyon- coyote Canyon, Zone Change 18903-zc, in the City of Irvine, Orange County, California
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000107, 30-000209, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000219, 30-000220, 30-000223, 30-000226, 30-000482, 30-000483
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02333

Author(s): Cottrell, Marie G., David Van Horn, and Allan Schiltz
Year: 1979
Title: Report of Archaeological Test Level Investigations Conducted at Sites CA-ORA-483 and CA-ORA-106
Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000483
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02449

Author(s): Peterson, Mark L.
Year: 2000
Title: Bonita Mesa Archaeological Project: the Intermediate: a Non-traditional Approach to a Revised Interpretation of Human Settlement Systems of the Newport Bay and San Joaquin Hills Region of Orange County, California
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000220, 30-000223, 30-000482, 30-000483
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-02450

Author(s): Peterson, Mark L.
Year: 2000
Title: Bonita Mesa Archaeological Project: the Intermediate: a Non-traditional Approach to Revised Interpretation of Human Settlement Systems of the Newport Bay and San Joaquin Hills Region of Orange County, California
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000220, 30-000223, 30-000482, 30-000483
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: Notes:

OR-02456

Author(s): Hoover, Anna M.
Year: 2000
Title: Cultural Resources Literature and Records Review for the Southeast Coastal Industrial Area Redevelopment Project, Huntington Beach, California
Affiliation: RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
Resources: Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages: Notes:

OR-02481

Author(s): Bonner, Wayne H., Steven L. Martin, Virginia S. Popper, Lisa Klug, and Richard W. Huddleston
Year: 2000
Title: Bonita Mesa Archaeological Project: the Intermediate Volume Iii
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000220, 30-000223, 30-000482, 30-000483
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: Notes:

OR-02482

Author(s): Tores, John H.
Year: 2001
Title: Bonita Mesa Archaeological Project: the Intermediate Volume Iv
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000438, 30-000482
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: Notes:

OR-02536

Author(s): Crabtree, Robert H.
Year: 1973
Title: Harborview Hills Development, Section 3 and 4, Sites 11, 13, and 14
Affiliation: Archaeological Research, Inc.
Resources: 30-000121, 30-000140, 30-000141, 30-000202, 30-000203
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH
Pages: Notes: 30-000189, 30-000190 nearby, 1 paleo. Site
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-02585

Author(s): Barros, Philip, Scott Crull, Wayne Bonner, Glennda Luhnow, Judy Mckeehan, Steve Van Wormer, and Susan Walter
Year: 2002
Title: Evaluation of Prehistoric Archaeological Site CA-ORA-149 and Historical Archaeological Site CA-ORA-1528h Test Excavations and Archival Research Huntington Beach Urban Center Project Pacific Coast Highway Huntington Beach, Orange County, California
Affiliation: Professional Archaeological Services
Resources: 30-000149, 30-001582, 30-001654
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages:
Notes: Volumes I & II (site 30-001582 misnamed, should be 30-001654)

OR-02596

Author(s): Demcak, Carol R.
Year: 1989
Title: Archaeological Investigations at CA-ORA-554, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California
Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
Resources: 30-000554
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:

OR-02678

Author(s): Duke, Curt
Year: 2002
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sc 133-01 Orange County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-03275

Author(s): Cerrero, Richard and Gallegos, Dennis R.
Year: 2000
Title: Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Irvine Ranch Water District, San Joaquin Reservoir Project Orange County, California
Affiliation: Gallegos & Associates
Resources:
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
## SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

### OR-03294
Author(s): Drover, Christopher E., Smith, David M., Bonner, Wayne, and McCarthy, Daniel  
Year: 2001  
Title: Testing and Evaluation of CA-ORA-269 and CA-ORA-1485, Planning Area 27, Irvine, California  
Affiliation: The Keith Companies Archaeological Division  
Resources: 30-000269, 30-001485  
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, TUSTIN  
Pages:  
Notes: all of remaining seven sites are in open space area.

### OR-03316
Author(s): De Barros, Philip, Crull, Scott, and Luhnow, Glennda  
Year: 2005  
Title: Data Recovery Excavations at CA-ORA-149 and CA-ORA-1582h (should Be CA-ORA-1654) Pacific City Project, Pacific Coast Highway, Huntington Beach, California  
Affiliation: Professional Archaeological Services  
Resources: 30-000149, 30-001654  
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH  
Pages:  
Notes: Misnamed...CA-ORA1582H should be CA-ORA-1654

### OR-03317
Author(s): De Barros, Philip, Crull, Scott, and Walter, Susan  
Year: 2006  
Title: Final Report on the Huntington Beach Dump Site, CA-ORA-1582h (should Be CA-ORA-1654), Including the Results of Excavations at Newly Discovered Loci B and C, Pacific City Project, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California  
Affiliation: Professional Archaeological Services  
Resources: 30-001654  
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH  
Pages:  
Notes: Misnamed...CA-ORA1582H should be CA-ORA-1654

### OR-03450
Author(s): Bonner, Wayne H.  
Year: 2007  
Title: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Ryal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La2739a (magnolia & Hamilton), West of Magnolia Street on Hamilton Avenue, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California  
Affiliation: Michael Brandman Associates  
Resources:  
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH  
Pages:  
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Poseidon ORA

OR-03552

Author(s): Susan Underbrink
Year: 2008
Title: Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Irvine Campus Housing Authority Planning Areas 9-3, 9-2, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA
Affiliation: SWCA Environmental Consultants
Resources: 30-100406, 30-100407
Quads: TUSTIN
Pages: 22
Notes:

OR-03614

Author(s): Mason, Roger D.
Year: 2003
Title: Cultural Resources Records Search and Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Magnolia in the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources: 30-001531
Quads: NEWPORT BEACH
Pages:
Notes:

OR-03646

Author(s): McLean, Deborah K.
Year: 2001
Title: Results of Arcaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Bonita Canyon Sports Park Project in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources: 30-000106, 30-000482, 30-000483
Quads: LAGUNA BEACH, NEWPORT BEACH, TUSTIN
Pages:
Notes:
APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS
BonTerra Consulting
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200
Costa Mesa, CA  92626-7969

Attn: Patrick O. Maxon, Director - Cultural Resources

re: Paleontological Resources for the proposed Poseidon Seawater Desalination Plant and Pump Station project, near Huntington Beach and Irvine, Orange County, project areas

Dear Patrick:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Poseidon Seawater Desalination Plant and Pump Station project, near Huntington Beach and Irvine, Orange County, project areas as outlined on the maps covering portions of the Newport Beach and Tustin USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me via e-mail on 27 October 2009. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the project boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary units that occur in the proposed project area, although some occur only as subsurface deposits.

Surficial deposits in the Poseidon Seawater Desalination Plant portion of the proposed project areas near Huntington Beach consist of unconsolidated younger Quaternary Alluvium. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they are usually underlain by older Quaternary deposit that frequently do contain significant vertebrate fossils. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality is LACM 7366, west-northwest of this portion of the proposed project areas north of the Pacific Coast Highway (Highway 1) between Lake Avenue and Beach Boulevard, that produced specimens of marine, freshwater, and especially terrestrial specimens including leopard shark, *Triakis*, three-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus*, garter snake, *Thamnophis*, desert shrew, *Notiosorex*, and most prominently, pocket gopher, *Thomomys*. The specimens from LACM 7366 were obtained by screen washing matrix and thus they consist solely of small specimens. Just north-northwest of locality LACM 7366 but still south of Atlanta Avenue, we have a series of vertebrate fossil localities, LACM 7422-7425, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammothus*, bison, *Bison*, and horse, *Equus*, from these deposits.
Most of the Poseidon Pump Station portion of the proposed project areas near Irvine has bedrock of Tertiary intrusive volcanics that, of course, will be devoid of fossils. Part of this portion of the proposed project areas, however, has surficial exposures of terrestrial Quaternary Terrace deposits. Our closest vertebrate fossil localities from these deposits are LACM 3407 and 4426, northwest of this portion of the proposed project areas along MacArthur Boulevard south of Bonita Creek. Fossil shark, fish, and bird specimens have been found at these localities in addition to fossil ground sloth, Megalonyx, and fossil mammoth, Mammutthus.

Excavations in the volcanic rocks exposed in the Poseidon Pump Station portion of the proposed project areas near Irvine will not encounter fossil vertebrate material. Excavations in the Quaternary Terrace deposits exposed in this portion of the proposed project areas, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains. Surface grading or very shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the Poseidon Seawater Desalination Plant portion of the proposed project areas probably will not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations in this portion of the proposed project area that extend down into the older Quaternary deposits, however, have a good chance of encountering significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the sedimentary deposits of the proposed project areas, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Additionally, because some of the nearby vertebrate fossil localities produced only small vertebrate remains that cannot be seen during normal excavation activities, it is recommended that sediment samples be collected and processed to determine the potential for small fossils in these deposits. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: draft invoice
APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING RESULTS
TRANSMITTAL

DATE: October 27, 2009

TO: Mr. Dave Singleton
Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Comm.
915 Capitol Mall, Rm. 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

FAX NUMBER: (916) 657-5390
TEL NUMBER: (916) 653-4082

PROJECT: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant

FROM: Patrick Maxon, RPA

Fax / Pages ☑ 2 ☐ Mail ☐ Fed Ex / Overnite Express ☐ Delivery / Courier

REGARDING: Sacred Lands File Search and Contact List Request

Dear Mr. Singleton:

At your earliest convenience, please conduct a search of the Sacred Lands File for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant project, Huntington and Newport Beach, California. The project area consists of two small parcels in Huntington Beach and one small parcel in Newport Beach. The Huntington Beach project area is shown on the attached portion of the USGS Newport Beach, CA 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Township 6 South; Range 11 West, Unsectioned. The Newport Beach project area is shown on the attached portion of the USGS Tustin, CA 7.5 Minute Quadrangle T 6S; R 9W, Section 91 (refer to attached Exhibits).

The proposed project will build a water desalination plant within the existing SCE facility in Huntington Beach. The pump station site in Newport Beach is also part of the project and will aid in moving water to and from the plant site.

Please fax or e-mail the results to me at p.maxon@bonterraconsulting.com, referencing your letter to "Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant project".

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (714) 444-9199 or via email at pmaxon@bonterraconsulting.com.

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 2, 2009 CORRECTED

Mr. Patrick Maxon, RPA, Director – Cultural Resources  
Bonterra Consulting.  
151 Kalmus Drive, Suite E-200  
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Sent by FAX to: 714-444-9599  
Number of pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for a Proposed,  
“Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant” Project, located in Newport Beach, Orange County,  
California

Dear Mr. Maxon:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee  
Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public  
Resources Code §21070), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for  
the affected project area (APE) requested. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; CA  
Public Resources Code Section 21000 – 21177)) requires that any project that causes a substantial  
adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources,  
is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the  
California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c )(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007  
CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially  
substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed  
project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search did not  
indicate the presence of several Native American cultural resources within one-half mile radius  
of the proposed projects (APE) planting sites. However, there are Native American cultural  
resources in close proximity to the APE.

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties  
of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and individuals as ‘consulting parties’  
under both state and federal law.

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 names of the nearest tribes  
and interested Native American individuals that the NAHC recommends as ‘consulting parties,’ for  
this purpose, that may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic  
properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached  
list of Native American contacts. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic  
Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator’s office  
(at 916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 11.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list  
,should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 J.S.C. 4321-43351)  
and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f]et seq), and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C.  
3001-3013), as appropriate.

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.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of ‘historic properties of religious and cultural significance’ may also be protected the under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior’ discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C, 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-8251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts List (NOTE: we further recommend that other forms of ‘proof of mailing or proof of contact be utilized instead of ‘Return Receipt Requested’ Certified or Registered Mail.) Further, we suggest a follow-up telephone call to the contacts if the replies are not received or need clarification.
Native American Contacts
Orange County
October 29, 2009

Ti'At Society
Cindi Alvitre
6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C    Gabrieno
Long Beach, CA 90803
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Anthony Rivera, Chairman
31411-A La Matanza Street    Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675-2874
arivera@juaneno.com
(949) 488-3484
(530) 354-5876 - cell

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
David Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos    Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
DavidBelardes@hotmail.com
(949) 293-8522
(949) 493-4933 - Home

Gabrieno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Doramae, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490    Gabrieno Tongva
Bellflower, CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-925-7989 - fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 25628    Juaneno
Santa Ana, CA 92799
alfredgcruz@sbcglobal.net
714-998-0721
714-998-0721 - FAX
714-321-1944 - cell

Gabrieleno Tongva
San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693    Gabrieleno Tongva
San Gabriel, CA 91778
(626) 286-1262 - FAX
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 Fax

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

Gabrieleno Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary
P.O. Box 86908    Gabrieleno Tongva
Los Angeles, CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

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

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.
and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project; located in Newport Beach; Orange County, California for which a
Native American Contacts
Orange County
October 29, 2009

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna
501 Santa Monica Blvd, # 500 Gabrielino
Santa Monica , CA 90401
(310) 587-2203
(310) 428-7720 - cell
(310) 587-2281

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Ajojchemen Nation
Joyce Perry
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine , CA 92612
949-293-8522

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman
501 Santa Monica Blvd, # 500 Gabrielino
Santa Monica , CA 90401
(310) 587-2203
310-428-5767 - cell
(310) 587-2281
lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org
November 3, 2009

Mr. Bernie Acuna  
Gabrieliño-Tongva Tribe  
501 Santa Monica Blvd., #500  
Santa Monica, California 90401  

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Acuna,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

A Sacred Lands File Search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the project area; however, there are resources in close proximity. The NAHC also provided BonTerra Consulting with a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Your name and contact information was included on the list.

An archaeological/historic records search will be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. A pedestrian survey of the project site will also be conducted.

Project

The proposed project will build a water desalination plant within the existing SCE facility in Huntington Beach. The existing pump station site in Newport Beach is also part of the project and will aid in moving water to and from the plant site.

Location

The project area consists of two small parcels in Huntington Beach and one small parcel in Newport Beach. The Huntington Beach project area is shown on a portion of the USGS Newport Beach, CA 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Township 6 South; Range 11 West, Unsectoned. The Newport Beach project area is shown on a portion of the USGS Tustin, CA 7.5 Minute Quadrangle T 6S; R 9W, Section 91 (refer to attached exhibits).

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or any comment on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 444-9199 or via email at pmaxon@bonterraconsulting.com, with a subject line referencing the "Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project".

Sincerely,

BONTERA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA  
Director, Cultural Resources

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November 3, 2009

Ms. Cindi Alvitre
Ti’At Society
6515 E. Seaside Walk, Apt C
Long Beach, California 90803

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Alvitre,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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November 3, 2009

Mr. David Belardes
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
31742 Via Belardes
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Belardes,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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November 3, 2009

Ms. Linda Candelaria
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
501 Santa Monica Blvd, #500
Santa Monica, California 90401

Subject: Possidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Candelaria,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Possidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

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November 3, 2009

Mr. Alfred Cruz  
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 25628  
Santa Ana, California 92799

Subject:  Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Cruz,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONterra consulting

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA  
Director, Cultural Resources

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November 3, 2009

Mr. Robert Dorame  
Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
PO Box 490  
Bellflower, California 90707

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Dorame,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 3, 2009

Mr. Samuel H. Dunlap
Gabrieno/Tongva Council / Gabrieno Tongva Nation
PO Box 86908
Los Angeles, California 90086

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Dunlap,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 3, 2009

Ms. Anita Espinoza
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
1108 East 4th Street
Santa Ana, California 92630

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Espinoza,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 3, 2009

Ms. Sonia Johnston
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, California 92799

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Johnston,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

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BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 3, 2009

Mr. Anthony Morales
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, California 91778

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Morales,

BonTerra Consulting has been retained to complete a cultural resources study for the proposed Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project located in Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, Orange County, California. This project does not require a General or Specific Plan amendment or adoption; therefore, the project is not subject the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 18 (Tribal Consultation Guidelines). However, as part of the background cultural resources research being conducted, this letter is to inform you of the proposed project and to request any relevant information you may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project site.

A Sacred Lands File Search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half mile of the project area; however, there are resources in close proximity. The NAHC also provided BonTerra Consulting with a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Your name and contact information was included on the list.

An archaeological/historic records search will be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. A pedestrian survey of the project site will also be conducted.

Project

The proposed project will build a water desalination plant within the existing SCE facility in Huntington Beach. The existing pump station site in Newport Beach is also part of the project and will aid in moving water to and from the plant site.

Location

The project area consists of two small parcels in Huntington Beach and one small parcel in Newport Beach. The Huntington Beach project area is shown on a portion of the USGS Newport Beach, CA 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Township 6 South; Range 11 West, Unsectoned. The Newport Beach project area is shown on a portion of the USGS Tustin, CA 7.5 Minute Quadrangle T 6S; R 9W, Section 91 (refer to attached exhibits).

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you have any additional knowledge of Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources on or near the study area, or any comment on the project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (714) 444-9199 or via email at pmaxon@bonterraconsulting.com, with a subject line referencing the "Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project".

Sincerely,

BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 3, 2009

Ms. Joyce Perry
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
31742 Via Belardes
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Perry,

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BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 3, 2009

Mr. Anthony Rivera
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675-2674

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Rivera,

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BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA
Director, Cultural Resources
November 3, 2009

Mr. John Tommy Rosas  
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Rosas,

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BONTERRA CONSULTING

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA  
Director, Cultural Resources

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Poseidon Desalination Plant Project Site

Poseidon Resources Desalination Project
Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, County of Orange, California

Exhibit 1

Source: USGS Quadrangles: Newport Beach

Project Boundary
Poseidon Desalination Plant Pump Station Site

Exhibit 2

Poseidon Resources Desalination Project
Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, County of Orange, California

Project Boundary

Source: USGS Quadrangles:
Tustin, Laguna Beach

[Map showing project location and surrounding area]
November 3, 2009

Mr. John Tommy Rosas
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

Subject: Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant Project, Orange County, California

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Director, Cultural Resources

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Poseidon Desalination Plant Project Site

Poseidon Resources Desalination Project
Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, County of Orange, California

Project Location

Source:
USGS Quadrangles:
Newport Beach

Exhibit 1
Poseidon Desalination Plant Pump Station Site

Poseidon Resources Desalination Project
Huntington Beach and Newport Beach, County of Orange, California

Exhibit 2

Source: USGS Quadrangles: Tustin, Laguna Beach

Project Boundary

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APPENDIX E

DPR SERIES 523 SITE FORM
P1. Other Identifier: “South”, “West”, and “North” Fuel Oil Tanks

P2. Location: ☑ Unrestricted

a. County: Orange

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Newport Beach Date: 1965/1981 T; R; ¼ of ¼ of Sec;

M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 21730 Newland Street City: Huntington Beach Zip: 92646

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 409340 mE/ 3723478 mN (G.P.S.) (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 5 feet.

North of Pacific Coast Highway, east of Newland Street, south of Edison Avenue, west of Huntington Beach Channel.

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

There are four fuel oil tanks located in close proximity to each other that were constructed to hold fuel oil for the Huntington Beach Generating Station. Three of the four tanks are being surveyed as part of this project. The three tanks are known as “South”, “West”, and “North” tanks. Ownership of the “North” tank has been transferred to the City of Huntington Beach. The “East” tank is not a part of the project.

The fuel oil storage tanks are 40 feet high, cylindrical in shape and are surrounded by 10- to 15-foot high earthen containment berm. The berm walls are covered with a layer of gunite to protect against damage by rain. Also associated with the tanks are pipelines, pumps and other sundry equipment.

The fuel oil tanks are approximately 205 feet in diameter and have a maximum capacity of 262,000 gallons when full. The tanks have floating roofs that rise and fall depending on the level of the oil. The walls of the tanks are constructed of riveted steel panels, and the exterior walls have been covered with fiberglass panels to protect against corrosion from the salt-laden atmosphere. The fiberglass panels are attached to each other and the walls are held tight against the tank walls by steel bands.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP11 (Engineering Structure)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

South Tank, View looking west. November 6, 2009.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☑ Historic

Prehistoric ☑ Both 1961; City of Huntington Beach.

P7. Owner and Address:

West and South Tanks:
AES Huntington Beach, L.L.C.
21730 Newland Street
Huntington Beach, CA 92646

North Tank: City of Huntington Beach

P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.
Daly & Associates
4486 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92501

P9. Date Recorded: November 18, 2009

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Historic Resource Assessment Report (CEQA)
**Resource Name or #**: Huntington Beach Generating Station Fuel Tanks

**Historic Name**: Huntington Beach Generating Station Fuel Tanks

**Common Name**: “South”, “West”, and “North” tanks

**Original Use**: Tanks held fuel oil to power generating station

**Present Use**: None

**Architectural Style**: N/A

**Construction History**: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The tanks were constructed in 1961. The date when the fiberglass panels were attached to the outside of the tanks is unknown.

**Moved?**: No

**Related Features**: Earthen berm, pipes, tank ladders

**Architect**: N/A

**Builder**: Unknown

**Significance**: Theme: N/A

**Area**: N/A

**Property Type**: Industrial structure

**Applicable Criteria**: CRHR

The fuel tanks at Huntington Beach Generating Station were constructed in 1961 to provide storage for the fuel oil necessary to power the electric generators owned and operated by Southern California Edison. The generating station is now owned by AES Huntington Beach, LLC. In the late 1980s, the Southern California Edison Generating Station had been switched over to using natural gas to power the electric generating station. The fuel oil tanks were required to be kept and used as an emergency backup fuel source. The California Independent Systems Operator decided in the mid-1990s that backup fuel sources were no longer required for the Huntington Beach Generating Station.

The large steel tanks are of a standard design used to hold liquid material. Steel tanks of all sizes can commonly be found associated in industrial applications and particularly with oil field operations: fuel oil storage, crude oil storage, and waste water storage. The tanks at Huntington Beach Generating Station were clad with fiberglass panels most probably as an attempt to thwart the corrosive effects of the salt air, and to avoid the constant painting and re-painting of the exterior tank walls.

The fuel oil tanks at Huntington Beach Generating Station have not been found to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Huntington Beach, Orange County, or the State of California. The tanks have not been found to be associated with any persons important to local, regional, or state history. The tanks have not been found to be significant for their design or physical qualities. The Huntington Beach Generating Station Fuel Tanks have been found ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

**Additional Resource Attributes**: (List attributes and codes) None.

**References**:


**Remarks**: None.

**Evaluator**: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.; Daly & Associates.

**Date of Evaluation**: November 18, 2009.
View of the earthen berm and associated piping near the “South” tank.
View looking east.

Access ladder on outside of tank.
View looking northeast.
Fiberglass panel siding on the outside of a fuel tank near a drain opening at the base of the tank.
View looking west.