

PALEO SOLUTIONS
Paleontological and Archaeological Compliance and Consulting Services



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT:
CALATLANTIC HOMES
RANCHO LA HABRA – LA HABRA PROJECT
CITY OF LA HABRA, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the archaeological technical study conducted by Paleo Solutions, Inc. (Paleo Solutions) for Carlson Strategic Land Solutions (SLS), for the Rancho La Habra – La Habra Project (Project) being proposed by CalAtlantic Homes. This work was required by the City of La Habra to meet their requirements as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). All archaeological work was completed in compliance with CEQA and Orange County guidelines.

CalAtlantic Homes proposes to construct on the approximately 151-acre Westridge Golf Course property in the City of La Habra, 422 homes, including 277 single-family homes and 145 multi-family residences, either a maximum of 20,000 square feet of retail and restaurant uses or 49 multi-family dwelling units adjacent to Beach Boulevard and the existing Westridge Plaza, and open space, trails, and public parks.

Paleo Solutions conducted an intensive survey of the Project area and discovered no cultural resources. A records search indicated that one previously documented cultural resource had been discovered within the Project boundaries. The resource was found to be the remnants of a foundation to an oil retention basin related to the development of the oil fields in La Habra in the first half of the twentieth century (Maxon 1999). In addition, ten additional cultural resources had been previously documented within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. Based on the results of the field survey and records search, Paleo Solutions has determined moderate potential for the discovery of cultural resources in undeveloped portions within the Project area, and recommends archaeological monitoring during grading in areas of native soil.

TABLE 1. CALATLANTIC HOMES RANCHO LA HABRA – LA HABRA PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name	CalAtlantic Homes Rancho La Habra – La Habra Project					
Project Description	CalAtlantic Homes is proposing to construct a community consisting of four new residential neighborhoods linked by trails and open space areas, and anchored by a new public community center and park. It would include a maximum of 422 homes, including 277 single-family homes and 145 multi-family residences, and either a maximum of 20,000 square feet of retail and restaurant uses or 49 multi-family dwelling units on the 2.6 acre building pad. Construction would involve grading, detention basin excavation, landscaping, and infrastructure improvements such as storm drains, water, sewer, and streets.					
Project Area	The Project site is located in the City of La Habra within the northern portion of Orange County. Specifically, it is located on the Westridge Golf Course, which is east of Beach Boulevard, west of Idaho Street, and south of Imperial Highway, in the City of La Habra, Orange County, California.					
Total Acreage	~151 acres					
Location (PLSS) and Land Owner	Quarter-Quarter	Section	Township	Range	Land Ownership	
	Unsectioned	NA	NA	NA	Private	
Topographic Map(s)	USGS La Habra 7.5'					
Geologic Map(s)	Geologic map of the Whittier and La Habra quadrangles, CA (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck, 2001)					
Surveyor(s)	Barbara Webster					
Date Surveyed	April 15, 2015					
Previously Documented Cultural Resources within 0.5-mile radius of the Project area	Eleven prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources were identified within 0.5 mile of the Project area. Of these, one was discovered within the Project boundaries. It was found to be the remnants of a foundation to an oil retention basin related to the development of the oil fields in La Habra in the first half of the twentieth century (Maxon 1999).					
Method of survey	Intensive pedestrian survey of areas not covered by golf course green and landscaping. Survey transect was 15 meters apart, covering approximately 35 acres of the Project area.					
Archaeological Survey Results	No new cultural resources were discovered during the course of the survey.					
Archaeological Sensitivity	Due to the presence of previously recorded prehistoric and historical resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area, cultural resources significance is determined to be moderate, particularly in undeveloped areas within the project area					
Recommendation(s)	It is recommended that spot-checking be performed during all earthmoving activities impacting native Holocene sediments in undeveloped portions of the Project area. If spot-checking results in the discovery of cultural resources, full-time monitoring is recommended in native Holocene sediments. Such portions are those that have not been developed for the golf course. Prior to the start of construction a cultural resources monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented. The plan should include specific locations and construction activities requiring monitoring, procedures to follow for monitoring and artifact discovery, as well as the collection and processing of materials recovered from discovery.					

2.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Carlson Strategic Land Solutions (SLS), Paleo Solutions, Inc. (PSI) has conducted an archaeological resources survey for the Rancho La Habra-La Habra Project (Project), proposed by CalAtlantic Homes, in the City of La Habra (City), Orange County, California. The archaeological resources survey was conducted in compliance with state and local laws pertaining to cultural and historical resources. This report presents the Project background, environmental and cultural context, methods of background research and survey, the results of the survey, and recommendations for potential impact to cultural resources during construction activities related to the Project. Geraldine Aron, M.S., serves as the PSI Principal Investigator for the Project. PSI Principal Archaeologist Michael Kay, M.A., RPA, who is on the list of Orange County registered archaeologists, has authored the report. Barbara Webster, M.S., conducted the archaeological resources survey.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CalAtlantic Homes (applicant) proposes to construct on the approximately 151-acre Westridge Golf Course property in the City of La Habra, 422 homes, including 277 single-family homes and 145 multi-family residences, either a maximum of 20,000 square feet of retail and restaurant uses or an additional 49 multi-family dwelling units adjacent to Beach Boulevard and the existing Westridge Plaza, and open space, trails, and public parks.

The proposed community consists of four new residential neighborhoods, referred to as Planning Areas, linked by trails and private open space areas. The fifth Planning Area is an approximately 2.6-acre building pad located along Beach Boulevard designed to accommodate either 20,000 square feet of retail and restaurant uses, or an additional 49 multi-family dwelling units. The sixth Planning Area consists of areas proposed for public parkland, including the conversion of the existing clubhouse to a City-owned Community Center, public streets, and public open space areas. The slope separating the existing Westridge neighborhood from the golf course is part of the 151-acre project site; however, the Westridge neighborhood has an easement and obligation to maintain the approximately 19.4-acre vegetated slope. This area constitutes the seventh Planning Area.

Access to the proposed Project site would be provided at three locations. The primary entrance is proposed from Beach Boulevard on the west side of the Project Site by adding a fourth leg to an existing three leg signalized intersection on Beach Boulevard with the Hillsborough Apartment complex. The eastern entry to the community would add a fourth leg to an existing three leg signalized intersection on Idaho Street at Sandlewood Avenue. The third entry to the proposed development is from the north from La Habra Hills Drive, which is the existing entry to the Westridge Golf Course. Access to all of the residential neighborhoods would be gated and all internal streets private. La Habra Hills Drive would be a public street (non-gated) extending south to the proposed Community Center and public park. Farther to the south, La Habra Hills Drive would extend to the Westridge neighborhood to continue to provide access to that community.

The seven Planning Areas (PA) are described further as follows:

- PA 1: Approximately 10.5 acres located along Beach Boulevard consisting of 145 multi-family dwelling units, ranging in size from 1,600 square feet to 2,000 square feet, with a maximum density of 18 dwelling units per acre.
- PA 2: Approximately 32.7 acres located in the western portion of the site consisting of 118 single-family detached dwellings ranging in size from approximately 2,500 square feet to almost 3,000 square feet on minimum 3,840 square foot lots, for an overall density of approximately 3.6 dwelling units per acre.
- PA 3: Approximately 17.0 acres located in the northern portion of the site consisting of 77 single-family detached dwellings ranging in size from approximately 2,375 to 2,675 square feet on minimum 3,290 square foot lots, for an overall density of approximately 4.7 dwelling units per acre.
- PA 4: Approximately 23.3 acres located in the eastern portion of the site consisting of 82 single-family detached dwellings ranging in size from just over 3,000 square feet to approximately 3,600 square feet on minimum 4,950 square foot lots, for an overall density of approximately 3.5 dwelling units per acre.
- PA 5: Approximately 2.6 acres located along Beach Boulevard adjacent to the existing Westridge Plaza consisting of either 20,000 square feet of retail and/or restaurant uses, or 49 multi-family dwelling units with a maximum density of 18 dwelling units per acre.
- PA 6: Approximately 45.3 acres of public parkland, streets, and open space.
- PA 7: Approximately 19.4 acres of existing vegetated slope within the project limits, but currently maintained by the Westridge Home Owner's Association.

Prior to construction of the golf course, the Project site was an oil field. During grading of the golf course, approximately 300,000 cubic yards of soil containing total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) were placed in several locations below the golf course. Therefore, onsite grading would require the removal of all previously placed fill material until either bedrock or suitable material is reached. A minimum of 20 feet of additional fill, clear of TPH, would be placed over the TPH soil and compacted to over 90% to comply with residential development standards.

Earthwork on the Project site is proposed to be balanced, meaning the overall cut and fill quantities generally equal each other, which accounts for earthwork shrinkage and spoils from constructing footings and utility trenches. Limited amounts of import and export would be necessary as described below. Clearing of vegetation and construction materials that cannot be crushed on site would be exported to an approved landfill or recycling center. Import of "select" backfill material for retaining wall construction is anticipated; however, on-site sources of suitable soil material and crushed concrete from the project site would be the primary source of backfill, minimizing the need for additional import. Total earthwork is approximately 3,400,000 cubic yards. Several retaining walls, designed as Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) walls, are proposed throughout the Project site. The walls range in height up to 23 feet, with the tallest wall

occurring on Lot 274, which is located within the multi-family building site, north of the project entry from Beach Boulevard. MSE walls are not vertical walls, but rather canted back at a slight angle. The walls rely on geo-grid, which extends back into the hillside behind the wall, and gravity for stability. MSE walls include planting pockets that will be planted with landscape material consistent with the design guidelines included in the Specific Plan in order to minimize visual impacts and enhance the aesthetic character of the walls.

The Rancho La Habra Specific Plan provides for a variety of public park and recreation amenities totaling 42.3 acres within PA 6.

Parking for the Community Center and Park would be provided in a location similar to the current golf course parking, however, La Habra Hills Drive would be realigned to the west of the parking lot to provide parking adjacent to the Community Center. In total, approximately 255 parking spaces would be available for the Community Center and public park uses.

Grading and infrastructure development for the entire Project site would occur in one phase. Total earthwork is approximately 3,400,000 cubic yards and grading would occur over an approximately 11- to 12-month period. Infrastructure improvements, including storm drains, water and sewer mains, and streets would be installed over an approximately nine to twelve-month period following grading. Buildout of the entire Project site is anticipated to occur over 4 years, ending in 2023.

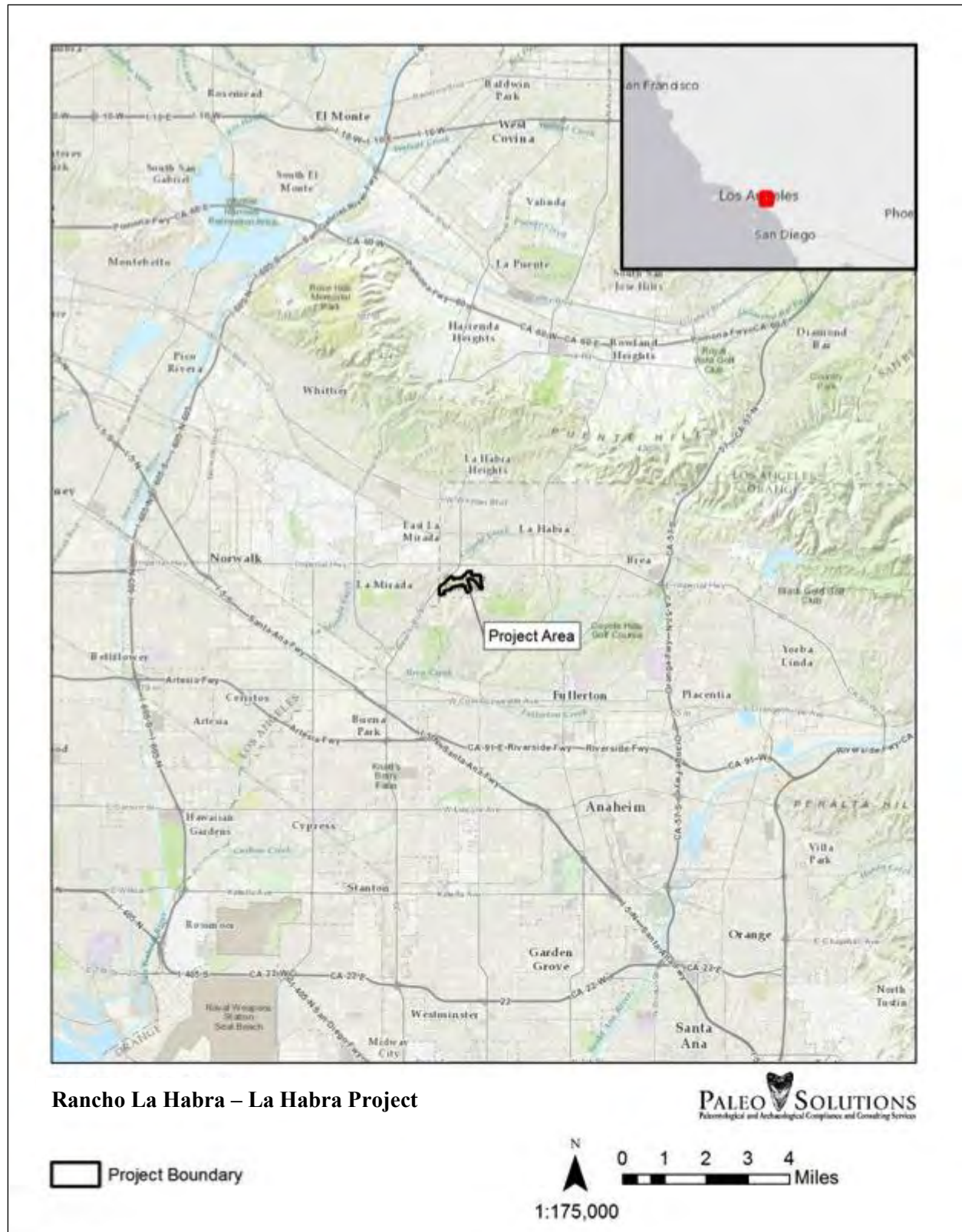


Figure 1. Project location map.

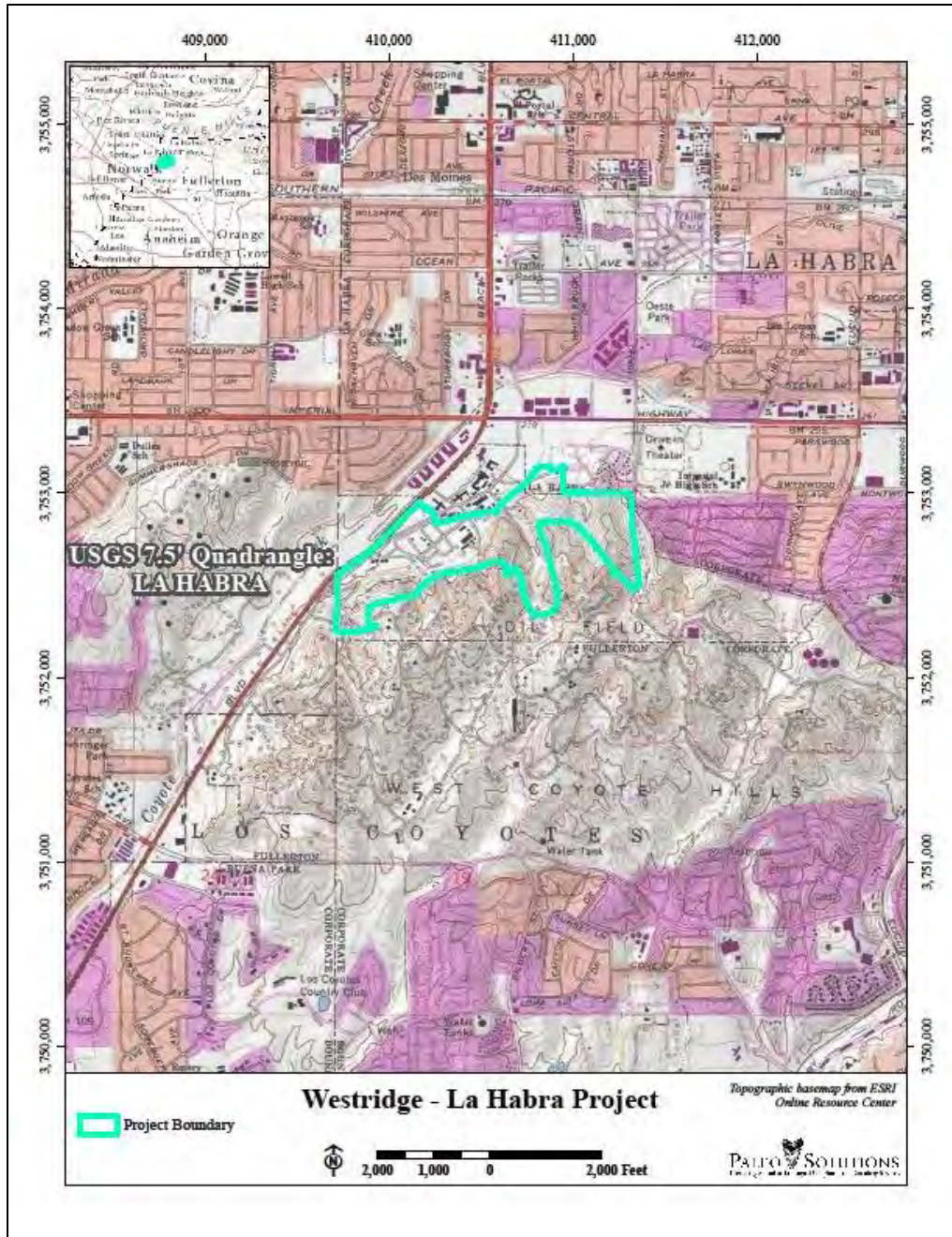


Figure 2. Project location and boundaries.

4.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Project is undertaken in compliance with regulatory standards set forth by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), California Public Resources Code, 2010 California Historic Buildings Code Bill, Mills Act, Senate Bill 18, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

4.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places, which coordinates public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archaeological resources. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

Section 106 (Protection of Historic Properties) of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 106 Review refers to the federal review process designed to ensure that historic properties are considered during federal project planning and implementation. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, administers the review process, with assistance from State Historic Preservation Offices.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 regulates the protection of archaeological resources and sites on federal and Indian lands, as well as the removal, relocation, or disposition of those resources from such sites.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) is a federal law passed in 1990 that provides a process for museums and Federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items, such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, to lineal descendants, and culturally affiliated Indian tribes.

4.4 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE AND CEQA

Archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites are protected pursuant to a wide variety of state policies and regulations enumerated under the California Public Resources Code. In addition, cultural and paleontological resources are recognized as nonrenewable and therefore receive protection under the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. The following California Public Resources Code Sections apply to activities related to this Project:

- California Public Resources Code Sections 5020–5029.5 continue the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The

commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for the designation of State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

- California Public Resources Code Sections 5079–5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The OHP is responsible for the administration of federally and state mandated historic preservation programs in California and the California Heritage Fund.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9–5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites and identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). It also requires notification to descendants of discoveries of Native American human remains and provides for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.
- California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b) specifies protocol when human remains are discovered. Specifically, burials or human remains found inside or outside of a known cemetery are not to be disturbed or removed unless by authority of law, and the area of a discovery of human remains should remain undisturbed until a County coroner is notified and has examined the remains prior to determining the appropriate course of action.
- CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) requires that excavation activities be stopped whenever human remains are uncovered and that the county coroner be called in to assess the remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are those of Native Americans, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours. At that time, the lead agency must consult with the appropriate Native Americans, if any, as identified by the NAHC. Section 15064.5 directs the lead agency (or project proponent), under certain circumstances, to develop an agreement with the Native Americans for the treatment and disposition of the remains.

4.5 CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 18

Senate Bill 18 was signed into law in September 2004 and went into effect on March 1, 2005, as California Government Code Sections 65352.3 et seq. It places new requirements upon local governments for developments within or near Traditional Tribal Cultural Places (TTCP). The law institutes a new process which would require a city or county to consult with the NAHC and any appropriate Native American tribe for the purpose of preserving relevant TTCP prior to the adoption, revision, amendment, or update of a city's or county's general plan. TTCPs require a traditional association of the site with Native American traditional beliefs, cultural practices, or ceremonies, or the site must be shown to actually have been used for activities related to traditional beliefs, cultural practices, or ceremonies.

4.8 ELIGIBILITY OF SIGNIFICANCE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 provides direction on determining significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Generally, a resource shall be considered “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), including the following:

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

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or is not included in a local register of historical resources, does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource.

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5;
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature;
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

4.9 ORANGE COUNTY GUIDELINES

The Orange County General Plan (2011) Resources Element contains explicit guidelines for cultural resources. Additionally, Orange County has a list of registered archaeologists qualified to work within the County. PSI Archaeologist Michael Kay is listed as a qualified archaeologist in Orange County. Two goals and four objectives address cultural resources. Cultural Resources Goal 1 requires the County to raise the awareness and appreciation of Orange County's cultural and historic heritage. To achieve this, Objective 1.1 requires that the County facilitate and participate in activities that inform people about the social, cultural, economic, and scientific values of Orange County's heritage. Objective 1.2 requires that the County work through the Orange County Historical Commission in the areas of history, paleontology, archaeology, and historical preservation.

Goal 2 states that the County shall encourage through a resource management effort the preservation of the county's cultural and historic heritage. Objective 2.1 states that the County shall promote the preservation and use of buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts of importance in Orange County through the administration of planning, environmental, and resource management programs. Objective 2.2 requires that the County take all reasonable and proper steps to achieve the preservation of archaeological and paleontological remains, or their recovery and analysis to preserve cultural, scientific, and educational values. The following policies addressing archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources shall be implemented at appropriate stage(s) of planning, coordinated with the processing of a project application, as follows:

- Identification of resources shall be completed at the earliest stage of project planning and review such as general plan amendment or zone change.
- Evaluation of resources shall be completed at intermediate stages of project planning and review such as site plan review, subdivision map approval, or at an earlier stage of project review.
- Final preservation actions shall be completed at final stages of project planning and review such as grading, demolition, or at an earlier stage of project review.

5.0 BACKGROUND

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site is located in a warm Mediterranean climate (*Csa*) in the Köppen Climate Classification, characterized by warm dry summers and cool wet winters. The City is located along the southern portion of the northwestern Puente Hills where the Whittier high-angle reverse fault is a key geologic feature. The geomorphology of the area suggests folding and block faulting at the north end, leading to a homocline at the south end (Kundert 1952).

The Project site is situated in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, which is comprised of northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys (Wagner 2002). Specifically, it is located in the eastern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles Basin is a relatively important site for geological and paleontological studies of the western margin of North America because the stratigraphic sequence of its sediments is very complete; there are few gaps in a nearly continuous sequence of deposits from the Early Miocene (~ 23 million years old [Ma]) to the latest part of the Pleistocene (~ 11,000 years old) (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], 2007). The latter is important in human history, as it is around this time that people first traversed through present-day Southern California during their journey southward through the North and South American continents (Wallace 1955).

Although the City is virtually completely developed, the natural landscape still retain some characteristic botanical and faunal species of the Walnut Woodland and Coastal Sage Scrub plant communities native to this region of Southern California. There are no existing natural water

sources within City limits; the closest major water bodies are tributaries of the Santa Ana River, San Gabriel River, and Laguna Lakes. The closest distance to the Pacific coast is approximately 16 miles to the southwest.

5.2 CULTURAL SETTING

The Project site is located in an area with extensive cultural background. A review of the prehistory, history, and ethnography of the area provides the context for historical significance and highlights the purposes of archaeological investigations and mitigation recommendations as they relate to the Project.

5.2.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Humans have lived in the region of southern California for at least 10,000 years, and several chronologies have been proposed to divide different periods of habitation and development. The commonly used chronology (Wallace, 1955) divides this time span into the Early Period (10,000 Before Present [B.P.] to 8000 B.P.), the Milling Stone Period (8000 B.P. to 3000 B.P.), the Intermediate Period (3000 B.P. to Anno Domini [A.D.] 1000), the Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 1000 to 1770), and the Historic Period (1770 to present). Different patterns and types of material culture represent each of these periods.

Large projectile points from the Early Period indicate subsistence on large animals. The diet probably included smaller game and harvested plants. Sites representing this period have been found mostly inland at prehistoric lakebeds (i.e. China Lake, Tulare Lake).

The Milling Stone Period, as its name suggests, is characterized by milling stones and manos used in the preparation of plant and seed-based foods. Subsistence on terrestrial game supplemented the diet of people during this time, but did not include coastal resources (Wallace 1978:28).

During the Intermediate Period, subsistence expanded to marine resources and a greater diversity of plant foods. Tools used during this period included mortars and pestles to process plant-based foods (Wallace 1978:30).

During the Late Prehistoric Period, the Tongva (Gabrieleño), Acjachemen (Juaneño), and Payómkawichum (Luiseño) lived throughout much of the southern California coast extending from present-day southern Los Angeles County to northern San Diego County. Villages among these groups were permanent to semi-permanent, with seasonal camps, that comprised a fairly complex trade network throughout the coast, inland, and the Channel Islands.

The Historic Period, marked by the expansion of Spanish exploration and settlement in California, was followed by Mexican Independence and the Mexican-American War, in which the latter allowed the United States control of former Spanish and Mexican territories in the West. These periods witnessed the decimation of native peoples throughout southern California through disease, loss of their territories, incorporation into the mission system, and physical conflict. While some of the native people survived, many experienced great loss of culture and

tradition despite efforts to keep them prospering. Many of their cultural traditions are reflected in the artifacts found at archaeological sites to this day, and continue to be passed to subsequent generations.

5.2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Europeans first sailed up the coast of California in 1542 as part of a Spanish exploration expedition led by the Portuguese captain, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Spain would not resume in-depth exploration and settlement of the region until much later, when Russian and French encroachment threatened Spain's interests in the territories known as Alta California (Upper California). The return of Spanish presence in California was marked by the 1769 expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portola (Treutlein 1968:291). Shortly thereafter, Spain began to establish a system of pueblos, presidios, ranchos, and missions along the California coast to bolster Spanish settlement and presence. The Spanish Franciscan missionaries established a system of 21 missions along El Camino Real, which, in the vicinity of the project area, connected the Missions of San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey de Francis, and San Diego de Alcalá. The missions incorporated much of the Native American population during the process, leading to their decline and increasingly hostile relationships between the Europeans and the Native Americans. The Gabrieleño, Juaneño, and Luiseño are named after the respective missions that incorporated the natives into the system.

The lands of present-day La Habra were originally part of the San Gabriel Mission. After Mexican Independence granted Mexico rule of former Spanish lands in the Americas in 1821, the Congress of the Mexican Government passed *An Act for the Secularization of the Missions of California* on August 17, 1833, which began the disassembling of the mission system and the redistribution of their lands to private interests. In 1839, then-governor Juan B. Alvarado granted 6,698 acres in present-day La Habra and La Habra Hills to Los Angeles council member Mariano Reyes Roldan. Roldan named the land grant Rancho Cañada de La Habra, meaning "Pass Through the Hills", after the pass between Chino Hills and Puente Hills. Roldan eventually sold the ranch to Andrés Pico, a military commander in the Mexican-American War, as well as an assemblyman, senator, and a brigadier general following California's statehood in 1850.

As a result of California's transfer to the United States in the Mexican-American War, the Land Act of 1851 required that land claims to territories once under the rule of the Mexican government had to be filed with the Public Land Commission, and a land grant was patented to Pico and Francisco Uribe de Campo in 1872. After changing hands several times, Willits J. Hole, a real estate developer, acquired the lands encompassing present-day La Habra Heights, La Habra, and Brea, in 1894. With Hole's efforts, the community of La Habra was founded in 1896 with a post office and a school (City of La Habra 2015).

Throughout the early 1900s, La Habra developed quickly, spurred on by the discovery of oil in the region. In 1908, the Pacific Electric Rail established a line through the community, and the Standard Oil Company developed a pipeline in the area in 1912. By 1916, La Habra became a thriving destination featuring several restaurants, bakeries, shops, a bank, and commercial enterprises that made it an appealing place to visit or settle. Ralph Haas planted the first Haas avocado in La Habra in 1920, and subsequently, the City's avocado output made it the largest

avocado center in all of southern California. With a population of approximately 3,000 people, La Habra officially became an incorporated city on January 20, 1925. By 1950, the City's population had reached 5,000, and had a fire department, police department, and City Hall. In 1966, the County Library was established, followed by the Administration Building in 1969 (City of La Habra 2015).

5.2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The ethnography of Native American groups traditionally associated with the region within which the Project is located is presented here to provide the cultural background and impetus for cultural resource investigations. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, humans have traversed the region since for at least 10,000 years, leaving behind remnants of their presence through the millennia. Any tribal resources that may be found within the Project area would likely be associated with any of the following cultural groups presented here.

5.2.3.1 Tongva (Gabrieleño)

The Tongva come from an Uto-Aztecan (or Shoshonean) group that likely entered the Los Angeles Basin as recently as 1500 Before Present (B.P.) from the southern Great Basin or interior California deserts. However, it is also possible that they migrated in successive waves over a longer period of time beginning around 4000 B.P. It has been proposed that the Uto-Aztecan speakers displaced local Hokan occupants of the southern coast (Kroeber 1925:578–580), as Hokan speakers in the area are represented by the Chumash to the north and the Diegueño to the South. Much of the review of the Tongva presented here is based on William McCawley's book, *The First Angelinos* (1996).

The Tongva lived in an area more than 1,500 square miles and included the watersheds of the Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, Santa Ana River, and Rio Hondo, as well as the southern Channel Islands. There were at least 50 residential communities, or villages, with 50 to 150 individuals. Each community consisted of one or more lineages associated with a permanent territory. Each territory was represented by a permanent central settlement, with associated hunting, fishing, gathering, and ritual areas. A typical settlement would have had a variety of structures used for daily living, recreation, and rituals. In the larger communities, the layout was a little more intricate, characterized by a ritualistic or sacred enclosure that was encircled by the residences of the chief and community leaders, around which were smaller homes of the rest of the community. Sweathouses, cemeteries, and clearings for dancing and playing were also common at larger settlements (McCawley 1996:32–33).

Tongva subsistence was inclusive of many surrounding resources, including forest, water, and mountain animals. These included mule deer, pronghorn, rabbits, small rodents, freshwater and maritime fish and shellfish, sea mammals, snakes, lizards, insects, quail, and mountain sheep. Botanical resources included native grass seeds, pine nuts, acorns, berries, and fresh greens and shoots. Food resources were managed by the chief, who was in charge of food reserves, and families were known to keep aside rations for when resources were less abundant. A complex trader network among themselves and their neighbors made the Tongva among the most materially wealthy of California's native groups (McCawley 1996:141).

The Tongva were very artistic people who had many forms of cultural materials, including beads, baskets, bone and stone tools and weapons, shell ornaments, wooden bowls and paddles, and steatite ornament and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963). These items were also traded frequently, and with the Chumash, who often exchanged *Olivella* shell beads as currency for Tongva goods.

Like many other Native American groups, the settlement of Europeans in California brought many conflicts and disease as the Spanish sought to claim the lands as their own, and in the process incorporated Native American groups into the mission system. As a result of this and subsequent historical events, including the takeover of indigenous territories under Mexican and then American rule, and the displacement of Native populations, the Tongva people, along with other groups, saw their populations and cultural traditions drastically decimated. Today, the Tongva continue their traditions in Southern California, with an approximate representation of 2,000 individuals.

5.2.3.2 Acjachemen (Juaneño) and Payómkawichum (Luiseño)

Although currently two different tribes, the Acjachemen and Payómkawichum have been determined to be ethnologically and linguistically similar (Bean and Shipek 1978:550-551). Following Bean and Shipek (1978), these different groups will be referred to singularly as Luiseño based on similarities of cultural traditions found in the archaeological record.

The Luiseño lived in an area encompassing the coasts of southern Los Angeles, Orange, and northern San Diego counties, and had a presence inland as well. They were generally isolationists and inhabited an area of 1,500 square miles. Permanent village groups settled in valley bottoms, coastal strands, or along streams. Village houses were typically conical and partially subterranean structures, and structures were constructed of bark, reeds, and other local vegetation. Sweathouses and a ceremonial structure called *wamkis* were also constructed, and rituals were carried out in front of altars in the *wamkis* while paintings were made near the entrances (Bean and Shipek 1978:553). A hereditary village chief, supported by an advisory committee comprised of shaman, oversaw each village and made decisions regarding economics, religion, and warfare.

Territories were well defined, and access required permission; if unauthorized trespass was committed, violent fights often ensued. Seasonal settlements were established to acquire resources. Principal game included deer, rabbits, forest rodents, antelopes, ground squirrel and quail. Along the coast, sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and shellfish were collected. Acorns were the prime plant resource, and were prepared as a mush with nearly all dishes. Grasses, seeds, berries, sage, sunflower, chia, cherry, pine nuts, and other native plants were used to supplement the daily diet. Tobacco and datura were used for ritual and medicine (Bean and Shipek 1978:552). Controlled burns were also employed as a crop-management technique.

Like neighboring Native American tribes, the Luiseño made extensive use of natural resources for the production of tools, baskets, weapons, and other cultural material. Food was prepared on stone metates, mortars, and hand stones. Coiled baskets, wooden throwing sticks for hunting,

stone-tipped arrows, and nets, slings, and traps have been documented as well (Bean and Shipek 1978:553).

Division of labor based on gender was not very strict, and both men and women participated in the hunting of game, fishing, and gathering of plants. While women were generally excluded from carrying out rituals, women prepared food and provided singing and dancing for such activities. Children were involved in most production activities.

Historical population counts are often obscured by the fact that not all villages and individuals were incorporated into the Spanish mission system. However, it is believed that there were at least 10,000 Luiseño prior to European arrival, and that there were 3,683 individuals in 1828, shortly before mission desecularization (Bean and Shipek 1978:558, after White 1963). Today, there are approximately 5,300 enrolled members of both the Luiseño and Juaneño tribes.

6.0 RESEARCH AND RECORDS SEARCH

Research into the cultural and environmental settings was conducted using public, in-house, and digital resources, and a records search encompassing a 0.5-mile radius area within the Project location was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center on April 2, 2015. The search indicated that 23 previous studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project location. Two of these studies (ECORP 2012; Maxon 1999) collectively encompassed the entirety of the Project area. Both of these studies resulted in one cultural resource discovery (P-30-001512) within the Project boundaries. The resource was described as a portion of a red brick and mortar foundation of an oil retention basin related to the oil field development in the area since 1909 (ECORP 2012; Maxon 1999). In addition, the studies also revealed 10 previously recorded cultural resources discoveries outside of the Project boundaries, but within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area (Table 2).

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA.

Resource Number	Description	Report
P-30-001512*	Brick-and-mortar foundation of an oil retention basin related to the nearby oil field developments.	Maxon, Patrick O. 1999. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance on a Portion of the Former Chevron Oil Field in the West Coyote Hills, Fullerton, Orange County, California. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.; ECORP. 2012. Draft Initial Study Westridge Gof Club Irrigation Well and Pipeline Project
P-19-100280	Prehistoric chert debitage scatter	Bissell, Robert. No date. California Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523A. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
P-19-100279	Prehistoric shell fragment	Bissell, Robert. No date. California Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523A. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
P-19-100278	Prehistoric granite mano fragment	Bissell, Robert. No date. California Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523A. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.
P-19-100450	Two fragments of historic period china	Sikes, Nancy E. 2003. Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Emery Ranch / Hawks Pointe Project, La Mirada and Fullerton, Los Angeles And Orange Counties, California. SWCA, Inc.

Resource Number	Description	Report
P-19-100448	Two fragments of historic period brick	Sikes, Nancy E. 2003. Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Emery Ranch / Hawks Pointe Project, La Mirada and Fullerton, Los Angeles And Orange Counties, California. SWCA, Inc.
N/A	Two Chevron derricks, one wooden retaining wall, and a 1940s tank structure	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. 1989. Cultural Resource Survey Report on the West Coyote Hills Property. Submitted to Environmental Perspectives, Santa Ana, CA.
P-19-100449	One nearly complete dark brown ceramic insulator, and one fragment of a dark brown ceramic insulator	Sikes, Nancy E. 2003. Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Emery Ranch / Hawks Pointe Project, La Mirada and Fullerton, Los Angeles And Orange Counties, California. SWCA, Inc.
P-19-100338	One <i>Coca-Cola</i> bottle and a partial glass insulator	Sikes, Nancy E. 2003. Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Emery Ranch / Hawks Pointe Project, La Mirada and Fullerton, Los Angeles And Orange Counties, California. SWCA, Inc.
P-30-100208	Prehistoric granitic mono fragment	R. Ramirez, J. Covert, G. King, and S. Murray. 2009. California Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523A. SWCA, Inc.
P-30-10003	Prehistoric felsite flake	Shinn, Juanita. 1992. Cultural Resources Assessment for the West Coyote Hills Specific Plan. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.

Resource Number	Description	Report
P-30-001334	One possible prehistoric hearth with two manos, a hammerstone, and a metate fragment	Shinn, Juanita. 1992. Cultural Resources Assessment for the West Coyote Hills Specific Plan. RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.

***Within the proposed Project boundaries.**

7.0 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Pursuant to SB 18, Native American consultation is currently pending and will be detailed in a follow-up report once all appropriate responses from tribes have been received.

8.0 METHODS

PSI Archaeologist Barbara Webster conducted the archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Project area on April 15, 2015. The intensive pedestrian survey involved the visual inspection of ground surfaces in areas within the Project area that had not been previously graded or extensively disturbed (see Figure 2). Transects were measured at 15 meters apart in open terrain, and as close as possible to 15 meters in areas that were considerably steep or overgrown with vegetation. Total acreage covered was 35 acres. Field documentation and photographs were taken, and are on file at the PSI office.

9.0 RESULTS

The archaeological resources survey resulted in the discoveries of two small *Cardiidae* fragments in different undeveloped parts of the Project area. However, these are believed to be paleontological rather than archaeological in nature, as the fossil record includes the presence of bivalves in the San Pedro Formation in this region. The Project area is mostly disturbed due to grading associated with the development of the oil fields and the subsequent Westridge Golf Course. Most of the vegetative landscape within the Project area is introduced, and includes eucalyptus, pepper trees, cottonwood, prickly pear, and other decorative plants. The soil within the Project area was described as generally gray to tan sandy silt with a low concentration of pebbles. The eastern project boundary had a higher concentration of well-rounded pebbles and cobbles (up to 30% of soil matrix).



Figure 3. Archaeological resources survey map within the Project area.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Discoveries from this and previous archaeological studies have indicated low potential for the discovery of prehistoric cultural resources and moderate potential for historic period cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project area. Previous disturbance of the soil within the Project area has resulted from the construction of the existing golf course. However, there remain areas within the golf course and proposed Project area that have remained largely undisturbed. Therefore, archaeological spot-checking is recommended for earthmoving activities in those portions of the Project area that remain undeveloped and still retain features of the natural landscape. If any resources are encountered, monitoring is to be undertaken in those areas until it is determined that the area is unlikely to contain any additional resources. The monitoring should be undertaken by a professional archaeologist meeting the standards of the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to the start of construction, a cultural resources monitoring plan should be prepared and implemented. The plan should include specific locations and construction activities requiring spot-checking or monitoring, procedures to follow for spot-checking, monitoring, and artifact discovery, as well as the collection and processing of materials recovered from discovery. Should any earthmoving activities uncover archaeological objects, features, or structures, the discovery shall remain in place and further earthmoving activities in the area should be diverted or halted until the monitor has had the opportunity to identify and evaluate the discovery, and to discuss the next course of action with the Principal Investigator and other Project managers. If the discoveries involve human remains, the County Coroner shall be contacted within 24 hours of discovery in compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b). If the remains are found to be Native American, then the Most Likely Descendant(s) will be contacted.

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