Appendix B

Cultural Resources Memorandum

Kimley»Horn

MEMORANDUM

To:	David Lopez, Senior Planner City of Fullerton Community and Economic Development Department 303 W. Commonwealth Avenue – 2nd Floor Fullerton, CA 92832
From:	Max Bieber – Archaeologist Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA – Snr. Cultural Resources Program Manager Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 3801 University Avenue, Suite 300, Riverside, CA 92501
Date:	August 20, 2025
Subject:	Cultural Resources Desktop Memorandum for Orangethorpe Avenue Warehouse Project in the City of Fullerton, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Lopez,

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) prepared a Cultural Resources Desktop Memorandum of the Orangethorpe Avenue Warehouse Project (Project) area located in the City of Fullerton (City), Orange County, California. This objective of the memorandum is to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the Project area, as well as the level of archaeological sensitivity of the Project area. This review was conducted via a cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), as well as a review of Sacred Lands File (SLF) research results provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), historic aerial imagery, various topographic/geological maps, and other publicly available information. The Cultural Resources Desktop Memorandum was completed in support of the Project's review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically the Cultural Resources section, with the City of Fullerton serving as the lead agency. While the results of the Memorandum may support Tribal consultation conducted by the lead agency, it does not serve to identify Tribe Cultural Resources (TCRs). The identification of TCRs, as well as the determination of appropriate actions to minimize impacts to identified or potential TCRs, should be conducted via Tribal consultation, pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 amendments to CEQA.

Project Description

The proposed Project would allow for the redevelopment of an approximately 4.8-acre property located at 2461-2495 East Orangethorpe Avenue in the southeast portion of the City of Fullerton near its border with the City of Placentia (Figures 1 and 2). The Applicant is requesting the City's consideration of discretionary actions to allow for the demolition of the existing 85,700-square-foot Cedarwoods Business Park and the construction and operation of a warehouse/distribution facility. The existing five-building multi-tenant business park was constructed in 1983. Three of the buildings are in use by industrial users; the other two are in use by office and food and beverage users.

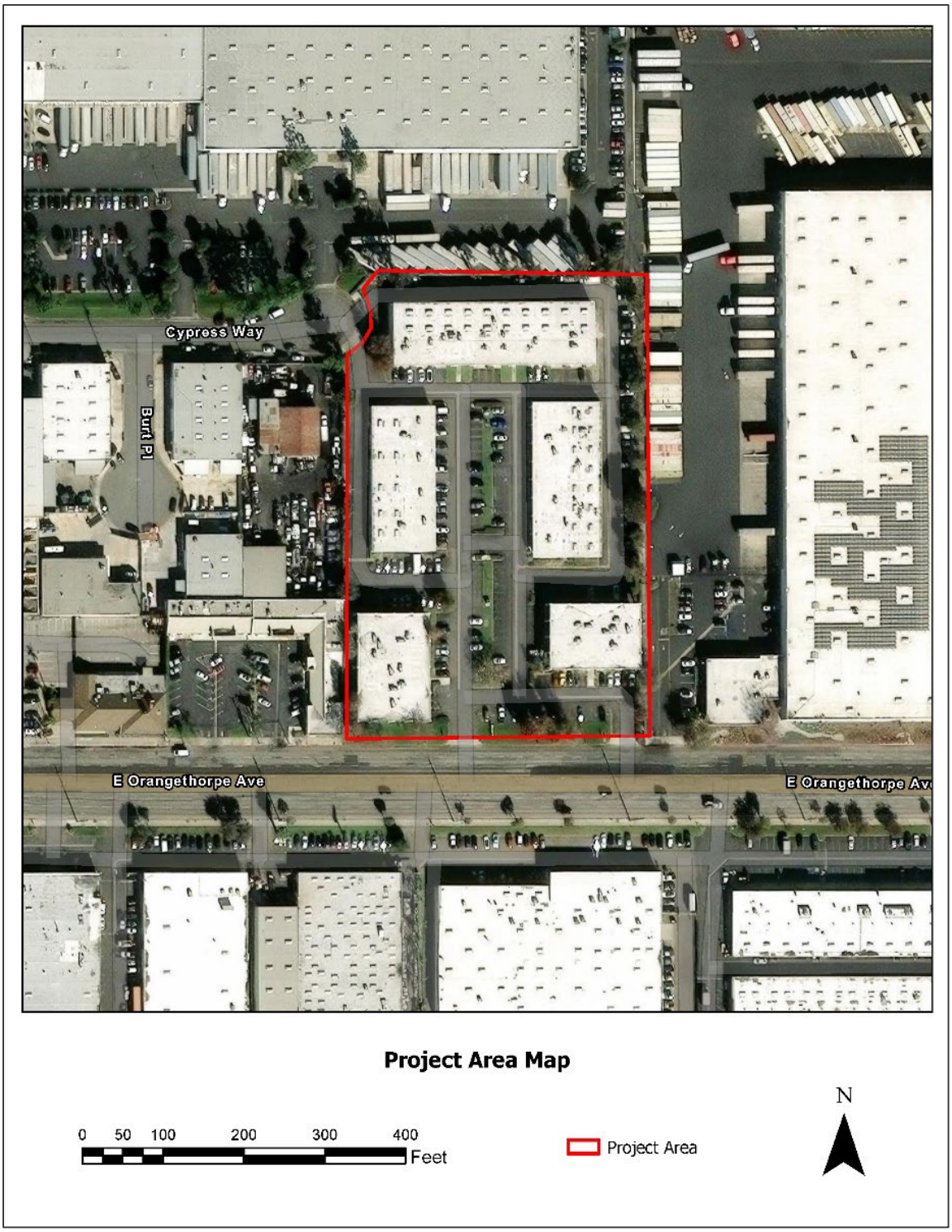

Figure 1: Project Area Map

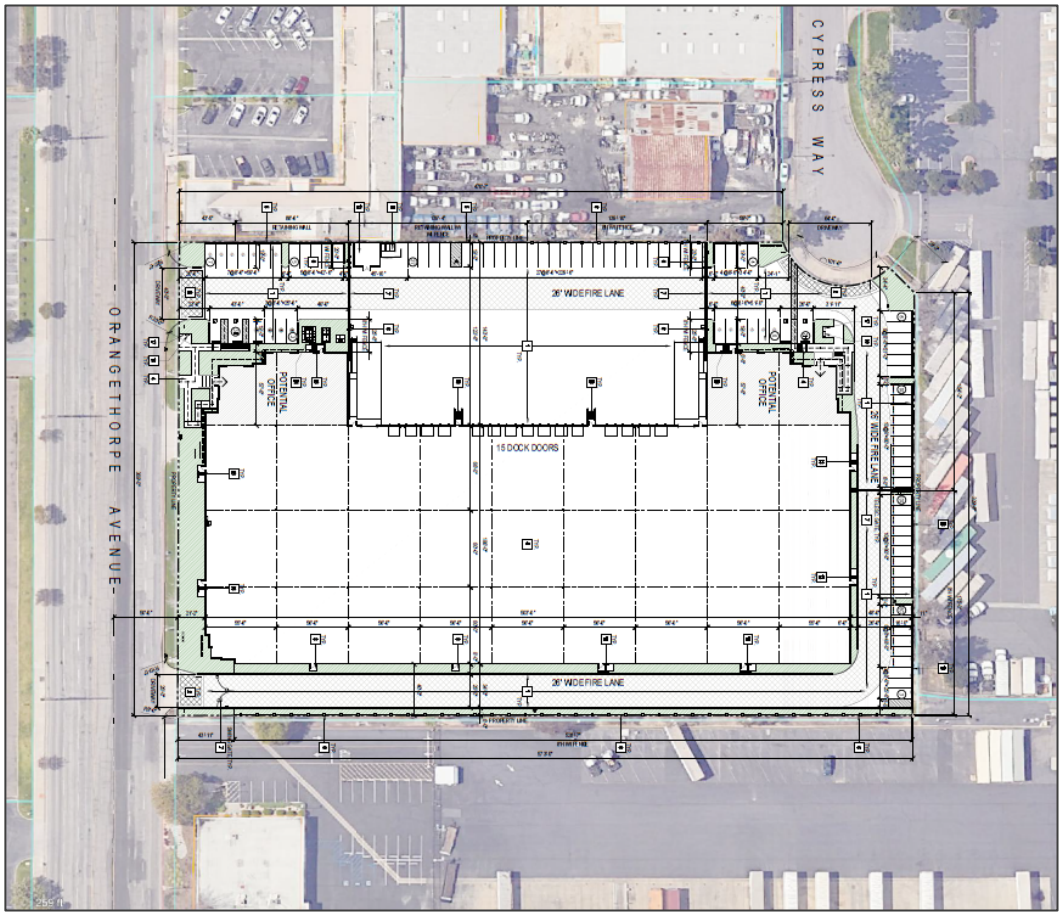

Figure 2: Project Area

The proposed 110,232-square-foot warehouse/distribution facility would include 105,232 square feet of warehouse space and 10,000 square feet of ancillary office uses on the northwest and southwest corners of the building on the first floor and mezzanine level. The proposed warehouse facility would continue to provide vehicular access from two driveways on East Orangethorpe Avenue and one driveway at the terminus of the Cypress Way cul-de-sac. The truck court, which is proposed to have 15 dock doors, would be located on the west side of the building.

Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies. The agencies consider the potentials impacts to cultural resources as part of the environmental review. Under CEQA, "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the

environment" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines) section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

In summary, if the proposed Project is subject to CEQA in the future, the City of Fullerton may require the preparation of a Cultural Resources Assessment to determine whether the project contains, or could reasonably contain, significant cultural resources as defined by CEQA and to support the City's review of potential impacts to the cultural resources within the Project area. The City would incorporate the results of the cultural resources technical study into their CEQA environmental document for the Project. The Project Applicant would be required to comply with the any cultural resources mitigation measures outlined in the Project's CEQA document.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 took effect July 1, 2015, and incorporates Native American tribal consultation and analysis of impacts to tribal cultural resources (TCRs) into the CEQA process. It requires TCRs to be analyzed like any other CEQA topic and establishes a consultation process for lead agencies and California tribes. Projects that require a Notice of Preparation of an EIR or Notice of Intent to adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration are subject to AB 52. A significant impact on a

TCR is considered a significant environmental impact, requiring feasible mitigation measures. TCRs must have certain characteristics:

- Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (must be geographically defined), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources or included in a local register of historical resources. (PRC § 21074[a][1])
- The lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, chooses to treat the resource as a TCR. (PRC § 21074[a][2])

The first category requires that the TCR qualify as a historical resource according to PRC § 5024.1. The second category gives the lead agency discretion to qualify that resource—under the conditions that it supports its determination with substantial evidence and considers the resource's significance to a California tribe. The following is a brief outline of the process (PRC §§ 21080.3.1–3.3):

- A California Native American tribe asks agencies in the geographic area with which it is traditionally and culturally affiliated to be notified about projects. Tribes must ask in writing.
- Within 14 days of deciding to undertake a project or determining that a project application is complete, the lead agency must provide formal written notification to all tribes who have requested it.
- A tribe must respond within 30 days of receiving the notification if it wishes to engage in consultation.
- The lead agency must initiate consultation within 30 days of receiving the request from the tribe.
- Consultation concludes when both parties have agreed on measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect to a TCR, or a party, after a reasonable effort in good faith, decides that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

Regardless of the outcome of consultation, the CEQA document must disclose significant impacts on TCRs and discuss feasible alternatives or mitigation that avoid or lessen the impact.

In summary, if the proposed Project is subject to CEQA in the future and not determined to meet a CEQA Exemption, the City of Fullerton will conduct government-to-government consultation with Native American tribes to identify the presence of any TCRs in or near the Project area. The potential impacts to TCRs will be considered as part of the environmental review. The Native American tribes may consult on mitigation measures with the City for inclusion in the CEQA document to mitigate any potential impacts to a TCR. Potential TCR mitigation measures may include the following: requirement for a cultural resource sensitivity training, presence of a Native American monitor during construction, presence of an archaeologist during construction, preparation of a Cultural Resources Management Plan, or outline the process for inadvertent discovery of a TCR during construction. The Project Applicant would be required to comply with the TCR mitigation measures outlined in the Project's CEQA document.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 governs the process for managing inadvertent discoveries of human remains. In the event that human remains are encountered in the Project area during construction or the course of any ground disturbing activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that all such activities shall halt immediately. No further ground disturbance shall occur in the vicinity until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin of the human remains pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Should the remains be Native American in origin, the Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who shall designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD and Landowner shall confer as to the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains in accordance with the law.

City of Fullerton Historic Preservation Element

The purpose of the Historic Preservation Element (Chapter 3 of The Fullerton Plan, Master Element A: The Fullerton Built Environment) is to guide the preservation, protection, restoration, and rehabilitation of historical resources in order to reaffirm their continuing value as a resource contributing to the vitality and diversity of the present. The document's historic preservation-based policies include:

- **P4.1 Regional Recognition of Historic Resources**: Support programs and policies to raise the regional and subregional awareness of Fullerton's historic resources.

- **P4.2 Awareness of Historic Resources**: Support programs and policies to raise the awareness of the value of historic resources in strengthening communities, conserving resources, fostering economic development, and enriching lives.

- **P4.3 Historic Resources Maintenance and Enhancement**: Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to promote the maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation of historical resources.

- **P4.4 Historic Character and Sense of Place**: Support projects, programs, policies and regulations reinforce the character and sense of place of established neighborhoods and districts by protecting and preserving those elements in both the private and public realms which contribute to the historic character through the use of tools including, but not limited to, preservation overlay zones and landmark districts.

- **P4.5 Historic Building Preservation**: Support projects, programs, policies, and regulations to encourage the protection and preservation of individual historic structures throughout the City, but with particular attention to the preservation of noteworthy architecture in the downtown.

- **P4.6 Focus Area Planning**: Support projects, programs, policies and regulations that contribute to the preservation of historic resources as part of the community-based planning of applicable Focus Areas.

- **P4.7 Responsiveness to Historic Context**: Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to design new buildings that respect the integrity of nearby historic buildings while clearly differentiating the new from the historic.

- **P4.8 Co-Benefits**: Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to seek co-benefits along with historic preservation, for example, the provision of affordable housing and/or resource conservation.

- **P4.9 Historic Building Retrofits**: Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to encourage the retrofit of historic buildings in ways that preserve their architectural design character, consistent with life safety considerations, maintaining the unique visual image of Fullerton.

Methods

Kimley-Horn reviewed the following sources to complete the desktop review:

- Cultural resources records held by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC)
- Sacred Lands Files (SLF) held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- Public historic resource databases
- Public parcel data
- Historic maps and images
- Environmental maps and databases
- Public reports and plans prepared by the City
- Government websites

Environmental Setting

The Project area is located in a developed region in southeastern Fullerton. The Project area is situated 2.1 miles northwest of the Santa Ana River, which is the largest watershed in southern California. While the Project vicinity is comprised of urban, developed land, this area would have once been a lush, wet environment that supported an abundance of plant and animal resources due to the nearby river. The natural geomorphology of the Project area consists of an alluvial fan north of the Santa Ana River. Specifically, geologic maps indicate that the Project area is underlaid by young alluvial fan deposits (Qyf) from the Holocene and late Pleistocene epochs (Bedrossian, et al. 2012) (Figure 3). Human occupation coincides with the Holocene epoch. The following soil compositions are present in the Project area: San Emigdio fine sandy loam (SoilWeb 2025). The Project area is 2.75 miles northwest of the Late Quaternary aged Peralta Hills fault (U.S. Geological Survey 2025). In summary, the presence of the Holocene-age deposits in the Project area and proximity to the Santa Ana River watershed increases the archaeological sensitivity of the Project area.

Cultural and Historical Background

The history of Fullerton crosses numerous periods of human occupation, including precontact Native American occupation, the Spanish Mission Period, the Mexican Rancho Period, and the American

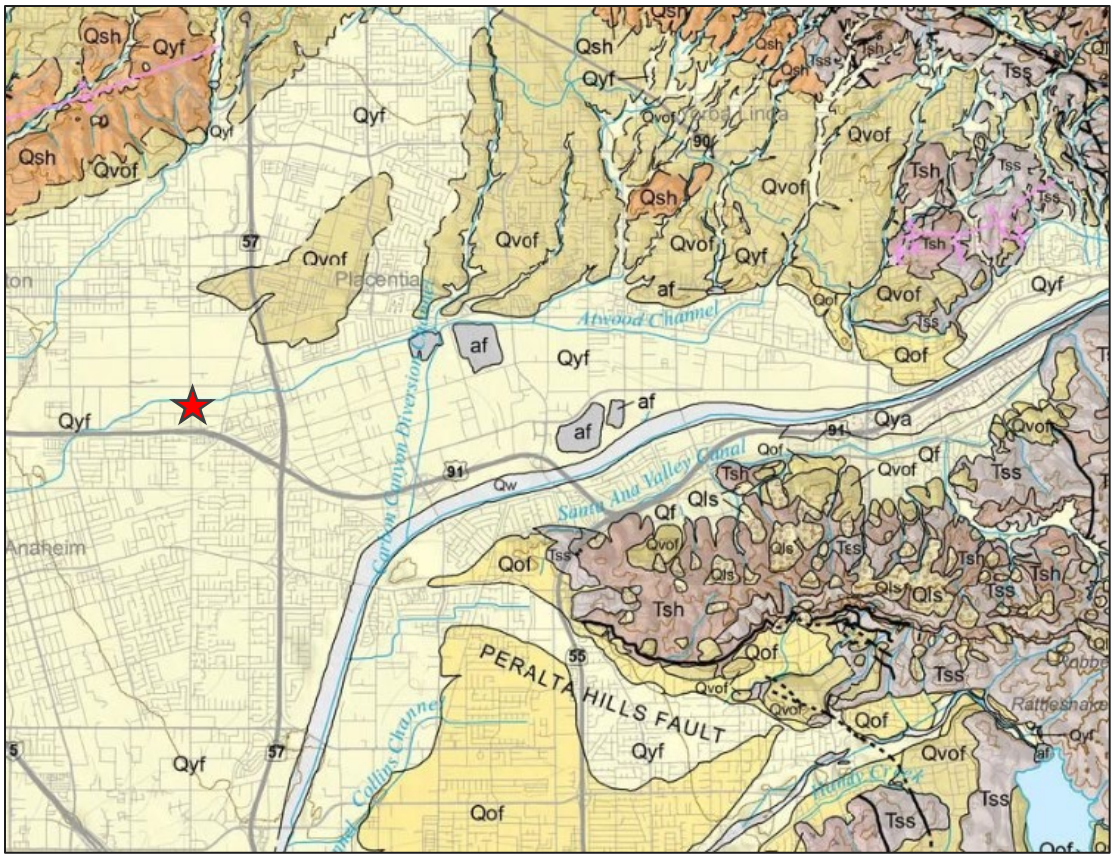

Figure 3: Project Area on Geologic Map

Period. Specifically, the proposed Project area is located within the ancestral lands of the Juaneño/Acjachemen and Gabrieleño/Tongva. Kroeber (1925) recorded cultural territory information about southern California tribes, including the Gabrieleño/Tongva and Juaneño/Acjachemen. He noted that exact traditional territories remain unclear, especially in the coastal regions, for several reasons. First, traditional territories were dynamic and changing. Second, early European settlement in this region displaced Native Americans living here prior to significant ethnographic documentation of their occupation in this region. However, though exact boundaries are undefined, a range of archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence still exists to support prehistoric occupation by Juaneño/Acjachemen and Gabrieleño/Tongva peoples in this part of the Santa Ana Valley (Gabrieleño [Tongva] Band of Mission Indians 2025; Juaneño Band of Mission Indians 2025).

The Juaneño/Acjachemen lived in villages and camps throughout Orange County and adjacent areas. Each clan was politically independent but maintained cultural ties to one another via economic, religious, and social networks. The cultural group became known as Juaneño due to their presence and forced labor at the San Juan Capistrano Mission. The Juaneño/Acjachemen relied on a variety of natural resources within the oak woodlands, valley meadows, river marshes and ocean in their ancestral lands (Juaneño Band of Mission Indians 2025).

Gabrieleño is a Spanish word associated with the San Gabriel Mission. Kroeber (1925) noted the presence of Gabrieleño/Tongva in the Santa Ana Valley, southern Channel Islands and greater Los Angeles Basin (Kroeber 1925). Kroeber also reported that the Gabrieleño/Tongva were engaging in trade with other regional communities and exporting marine resources. Gabrieleño/Tongva established settlements throughout their traditional lands, while fostering long-distance trade that included the prominent shell bead network (Eerkens et al. 2010; Gabrieleño [Tongva] Band of Mission Indians 2025). Through the sophisticated trade network, the Gabrieleño/Tongva maintained close ties with neighboring communities, such as the Chumash, Serrano, Cahuilla, Luiseno, and Mojave (Strong 1929).

Numerous archaeological investigations have occurred in southern California, which have contributed to a regional chronology. Early chronologies were developed by Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) with modifications made by Rice (1976), Kearns (1979), and Koerper (1981). The results of previous investigations indicate that proximity to water was an important consideration for Native Americans living in the Santa Ana watershed. Native Americans developed villages and camps along the banks of the river in this region (Cameron 1999; Koerper et al. 1994). Some archaeological sites close to the coast have been naturally capped by alluvial sediments as well as construction fill, leading to large-scale archaeological projects (Boxt 2021). Local bay and river habitats provided a plethora of shellfish resources, including snails and clams, for the subsistence of Native Americans (Boxt 2021). In addition to exploiting a variety of sea and estuarine resources, Gabrieleño/Tongva and Juaneño/Acjachemen communities hunted terrestrial mammals, such as deer and antelope, and gathered and processed a variety of native plants (King 2011).

Many Native Americans living in the area were forcibly recruited into the Spanish Mission system. Mission records indicate the presence of Gabrieleño/Tongva and Juaneño/Acjachemen communities at the San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, and San Fernando Missions. After the vast decimation of Gabrieleño/Tongva and Juaneño/Acjachemen communities in the region due to forced removal, disease, and forced labor, the Spanish missions ended with the Decree for the Secularization of the Missions of California (King 2011). Mexico gained independence from Spain, and the program of Mexican Land Grants in California began. A large portion of the City of Fullerton was included in the 35,971-acre Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana and awarded to Juan Pacifico Ontiveros (Bancroft 1886; Bean and Smith 1978).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and the Mexican Rancho Period. California achieved statehood in the U.S. in 1850. Much of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana was subdivided, sold, and developed into agricultural ventures with the lion's share being sold to Abel Stearns. The arrival of the railroad in the 1880s brought new industry and increased development to the region (Beck and Haase 1974). In 1887, brothers George and Edward Amerige purchased land from the Stearns Rancho Company and founded the town of Fullerton after negotiating with Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway representative George Fullerton to ensure that the right of way of the new California Central Railway would pass through the townsite. Fullerton soon became a center for citrus production and at the time of incorporation in 1904, Fullerton had more orange groves than any other municipality in the United States. The early 1900s saw further growth due to petroleum production in the nearby Brea-Olinda Oil Field, peaking in the 1920s. Like much of Southern California,

Fullerton experienced post-World War II growth, and by the 1960s, Fullerton's population exploded. In 1957, the state of California authorized Orange County State College, which moved to its present location in 1963 and renamed to California State University, Fullerton. Both manufacturing and agriculture declined at this time and was replaced with new residential development and shopping centers which define the character of the City today (City of Fullerton; Fullerton History).

Research Results

NAHC and SCCIC Records Searches

A request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to review the Sacred Lands File (SLF) database for any sacred landscape or Tribal resources within or near the Project area. A negative response was received on September 5, 2024, which indicated that no recorded SLFs were on file within or near the Project area (Appendix A). Additionally, a cultural resources records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on July 22, 2025 for the Project area plus a half-mile buffer (Figure 4). The results indicated that no cultural resources have been previously recorded and that no cultural studies have been conducted within the Project area (Appendix B). Results noted that 17 cultural studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project area that resulted in the recordation of one (1) cultural resource. The resource, identified as P-19-18604/P-30-176663, is located 0.4 miles to the north of the Project area and consists of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF, formerly Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe) Railway, originally constructed in 1888.

Additional Research

Kimley-Horn reviewed the following publicly available cultural resources databases: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks (NHL), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). A review of resource databases and repositories did not result in the identification of any present cultural resources in the proposed Project area.

Kimley-Horn also conducted a review of available historical and topographic maps, aerial imagery, and historic resource repository data. Historic topographic maps of the proposed Project area date to 1896 (Historic Aerials 2025). The earliest maps portray the Project area as agricultural land to the east of Fullerton and north of the Carbon Canyon Creek Watershed. The earliest aerial imagery is from 1952 and shows the proposed Project area as planted agricultural land, likely an orange grove (Figure 5). The Project area remains in use as agricultural land in the 1963 aerial imagery, though development appears to the east and west of the Project area (Figure 6). By 1980, large warehouses were constructed adjacent to the Project area to the east, west, and south (Figure 7). By 1987, the Project area was developed into its current configuration with five buildings and a parking area (Figure 8). There are few modifications to the built environment visible in topographic maps and imagery after 1987 (Figure 9).

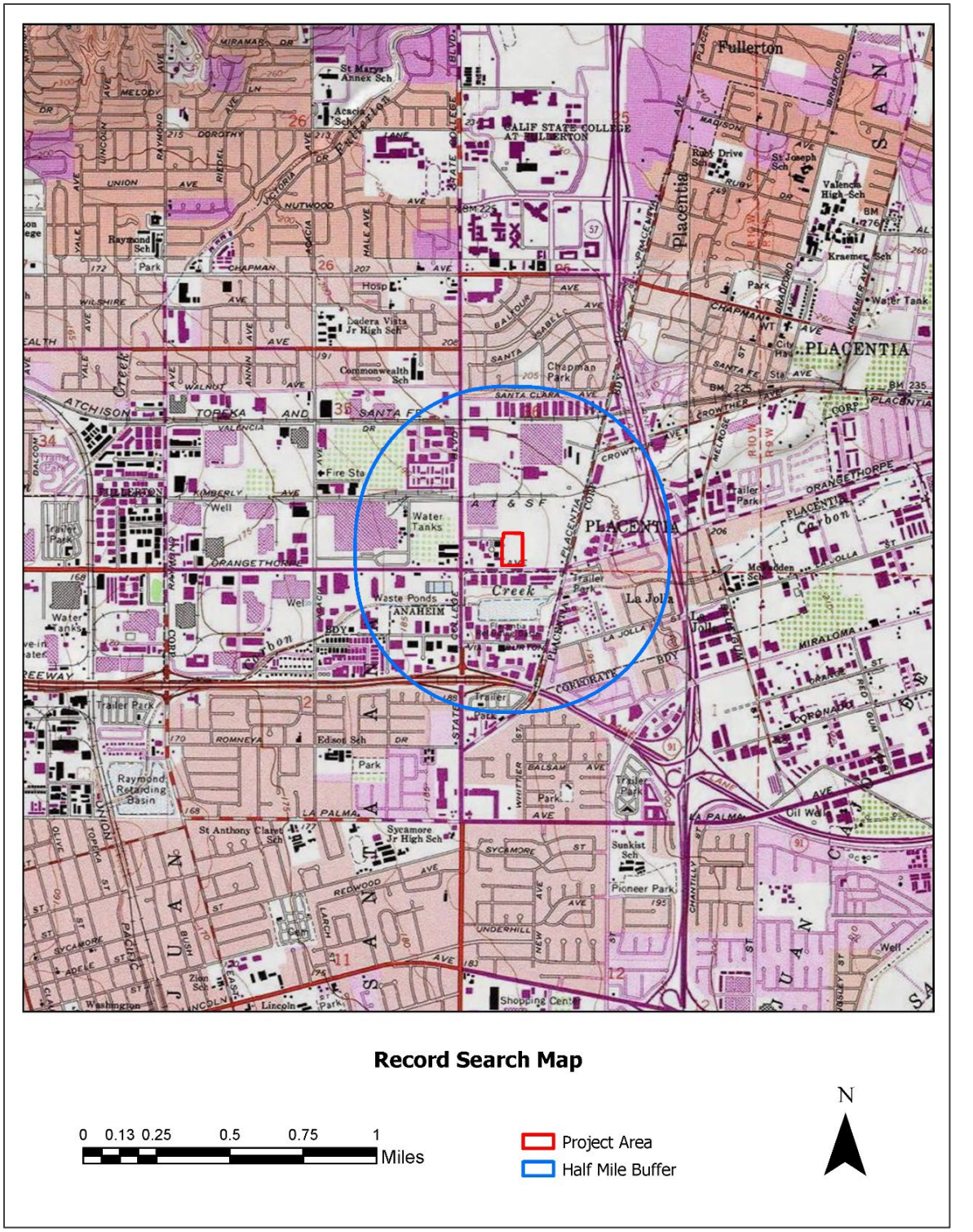

Figure 4: Project Area and Half-mile Buffer

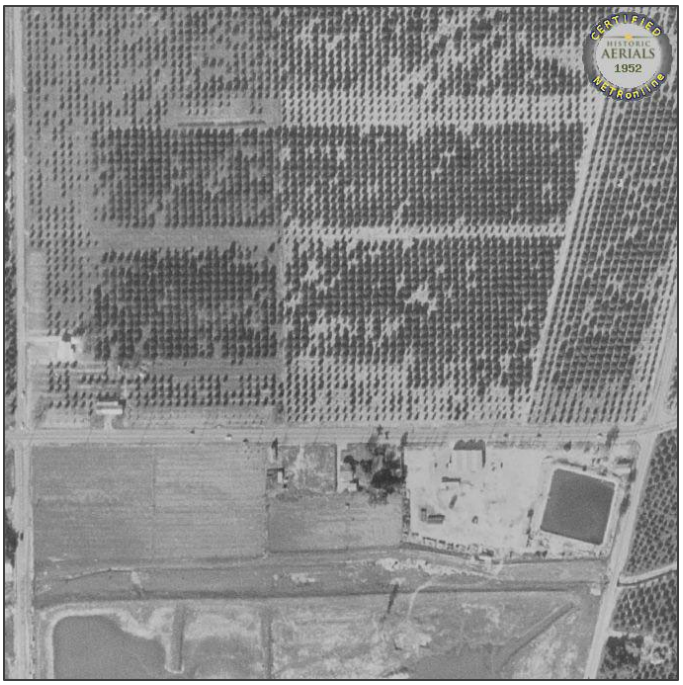

Figure 5: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1952

Figure 6: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1963

Figure 7: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1980

Figure 8: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 1987

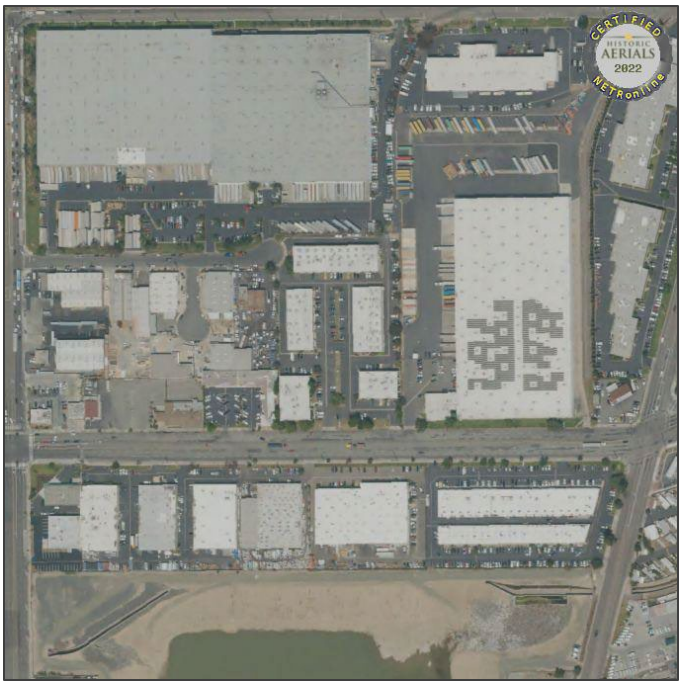

Figure 9: Aerial Image of the Project Area in 2022

Findings and Recommendations

Kimley-Horn did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources in the Project area during the research efforts and review of public data conducted as part of this Memorandum. One (1) previously recorded historic built environment resource, the BNSF railway, was identified approximately 0.40 miles north of the Project area. However, there is minimal potential for impacts to this resource as a result of the proposed Project. Additionally, while there are five (5) buildings within the proposed Project area, they were constructed in 1983 and, as such, are not historic in age. Research did not identify that the structures hold any recent historical or cultural value within the City and, as such, they are not considered cultural resources.

In its current condition, the Project area has a low potential for intact archaeological resources due to the extent of historic development. However, prior to historic and modern development, the Project area was likely moderate-to-high in its archaeological sensitivity due to the presence of Holocene-age subsurface sediments and the Santa Ana River watershed. Proximity to water was an important consideration for the settlement of precontact Native American communities. Both archaeological and ethnographic data notes that Native American villages were located near the river in the area, and that it served many functional and ceremonial purposes. As such, though the likelihood of intact archaeological resources remaining within the Project area is low, it is recommended that project mitigation related to the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and human remains be included for the proposed Project. Additionally, mitigation for Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources should be prepared in conjunction with consulting Tribes. An example of mitigation measures related to inadvertent discoveries is included below for reference.

- **MM CUL-1: Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Resources**
  In the event that archaeological resources are inadvertently unearthed or encountered during demolition, excavation, and/or grading activities, all work within 60 ft of the find shall cease and an archaeologist that meets Secretary of Interior professional qualifications in archaeology and the consulting Tribes, if any, shall be contacted. The archaeologist shall record and evaluate the resource for potential significance. The lead agency shall confer with the consulting Tribes, if any, regarding the significance of the resource and its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) under CEQA. Should the archaeologist and/or consulting Tribes have concerns that the find is potentially significant, the archaeologist shall prepare a mitigation plan for review and approval by the lead agency and any consulting Tribes. If avoidance of the resource(s) is not feasible, salvage operation requirements pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 shall be followed.

- **MM CUL-2: Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains**
  If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

Should you have any questions or comments related to the information provided in this memorandum, please do not hesitate to contact our team at max.bieber@kimley-horn.com and jessica.mauck@kimley-horn.com.

Sincerely,

Max Bieber
Archaeologist
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

Jessica Mauck, MA RPA
Snr. Cultural Resources Program Manager
Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
RPA Number: 37243944

Appendices
A: Results of the SLF Search through the NAHC
B: Cultural Resources Records Search Results from the SCCIC

References

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Kimley»Horn

Appendix A:

Results of the SLF Search through the NAHC

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

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COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Michelle Carr

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

July 22, 2025

Coryn Bray
Kimley-Horn

Via Email to: Coryn.Bray@kimley-horn.com

Re: Tribal Consultation Under CEQA, Orangethorpe Avenue Warehouse Project, Orange County

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to your request, attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Additionally, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

Additionally, the NAHC recommends that agencies include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

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

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. If consultation is requested, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the process.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
7/22/2025

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	5/30/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Shannon Wingfield, Secretary	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(949) 488-3484		webmaster@jbmian.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, THPO/MLD	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		thpo@jbmian.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Nathan Banda, Chairman	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(949) 426-8804		nbanda@jbmian.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/4/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/21/2025
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Orangethorpe Avenue Warehouse Project, Orange County.

Record: PROJ-2025-003988
Report Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Orange
NAHC Group: All

Kimley»Horn

Appendix B:

Cultural Resources Records Search Results from the SCCIC

Resource List

Cedarwoods

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186804		OHP Property Number - 173074; Resource Name - Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe RR; Other - BNSF Formerly Atchison, Topeka; Other - Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Other - CRM Tech 789-50H, 2334-1H; Other - Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad	Structure, Site	Historic	HP11; HP19; HP37; HP39		LA-07871, LA-08158, LA-09117, LA-09444, LA-09938, LA-10189, LA-10391, LA-10452, LA-10638, LA-10996, LA-11549, LA-11642, LA-12349, LA-12488, LA-13430
P-30-176663		OHP Property Number - 144278; Resource Name - Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR, Burlington Northern Santa Fe RR; Other - Burlington Northern Santa Fe; Other - Metrolink Railroad; Voided - 30-176664; Other - CRM TECH 789-50H & 951-1H; Other - California Southern Railroad; Voided - 30-176700	Structure	Historic	HP37; HP39		LA-07871, LA-08158, OR-01726, OR-03383, OR-03517, OR-03519, OR-03551, OR-03555, OR-03573, OR-03747, OR-03797, OR-03822, OR-03864, OR-03905, OR-03910, OR-03916, OR-03919, OR-03929, OR-04045, OR-04058, OR-04096, OR-04156, OR-04169, OR-04182, OR-04186, OR-04217, OR-04229, OR-04290, OR-04292, OR-04331, OR-04367, OR-04374, OR-04385, OR-04404, OR-04457, OR-04651

Report List

Cedarwoods

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-01596		1974	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	Preliminary Report of the Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Gas Transmission Pipeline From Los Angeles Harbor to Yorba Linda - Southern California Gas Co.: Environmental Analysis	University of California, Los Angeles	30-000277
OR-02042		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number R070, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02256		1999	Demcak, Carol R.	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	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, 30-001352
OR-02359		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm-056-02, Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02735		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 13306a Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02739		2002	Demcak, Carol R.	Archaeological Assessment for Orangethorpe Avenue Reconstruction Project (#4440) From Raymond Avenue to Acacia Avenue, City of Fullerton, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
OR-02746		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 130070b Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02910		2005	Carmack, Shannon and Terri Fulton	Verizon Wireless Pinewood-Handal Facility	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02910A		2005	Carmack, Shannon and Terri Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Pinewood-Handal Facility City of Anaheim, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-03026		2003	Lapin, Philippe	Landscaping and Irrigation at Orangethorpe Avenue On-Ramp CE Request, in the City of Placentia, Orange County, California	California Department of Transportation	30-176775, 30-176776

Report List

Cedarwoods

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-03298		2003	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Teresa Woodard	(see LA7871) Historical Resource Evaluation Report Third Main Track and Grade Seperation Project Hobart (mp 148.9) to Basta (mp 163.3), Bnsf/metrolink East-west Main Line Railroad Track, Vernon to Fullerton, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	CRM Tech	
OR-03822		2006	Harper, Caprice	Historic Property Survey Report and Archaeological Survey Report for the State Route 57 Northbound Widening Project 0.3 km (02 mi) South of Orangethorpe Avenue to 0.2 km (0.1 mi) North of Lambert Road in the Cities of Placentia, Fullerton, and Brea, Orange County, CA.	Bonterra Counsulting	30-001010, 30-100012, 30-100013, 30-150063, 30-157297, 30-176590, 30-176663, 30-176705, 30-176706, 30-176707, 30-176749
OR-03864		2008	Wood, Catharine M.	Archaeological Survey Report - Finding of no Archaeological Resources present for the State Route 91 Westbound Widening Project from State Route 57 to Interstate 5, Cities of Anaheim and Fullerton, Orange County, CA	ICF Jones and Stokes	30-176663
OR-03865		2008	Paul, Daniel	Historic Resources Evaluation Report - State Route 91 Westbound Widening Project from State Route 57 to Interstate 5, Cities of Anaheim and Fullerton, Orange County, CA District 12 - Orange _ 91 - PM 5.4 to 0.9 (KP 1.4 to 8.8)	ICF Jones and Stokes	30-176952, 30-176990
OR-04079		1988	deGraaf, Larry, Jertberg, Pat, Schmidt, Marie, Octtavain, April, Torres, Elvia, Rospaw, Cecil, Aunis, Karen, Nebeker, Karen, Clark, John, Carlson, Robert, Deeble, Deborah, Nagle, Timothy, Snyder, Gretchen, Villareal, Gloria, Myers, William, Turner, Laura, Cox, David, Gardner, Alice, Pickens, Gwendolyn, and Haas, Judy	Placentia Historic Resources Survey	Marsh and Associates	30-160084, 30-177077, 30-177078

Report List

Cedarwoods

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-04104		2002	Antram, Marie, Orr, Shannon, Vasquez, Liliana, L. de Graf, and Jertberg, Pat	Historic Resource Inventory for the City of Placentia: Update 2002	City of Placentia and Placentia Historical Committee	30-157208, 30-160084, 30-160085, 30-162291, 30-162555, 30-176705, 30-176707, 30-176749, 30-177066, 30-177080, 30-177081, 30-177082, 30-177083, 30-177084, 30-177085, 30-177086, 30-177087, 30-177088, 30-177089, 30-177090, 30-177091, 30-177092, 30-177093, 30-177094, 30-177095, 30-177096, 30-177097, 30-177098, 30-177099, 30-177100, 30-177101, 30-177102, 30-177103, 30-177104, 30-177105, 30-177106, 30-177107, 30-177108, 30-177109, 30-177110, 30-177111, 30-177112
OR-04209		2011	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Results of a Phase I Archaeological Study for Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA03115 (Jaken) located at 2356 East Walnut Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92831	Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team	