
APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY**

FOR THE

**Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project
City of Fountain Valley,
Orange County, California**



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Key Words: City of Fountain Valley; Orange County; *Newport Beach, Calif.* USGS Quad.; Tongva / Gabrielino tribe; Negative Results

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Fountain Valley's Planning Department to prepare this Cultural Resources Inventory technical report in support of the Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of a parking structure at the Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center in the city of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California. UltraSystems conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. This study was completed as part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation for the Project. The lead agency under CEQA is the City of Fountain Valley.

The project proposes construction of a parking structure that will meet the needs of its existing medical center staff by increasing the current 231 space surface parking lot to an 862 space, three story structure. This structure will include basement level parking below grade, the three stories, and an additional uncovered parking area above the third story, covering 97,047 sq. ft. in total area. The structure would have a building height of 36' - 4". There will be a dedicated bridge located across Foster Street, which is the primary access point into the structure. Talbert Avenue would be used for exiting, along with a right-turn only stop sign at the exit. The project site is a 2.27-acre rectangular parcel (APN 157-511-01). The project site is flat and has a surface elevation of approximately 20 feet.

The project is located in the southwestern portion of the city of Fountain Valley and is specifically located at the southwest corner of Talbert Avenue and Foster Street (see **Attachment A, Map 1** and **Map 2**). This may be seen on the *Newport Beach, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 10W, Township 05S, in the NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 31 (see **Attachment A, Map 3**). The subject property is surrounded by Talbert Avenue and a church to the north, Foster Street and the Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center with associated parking lot to the east, multifamily housing to the south, and single-family housing to the west. The project site itself is occupied by a street level asphalt parking lot with border landscaping, with an entrance off of Talbert Avenue and an exit on to of Foster Street. This is shown on **Attachment A, Map 2** and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the Project boundary, which includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the Project design (see **Attachment A, Map 3**).

1.1.1 Methods

The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University (CSU), Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility was contacted requesting a cultural resources records search. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the Project area and to determine if previous cultural resource surveys were conducted. The Project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who served as the Principal Investigator and the lead author of this report and qualifies as Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**), contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search as well as a list of interested local Native American tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals. Outreach to the identified parties was contacted requesting cultural resource information. An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Mr. O'Neil on January 1, 2025.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., Assistant Project Archaeologist (see **Attachment B**), conducted the CHRIS records search (**Section 4.4**) on December 9, 2024 and contributed to this report. She also conducted a search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) to determine the presence of properties evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places contributed to preparation of this report.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center, CSU Fullerton; the City of Fountain Valley; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UEI.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

Fountain Valley is situated four miles north of the Pacific Ocean in southwest Oranges County. This City is located in the southern portion of the Los Angeles Basin, a flat plain that extends in all directions, north and south from the ocean east to the San Gabriel Mountains, south to the San Joaquin Hills and west to the Santa Monica Mountains. Fountain Valley lies along the west edge of the Santa Ana River and partially within its flood plain. The native vegetation in this area was primarily grassland and riparian / marsh. The rivers and creeks contained riparian habitat as well as estuaries at their ocean exits. Fountain Valley is bordered by the cities of Westminster and Garden Grove to the north, by Santa Ana to the north and east and Costa Mesa to the east, and Huntington Beach to the south and west. The city had a population of 57,047 inhabitants according to the 2020 census (US Census 2024); the population had been 55,313 at the time of the 2010 census and was estimated to be 55,468 in July 2023 (US Census 2024), indicating a fluctuating population. The City covers a total area of 9.08 square miles (25.3 square kilometers) and is served by U.S. Interstate 405 / San Diego Freeway oriented northwest/southeast through the central part of town.

The general climate is typical of southern California, with a cool winter and warm to hot summer. The warm season in Fountain Valley lasts for three months, from early July to early October, with an average daily high temperature above 78 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The hottest month of the year is August, with an average high of 80°F and low of 66°F. The cool season lasts for almost four months, from late November to early April, with an average daily high temperature in the mid-60s°F. The coldest month of the year in Fountain Valley is December, with an average low of 47°F and high of 68°F (Weatherspark.com 2024). The Project site is at an elevation of approximately 20 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with a very gradual slope to the south.

The geology underlying the Project area, and much of the eastern portion of the city of Fountain Valley, is shown as Qyf (Morton 2004); this is identified as "Young alluvia fan deposits" dating to the Holocene (10,000 years ago to the present) and late Pleistocene.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

In the history of the Americas, the term "prehistoric period" refers to the time prior to the arrival of Euroamericans, when native lifeways and traditions remained intact and viable. In the case of Alta and Baja California, it is widely acknowledged that human occupation began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated (cal) radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years, archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes observable in the archaeological record into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases. There are many such models for various regions of California (cf. Grayson 2011; Warren 1984) including the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986), and interior San Diego (Meighan 1954; True 1958, 1970). Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional synthesis adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Wilmington area consists of the following four periods:

- Paleoindian Stage (ca. cal. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), which was characterized by highly mobile foraging patterns and a broad-spectrum subsistence strategy. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in American were marked by the use of large dart or spear points that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of the time period was a change in climate and the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large, stemmed points were employed with the aid of atlatls and it is believed that these early archaeological remains are representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine environments.
- Millingstone Horizon (ca. cal. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), during which mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies. This horizon is typified by the large number of millingstones, (especially well-made, deep-basin metates) and portable formalized handstones (manos), accompanied by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping tools), with only a slight representation of dart points.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. cal. A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced by smaller, lighter arrow projectile points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery—and the full development of regional cultures and tribal territories.
- Protohistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times).

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The Project area lies within the territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) Native American ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family. This language is specifically affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of Uto-Aztecan (Golla, 2011:179).

With the notable exception of the northern Chumash neighbors, the Gabrielino were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore one of the most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), Johnston (1962) and McCawley (1996); there are however, considerable archival material within the J.P. Harrington field notes (1986), as well as continued oral traditions maintained by the descendants of the indigenous peoples.

According to the recent research of several prehistorians, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archaeologists suggest that the Takic migrated into the area perhaps as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with the prior indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1993; Porcasi 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin reaching east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to Aliso Creek in central Orange County.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted varied types of subsistence, based on combinations of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. Because of the similarities to other southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors (Kroeber 1925). Coastal

Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith 1978). Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California (Engelhardt 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reducción* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with an emphasis on language, place names and natural resources, as well as preservation of traditional cultural resources.

The Tongva are a non-federally recognized tribe, but they are recognized by the State of California and are documented with the Native American Heritage Commission, a California state agency. Currently there are approximately five bands who identify as descendants of the ancestral Gabrielino, among whom family history, location, cultural and religious practices, and views on governance distinguish the groups from one another. These include the Gabrielino/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation and the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. All of them continue to traditional cultural practices. They are active in preservation of ancestral sites and ancestral burials. Many of the Tongva bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

Local Tongva/Gabrielino Settlements:

This portion of the Los Angeles Basin, with the nearby Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek, would have provided a rich setting for both gathering and hunting resources used by the local indigenous communities. There were several Contact Period Tongva settlements in the plain surrounding the Project site which would have been occupied by 50 to 200 inhabitants each. Relatively nearby were the villages of *Totpavit*, *Pasbenga* and *Genga*, all situated along the Santa Ana River just east of the Project site. *Totpavit* was a relatively large village near the confluence of Santiago Creek approximately six miles to the northeast. It was visited by the Portolá Expedition in July 1769 where

they camped for several days (McCawley 1996:60). It also appears in the Mission San Juan Capistrano baptismal registers (O'Neil 2002:132). *Genga* (also *Kenga* and *Gengara*) was situated along the eastern bluffs of the Santa Ana River in Costa Mesa three miles to the southeast; it is associated with the archaeological site of CA-ORA-58 and ORA-506 (McCawley 1996:72; O'Neil 2002:132), and appears in both the San Gabriel and Capistrano mission registers, with the last convert leaving the village in 1832 (O'Neil 2002:132). There also appears to have been the settlement of *Pasbenga* situated along the lower Santa Ana River perhaps four miles to the north of the Project site (McCawley 1996:60). Known only through an historical account but not seen in local mission registers; it may have been inhabited by Native laborers associated with the surrounding ranchos Santiago de Santa Ana (Yorba) and the Nieto Tract.

The Tongva community of *Povuu'nga* was situated approximately nine and a half miles to the northwest along the north bank of the San Gabriel River in what is now the City of Long Beach (McCawley 1996:69-70), near what later became the headquarters of the Rancho Alamitos. This was a prominent village of the Tongva and a major trading center. *Povuu'nga* and the other surrounding villages later contributed converts to Missions San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano. Chester King's map of Takic language speakers' settlements (2017) suggests that the Tongva village of *Jaysobit* was associated with the Rancho Los Coyotes probably along Coyote Creek also approximately nine and a half miles north of the Project site. Residents of this village also appear in both the Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Juan Capistrano baptismal registers (Merriam 1968: 11, 116, 128, and 135) with a combined contribution of 99 neophytes.

The number of a village's inhabitants who appear in the mission records represents a fraction of the known and inferred people living at a community; the baptismal records of an individual often notes the existence of a parent or spouse who does not subsequently appear in the baptismal records themselves, and more thorough studies of the sacramental registers of Mission San Juan Capistrano indicate that populations can easily double the mission counts (O'Neil 2002). That number itself may be confidently doubled when the effects of introduced diseases that would strike a settlement before the missionaries began their proselytization are taken into account. Thus, a fraction of the population during the pre-Contact era is suggested by current ethnographic reports.

There were likely also settlements, such as *Pasbenga*, for Tongva and other southern California Indians who worked on the surrounding cattle ranches and agricultural farms through the late 1800s.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish / Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, in San Diego. Prior to that, the first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north and west of the current study area in August 1769 (Brown 2001), and may have encountered the Tongva village of *Yangna* in the downtown Los Angeles region (Brown 2001:345; McCawley 1996:59). Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt 1931).

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including its California province, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage

emigration to California. Following 1832, with California under the jurisdiction of the Mexican republic, the Rancho Los Nietos was divided into five smaller ranchos and given to Nietos' heirs, as grants which they had title to, each ranch still ranging in tens of thousands of acres.

2.2.3.2 Early American Period

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California by the United States from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, United States rule was firmly established. Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush starting in 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s.

In 1852, a claim for Rancho Las Bolsas was filed with the Land Commission by Ramón Yorba. In the same year Maria Cleofia Nieto Murillo and her husband Juan Jose Murillo also filed a claim for the Rancho. Their request was rejected in 1855 as they failed to connect themselves with the grant to Maria Catarina Ruiz. Yorba was given an undivided half of the Rancho in 1874 and after Murillo appealed the decision to the US District Court, they also received half of the Rancho in 1877 (Westfall 2003). By 1860, Abel Stearns became the sole owner of the rancho and changed the name to Stearns Rancho.

The Los Angeles region, which included the future Orange County area through the 19th century, was a part of the "Cow Counties" and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population (Cleland, 1941). This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the "Boom of the Eighties" which saw an influx of people from the rest of the United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke, 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and smaller communities in the region started to form to the west, east, and the south such as Anaheim, Tustin, and Santa Ana located in what would later become Orange County, serving as residential and commercial centers for the surrounding farms and orchards on the plains. Portions of the remaining ranchos, especially in the hill terrain, largely remained used for cattle ranching.

2.2.3.3 Orange County History

Anaheim was the first American town founded in what is now Orange County (but then Los Angeles County). (There was already the Mexican-period pueblo of San Juan Capistrano associated with the Franciscan mission there as well as communities associated with some of the larger ranchos.) In 1857, a group of German immigrants living in San Francisco bought a portion of the Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana to start a new community, built on winemaking. After the initial development was complete, the first colonists moved to Anaheim in 1859 (Dumke 1944). A severe drought in the 1860s devastated the prevailing industry, cattle ranching, and much land came into the possession of Richard O'Neill, Sr, James Irvine and other land barons (Brigandi 2011).

In 1870, the first commercial vessel entered Newport Bay, which soon became a regular shipping point. The Southern Pacific built the first railroad in the area, extending its tracks south from Los Angeles to Anaheim in 1875. The Southern Pacific railroad held a monopoly in Southern California until 1885, when the Santa Fe pushed its tracks over the Cajon Pass. In 1887, silver was discovered

in the Santa Ana Mountains, attracting settlers via the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads (Masters 2013, Brigandi 2011).

Competition brought a burst of advertising, and a sharp drop in ticket prices, setting off a great real estate boom throughout the region. New towns and subdivisions sprang up by the dozens as tourists and settlers poured into Southern California, and existing communities grew rapidly. But in less than two years, the boom had collapsed, and with it, many of the new towns such as Carlton, San Juan-by-the-Sea, St. James, and other “paper towns” faded away. Others, such as Fullerton, Buena Park, and El Toro, usually serving an agricultural base, survived (Brigandi 2011).

In 1870, Anaheim mayor Maximilian “Max” Franz Otto Strobel spearheaded the first campaign to create what eventually became Orange County. It turned into a twenty-year struggle for control over transportation and water with Los Angeles proper, which guarded its role as the seat of regional power (Masters 2013). After a protracted struggle and much bribery along the way (“We bought the county from the state legislature for ten thousand dollars,” Santa Ana political operative George Edgar boasted much later.”) (Masters 2013), on March 11, 1889, the new Orange County (formed from the portion of Los Angeles County south of Coyote Creek) was signed into law. On August 5, 1889, the newly elected board of supervisors met for the first time, and Orange County was born (Masters 2013).

2.2.3.4 The City of Fountain Valley

The city of Fountain Valley sits on the portion of land that was carved out of what once was the Rancho Los Bolsas, which had been granted to Maria Catarina Ruiz, widow of Manuel Nieto’s son, Jose Antonio Nieto in 1834 (OCGov 2024; Westfall 2003). The rancho covered 33,460 acres. The modern towns of Huntington Beach, Garden Grove, Fountain Valley and Westminster occupy land that were part of Rancho Los Bolsas,

The area of Fountain Valley was made up of swamp land and had been called “Gospel Swamp” by the residents (in the broad bottom land of the Santa Ana River with its meandering channels and frequent flooding) (Fountain Valley, n.d.). This term was given to the area due to the evangelical revival services that took place under tents that were raised on small islands among the swamplands of Santa Ana, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Huntington Beach and even the southern reaches of Garden Grove and Westminster (Tortolano 2014). The name Fountain Valley was given to the area as there was a large supply of water due to the swamp land present. As Tortolano (2014) describes it:

“For many people today, the only legacy of the [“gospel”] past of the area is the persistence of semi-solid soil in the Lower Santa Ana River Valley. The underground water has led to expensive reconstruction projects at the West Justice Center in Westminster and Golden West College in Huntington Beach. Geologists warn that in the case of a major earthquake in that area, the result could be liquefaction, a mixing of earth and water that would create vast muddy plain where buildings would sink and the roads would be impassable.”

By the late 1890s the area that was to become Fountain Valley was growing a community that had a blacksmith shop. The Fountain Valley School, a general store and a post office. When a drainage district was formed in 1903 by James T. Talbert, “land values jumped from \$10 per acre to \$500 an acre” (Orange County 2024). A severe drought in the late 1870s combined with drainage canals that were constructed through the 1890’s combined to clear swamp water so that the land could be used for agriculture. These crops included sugar beets, beans, barley and wheat. Cattle grazed on portions of land not being used for growing crops. These crops were popular until the 1930’s when “truck

crops” became popular. These included strawberries, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, corn, beans, lettuce carrots, spinach, onions, tomatoes, broccoli, parsley, peas, and squash (Fountain Valley, n.d.). Many of these smaller farms were operated by Japanese-American farmers in the area then known as Talbert (Orange County 2024).

In 1957, the City of Fountain Valley was incorporated (Fountain Valley, n.d.), including the older farming center of Talbert where the Project site is situated. Part of the reason for incorporation was the concern by local farmers at the changes that were perceived, to prevent annexation by neighboring towns such as Santa Ana or Garden Grove, with the first City Council pledging to keep the town a farming community (Orange County 2024). However, with the coming of Interstate-405 (San Diego) Freeway through the town in the late 1950s, which connected Fountain Valley to the larger coastal Orange and Los Angeles counties region, set the stage for its development as a suburban center. This shift from agriculture to residential and its supporting facilities began at this time. This change can be seen in the description of the area surrounding the Project site from the aerial photos and USGS topo maps in section 2.2.3.5 below.

2.2.3.5 Project Site Land Use History

Topographic Maps

The available U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps for the Project area (*Newport Beach, Calif. 7.5'*) start with 1896 (USGS, 1896). The topographic maps available for review were: 1896, 1899, 1901, 1907, 1915, 1925, 1932, 1935, 1943, 1945, 1951, 1958, 1968, 1975, 1981, 1982, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2022 (USGS, 1896, 1899, 1901, 1907, 1915, 1925, 1932, 1935, 1943, 1945, 1951, 1958, 1968, 1975, 1981, 1982, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2022). The 1896 and 1899 topo maps show a large expanse of open land with a single dirt road approximately 3000 feet to the northeast that runs northwest to southeast, with indications of a swamp approximately one mile to the northwest and the Santa Ana River a mile to the southeast.

By the time of the 1901 version Brookhurst Boulevard is present as well as an east/west trending road to the south of and parallel to the present day Talbert Avenue; both roads have widely scattered small structures along them, likely farm residences and/or related buildings; the area is shown as within the community of “Talbert”. There are no changes in the topo maps for 1907 through 1932.

By time of the 1935 USGS map Talbert Avenue is shown as a secondary road with Brookhurst a paved road with a water channel running parallel on its east edge. There is one structure immediately adjacent on the west side of the Project parcel along Talbert Avenue, and the community of “Talbert” to the west at Talbert Avenue and Buchard containing a church and school in the named community of “Talbert”. This configuration remains the same through the 1958 version.

The 1968 topo map shows the start of changes in the Project area with the presence of the I-405 San Diego freeway two blocks to the east where it crosses both Talbert and Brookhurst. The Fountain Valley High School is now present in the area to the northwest in the old town center indicating the shift from “Talbert” to “Fountain Valley” as the name of the community. There is a large building across the street to the north of the Project site. It is on the 1975 USGS map that major changes are seen in the surrounding land use as residential development is indicated to the north and west, while the “Drive-in Theater” is shown to the south; a new small building is now in the southeast corner of the lot (see the description of the 1972 aerial photo below) and there are now two large buildings across the street to the north. The 1981 topo map indicates that the Drive-in Theater is still present

but there is a growth of residences to the north and west and a set of large commercial buildings on the east side of Brookhurst Boulevard along Talbert Avenue. The 1982 topo map shows no changes.

Starting with the 2012 USGS map structures are no longer indicated, but in 2012 the road configuration is the same as at the present time; this also shows driveway configuration within the Project site indicating it is the present day parking lot as well as the driveway configuration to the east indicating the presence of the OC Medical Center. The 2015 topo map shows roads but not the driveway configurations of the parking lot or medical center; this continues the same in the 2018 and 2022 maps, though these maps do indicate the elevation to be approximately 25 feet for the Project area.

Historic Aerial Photos

Historic aerial photographs are available for the Project area dating back to 1953 (NETROnline 2024). In 1953 Talbert Boulevard (unpaved) and Brookhurst Boulevard (paved) are present and the Project site is an open agricultural field as are the lands to the north, south, east and west, though adjacent to the Project on the west and west sides along Talbert are sets of farm buildings, as well as farther east along Brookhurst. The 1963 aerial (NETROnline 2024) shows the Project site still agricultural, and there are now additional farm structures across Talbert to the north immediately northwest of the Project boundary.

By 1972 (NETROnline 2024) remains open, possibly still farmland; there is a new small building in the southeast corner of the Project site that may be an entrance booth for the theater described below. There are now single family residences to the north and west; the land east is still used for agriculture and farm-related structures remain at Talbert and Brookhurst to the east. at this time a drive-in theater has been built filling the area immediately south of the Project site including a screen, a large projection building in the center, designated parking on dirt surface.

The 1987 aerial photo (NETROnline 2024) shows a complete transformation of the Project site and surrounding area from agricultural to suburban. All the lands to the north and west are filled with single-family residences as well as multi-family residences to the south while the land immediately east is occupied by the fully built OC Medical Center complex. The Project site itself contains the current paved parking lot for the medical center. There is no change in the subsequent aerial images from 1992 through 2022 (NETROnline 2024).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research includes a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the NAHC, and the NAHC list identifying local Native American groups and individuals as contacts for Native American coordination. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the Project site was conducted. This report presents the results of all of these cultural resource studies including cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Ms. Doukakis at the SCCIC on December 9, 2024 to identify previously recorded cultural resources on or near the proposed Project site. The CHRIS archive was searched for archeological site records as well as for previous cultural resource survey reports that have been completed in the Project APE as well as a 0.5-mile buffer.

Also searched and reviewed were: the California State Historic Resources Inventory for Orange County that was reviewed to identify local cultural resources within the Project area and vicinity that have been previously evaluated for historic significance; the National Register of Historic Places (2024); Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2024); California Register of Historical Resources (2024); California Points of Historical Interest (2024); California Historical Landmarks (2024); Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2024).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile radius buffer zone of the Project's APE (see **Attachment A, Map 3**) to assess the sensitivity of the Project site for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric – i.e., Native American – cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

3.2 Field Survey

On January 1, 2025, Mr. O'Neil visited the Project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the Project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On November 26, 2024, Mrs. Doukakis sent a letter and Project area topographic map to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via email notifying them of the proposed Project activities and describing its location. The NAHC was requested to conduct a search of its SLF (**Attachment C**), as well as to recommend local Native American tribes and organizations that should be contacted regarding knowledge they may have on local tribal cultural properties and possible concerns they may have about potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed Project. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on December 17, 2024 and a list of 20 individuals representing 11 tribal organizations to contact. Letters to local tribes were sent on December 17, 2024 to all of the tribal organizations and individuals listed in the NAHC letter (**Attachment C**).

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the BERD listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there are any buildings on the Project site or in the immediate area had been evaluated for the Register and listed. This was conducted by Mrs. Doukakis on January 2, 2025.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Cultural Resource Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates have been recorded within the Project site boundary or within the 0.5-mile radius buffer zone surrounding the Project APE.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

According to the archival records search at the SCCIC, there were no previous cultural resources surveys completed that included the Project APE. There were five surveys identified that were within a portion of the 0.5-mile radius buffer surrounding the Project site (**Table 4.1-1**).

A prior archaeological evaluation study partially conducted within the 0.5 mile buffer of the Project site was the 1987 “Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California” conducted by Scientific Resource Survey (02033). This found four prehistoric sites in the eastern Huntington Beach Mesa area, all of them a mile and more to the southwest of the current Project site (Mason 1987:8, 34-40).

One of these studies was the “Cultural Resources Assessment for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility” (Duke 1999, OC-01999). This investigation was conducted approximately 1,000 feet to the northeast of the current project boundary. No resources were recorded during this assessment.

A “Cultural Resources Review for Groundwater Replenishment System . . .” for water districts throughout Orange County (OR-01836) included an area south of the current Project site where it identified several prehistoric sites, all a mile and more distant from the Project site (Padon 1998:2). A “Historic Property Survey Report for the San Diego Freeway Improvement Project” (OR-04172) was conducted for Caltrans which included lands adjacent to the Project parcel to the west and southeast including the OC Medical Center parcel with buildings, but not the parking lot parcel itself; no prehistoric or historic-period resources were identified adjacent to the current Project site (Chasteen 2011: Attachment A, page 16) and the Archaeological Survey Report by Michael Nixon, Attachment B to Chasteen (Nixon and Fink 2011: Figure 3L).

The fifth previous cultural resource investigation was also for Caltrans -- the “Notification of No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions for the Bridge Deck Maintenance and Sealing at 40 Locations Throughout Orange County, California” study (OR-4223); the Talbert Avenue overcrossing at the San Diego Freeway was included in this assessment, situated approximately 1,500 feet to the northeast of the current Project site; it was evaluated and found not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Flynn [Wright] 2011:n.p.).

The *Draft Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center Environmental Impact Report* (The Planning Center 2007) did not appear in the SCCIC records search and was provided by the City of Fountain Valley. The “Environmental Analyses Section 5.3 Cultural Resources” of the report describes an analysis of potential cultural resources associated with the OC Medical Center based on a Native American Consultation in 2007, a Fountain Valley Records Check in 2006, and a Records Check of the Orange Coast Medical Center in 2006 all prepared by McKenna et al., as well as the *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report, Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center, Fountain Valley, California* by Converse

Consultants (2006). The results of the investigation were that no previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the hospital campus. In addition, no properties listed on the National Register, California Register, California Historical Landmarks, or California Points of Historical Interest are within one mile of the proposed development...,” and the NAHC’s SLF indicated no known sacred sites within the project area (The Planning Center 2007:page 5.3-1).

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
OR-01836	Padon, Beth	1998	Cultural Resource Review for Groundwater Replenishment System Program EIR/Tier I/EIS, Orange County Water District and County Sanitation Districts of Orange County, California.	NA
OR-01999	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility CM 293-01, County of Orange, California	NA
OR-02033	Mason, Roger D.	1987	Research Design for Evaluation of Coastal Archaeological Sites in Northern Orange County, California	30-000078, 30-000082, 30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000088, 30-000143, 30-000145, 30-000183, 30-000256, 30-000257, 30-000258, 30-000259, 30-000260, 30-000261, 30-000262, 30-000263, 30-000264, 30-000288, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000294, 30-000302, 30-000322, 30-000365, 30-000366, 30-000368, 30-000555

OR-04172	Chasteen, Carrie	2011	Historic Property Survey Report San Diego Freeway (I-405) Improvement Project SR-73 to I- 605, Orange and Los Angeles Counties, California.	30-000113, 30-000162, 30-001352, 30-001502, 30-177135, 30-177136, 30-177137, 30-177138, 30-177139, 30-177140, 30-177141, 30-177142, 30-177143, 30-177144, 30-177145, 30-177146, 30-177147, 30-177148, 30-177149, 30-177150, 30-177151, 30-177152, 30-177153, 30-177154, 30-177155, 30-177156, 30-177157, 30-177158, 30-177159, 30-177160, 30-177161, 30-177162, 30-177163, 30-177164, 30-177165, 30-177166, 30-177167, 30-177168, 30-177169, 30-177170, 30-177171, 30-177172, 30-177173, 30-177174, 30-177175, 30-177176, 30-177177, 30-177178, 30-177179, 30-177180, 30-177181, 30-177182, 30-177183, 30-177184, 30-177185, 30-177186, 30-177187, 30-177188, 30-177189, 30-177190, 30-177191, 30-177192, 30-177193, 30-177194, 30-177195, 30-177196, 30-177197, 30-177198, 30-177199, 30-177200, 30-177201, 30-177202, 30-177203, 30-177204, 30-177205, 30-177206, 30-177207, 30-177208, 30-177209, 30-177210, 30-177211, 30-177212, 30-177213, 30-177214, 30-177215, 30-177216, 30-177217, 30-177218, 30-177219, 30-177220, 30-177221, 30-177222, 30-177223, 30-177224, 30-177225, 30-177226, 30-177227, 30-177228, 30-177229, 30-177230, 30-177231, 30-177232, 30-177233, 30-177234, 30-177235, 30-177236, 30-177237, 30-177238, 30-177239, 30-177240, 30-177241, 30-177242, 30-177243, 30-177244, 30-177245, 30-177246, 30-177247, 30-177248, 30-177249, 30-177250, 30-177251, 30-177252, 30-177253, 30-177254, 30-177255, 30-177256, 30-177257, 30-177258, 30-177259, 30-177260, 30-177261, 30-177262, 30-177263, 30-177264, 30-177265, 30-177266,
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Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
				30-177403, 30-177404, 30-177405, 30-177406, 30-177407, 30-177408, 30-177409, 30-177410, 30-177411, 30-177412, 30-177413, 30-177414, 30-177415, 30-177416, 30-177417, 30-177418, 30-177419, 30-177420, 30-177421, 30-177422, 30-177423, 30-177424, 30-177425 [Los Angeles County sites excluded.]
OR-04223	Flynn, Chris (Jonathan M. Wright)	2011	Notification of Finding of No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions for the Bridge Deck Maintenance and Sealing at 30 Locations Throughout Orange County, California	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

The results of the SLF search request by the NAHC were received from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst on December 17, 2025. The NAHC letter stated that “A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original].” (See **Attachment C**.)

UEI prepared letters to each of the 20 contacts representing 11 tribal organizations, describing the Project and including a map showing the Project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the Project (see **Attachment C**). On December 17, 2024, Ms. Doukakis mailed and emailed these letters to the 20 tribal contacts.

An email response was received on December 17, 2024 and December 23, 2024 from Brandy Salas and Chloe Soto, Admin Specialists for the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (on behalf of Chairperson Andrew Salas and Secretary Christina Swindall Martinez) requesting the lead agency's contact information. Ms. Doukakis provided this information and Mr. O'Neil indicated that UltraSystems would let the lead agency know that the Band would like to participate in AB 52 consultation.

An email response was received on December 17, 2024 from Patrick Sanchez, THPO and Shasta Gaughen, THPO for the Pala Band of Mission Indians (on behalf of Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO and Christopher Najo, Legal Analyst/Researcher). The letter indicated that the Project is not within the boundaries of the tribe's Reservation and beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA); they have no objection to the continuation of Project activities as currently planned and they defer to closer Tribes.

An email response was received on December 17, 2024 from Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians (on behalf of Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman). Ms. Minott

indicated that the Band defers any comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians cultural resource department.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Mrs. Doukakis on January 2, 2025 to all the thirteen tribal contacts who had not already responded to UltraSystems' mailing and email. Six telephone calls were placed with no direct answer and so messages were left describing the Project and requesting a response. These were to Chairperson Anthony Morales with the Gabrielino / Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Christina Conley, Cultural Resources Administrator with the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Chairperson Sandonne Goad with the Gabrielino / Tongva Nation; Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director with the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director with the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes; and Chairperson and THPO Heidi Lucero with the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – 84A. In the call to Chairperson Charles Alvarez with the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, his phone number was disconnected and so a message could not be left. There have been no responses to date.

In the call to Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director with the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the tribal receptionist indicated that Mr. Madrigal and Mr. Esparza were not in the office but that Lorrie Gregory, Cultural Coordinator, was. The receptionist transferred the call to Ms. Gregory. There was no answer and a message was left. In the call to Erica Schenk, Chairperson for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Chairperson asked if we had contacted Mr. Madrigal and Mr. Esparza.; she indicated that she would ask them to respond to our email.

In the call to Chairperson Robert Dorame with the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Chairperson indicated that we should contact Ms. Conley for response, and that if she does not respond in a few days, we should call him back.

On the call to Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians' Cultural Resources Department (on behalf of Joseph Ontiveros, THPO), she stated that the Band would defer to closer tribes, specifically the Juaneño groups.

These contacts and replies are described in the Native American contact log in **Attachment C**.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project site was conducted on January 1, 2025, by Mr. O'Neil. The survey consisted of walking over, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface of the Project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The survey was conducted in the early afternoon from 1:45 to 3:00 p.m. with clear skies; the temperature ranged in the upper 60s° F. The Project site was accessed through the northern entrance off of Talbert Avenue.

The Project site is located at the southwest corner of Talbert Avenue and Foster Street in the City of Fountain Valley (APN 157-511-01). It is bordered by landscape beds along all four sides; open to Talbert Avenue and Foster Street on the north and east boundaries, and walls along the south and west boundaries with residences behind them. The entire parcel is a paved parking lot with no structures (see **Attachment A, Map 2**). Rectangular in shape, it is approximately 285 feet north/south by 337.5 feet east/west at an elevation of approximately 20 feet AMSL with a slight slope to the east.

On the north and east Project site borders the survey was conducted by walking both within and along the edge of the landscape beds, depending on if there was grass or shrubs present. The beds along Talbert Avenue (**Figure 4.3-1**) and along Foster Street (**Figure 4.3-2**) have concrete sidewalks along the street edge, then grass, and then a solid hedge (sidewalk eight feet wide, grass 14 feet wide, and hedge six feet wide along Talbert Avenue; sidewalk four feet wide, grass 15 feet wide, and hedge five feet wide along Foster Street, equaling 20 feet wide landscaping on both sides). The grass was well-maintained with no ground visible through dry patches or rodent tunnels. Ground surface was visible within the hedge areas on both sides, as well within the non-grass spaces approximately nine feet diameter at the base of the several *Ficus* sp. trees along Talbert Avenue. There were five mature *Ficus* sp. trees along Talbert as well as five smaller ornamental trees along Foster Street. The hedges were of mature boxwood (*Boxus microphyla*) on both sides.

Along the south boundary the landscape bed is approximately six feet wide (**Figure 4.3.3** and **Figure 4.3-4**). This bed is occupied by smaller ornamental trees, privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*) shrubs, and ivy that fully obscures the ground surface. The west landscape bed is approximately 14 feet wide; this also has ornamental trees, a single species of shrubs and patches of ivy covering portions of the ground surface (**Figure 4.3-5** and **Figure 4.3-6**). Some areas of this bed could be directly walked over.

There are also six smaller interior landscape beds within the parking lot itself, all six feet wide by 33 feet long (**Figure 4.3-7**). Each contained two ornamental trees, several shrubs, and occasional perennial flowering plants, usually leaving most or all of the ground surface visible.

Visibility of the ground surface through the Project as a whole was poor, at approximately 10 percent. However, within the north and east shrub areas and the interior beds the visibility approached 90 percent (**Figure 4.3-8**) which allowed a good assessment of the Project site in general. The soil is greyish-brown silty loam with no rocks.

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic sites, features and isolates.

Figure 4.3-1
NORTH LANDSCAPE BED ALONG TALBERT AVENUE FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.3-2
EAST LANDSCAPE BED ALONG FOSTER STREET FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-3
SOUTH BOUNDARY LANDSCAPE BED; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.3-4
SOUTH BOUNDARY LANDSCAPE BED, SURFACE; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-5
WEST BOUNDARY LANDSCAPE BED; VIEW TO THE NORTH



Figure 4.3-6
WEST BOUNDARY LANDSCAPE BED, SURFACE; VIEW TO THE WEST



Figure 4.3-7
SOUTHWEST INTERIOR LANDSCAPE BED EXAMPLE; VIEW TO THE NORTH



Figure 4.3-8
GROUND SURFACE BELOW HEDGE, NORTH BOUNDARY LANDCAPE BED; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the BERD provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024) was conducted for this Project on January 2, 2025 by Mrs. Doukakis.

It was determined that the Project APE does not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register. However, the 0.5-mile radius has one resource present that has been evaluated under the NRHP (BERD).

The single resource present within the 0.5-mile radius is the Talbert Executive Suites (OTIS ID 682775) located at 10061 Talbert Avenue. This commercial property was constructed in 1974 and has been determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places by consensus through the Section 106 process and was not evaluated for the California Register or local listing (6Y).

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources in the state historic preservation law [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant historical resource if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of person important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources were identified during the present investigation; therefore, evaluation was not required for this study.

5.2 Potential Effects

No known, potentially significant cultural resources will be adversely impacted by the proposed Project. The CHRIS records search and the pedestrian survey did not locate any known cultural resources within the Project boundary. The upper several feet of soil are disturbed by past construction. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out given that major prehistoric and Contact Period habitation sites have been found along the Santa Ana River 1.5 miles to the east of the Project site.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic cultural resources were observed during the field survey. The CHRIS records search found no prehistoric or historic properties on the Project site. The potential for subsurface cultural deposits is minimal. The prior fully built environment of the Project site with the parking lot usage for the movie drive-in and then for the medical center that had taken place here suggests that the ground here has been disturbed to a depth of several feet; this would have been in the plow zone during prior use as an agricultural field. No historic properties were identified in the CHRIS records search within the 0.5-mile buffer zone (**Section 4.1.1**), and so there will be no historic properties that will be adversely affected by construction of the Project.

There have been no responses received from the contacted tribes noting a cultural resource concern. None of the responding tribes recommended archaeological or tribal monitoring during subsurface construction. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**).

The cultural resource study findings suggest that there is a low potential for finding resources during the parking structure construction work. There will be subsurface grading for the new structure foundations up to 14.5 feet for the bottom of the parking structure basement floor, including over-excavation, and the elevator base. This would reach into previously undisturbed native soil. Therefore, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor observe this subsurface disturbance work. If during ground disturbance work prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this Project, work will halt and the Orange County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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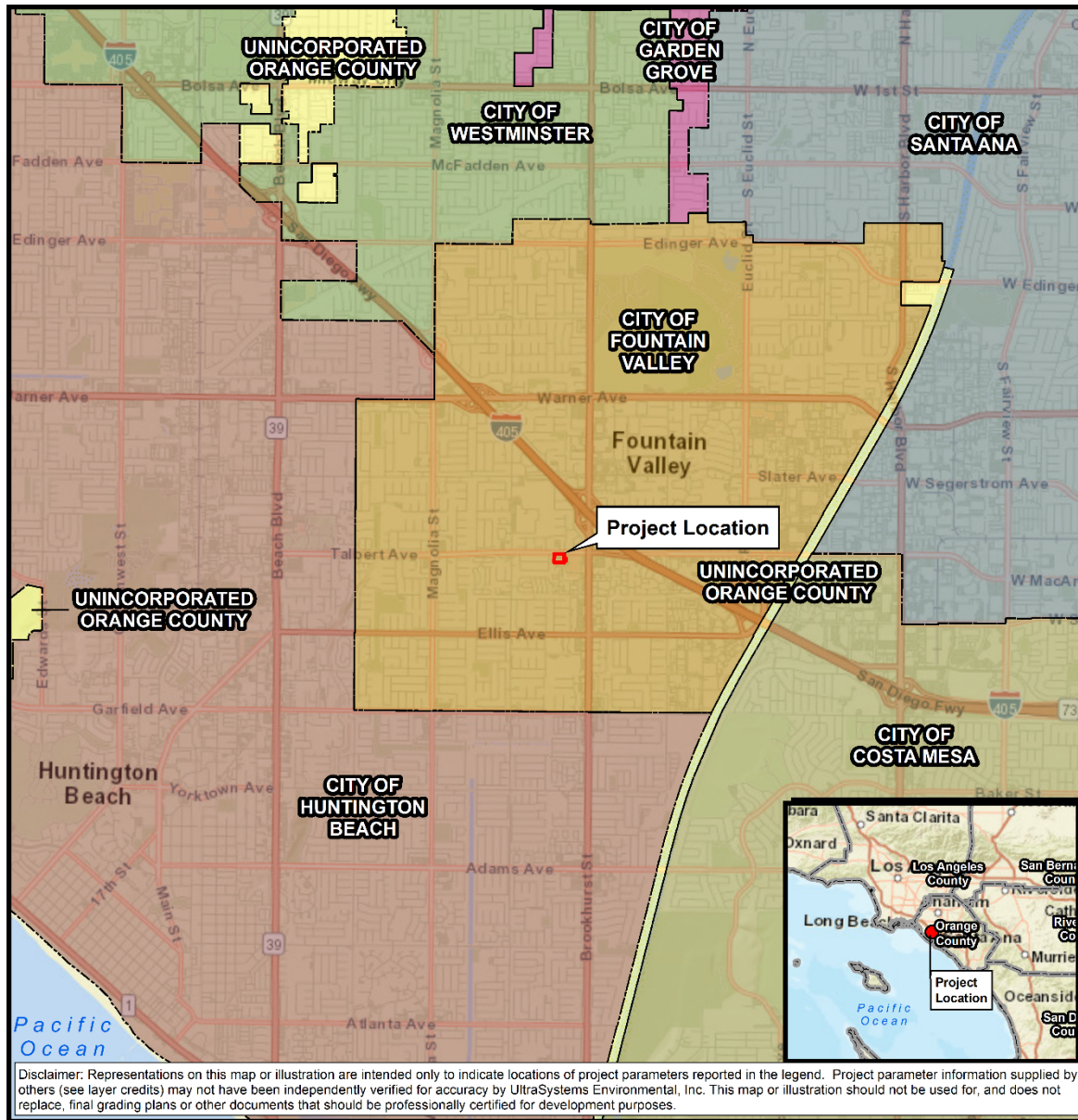
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Map 1 Project Vicinity Map



Scale: 1:55,200



0 2,300 4,600 Feet

0 700 1,400 Meters

Legend

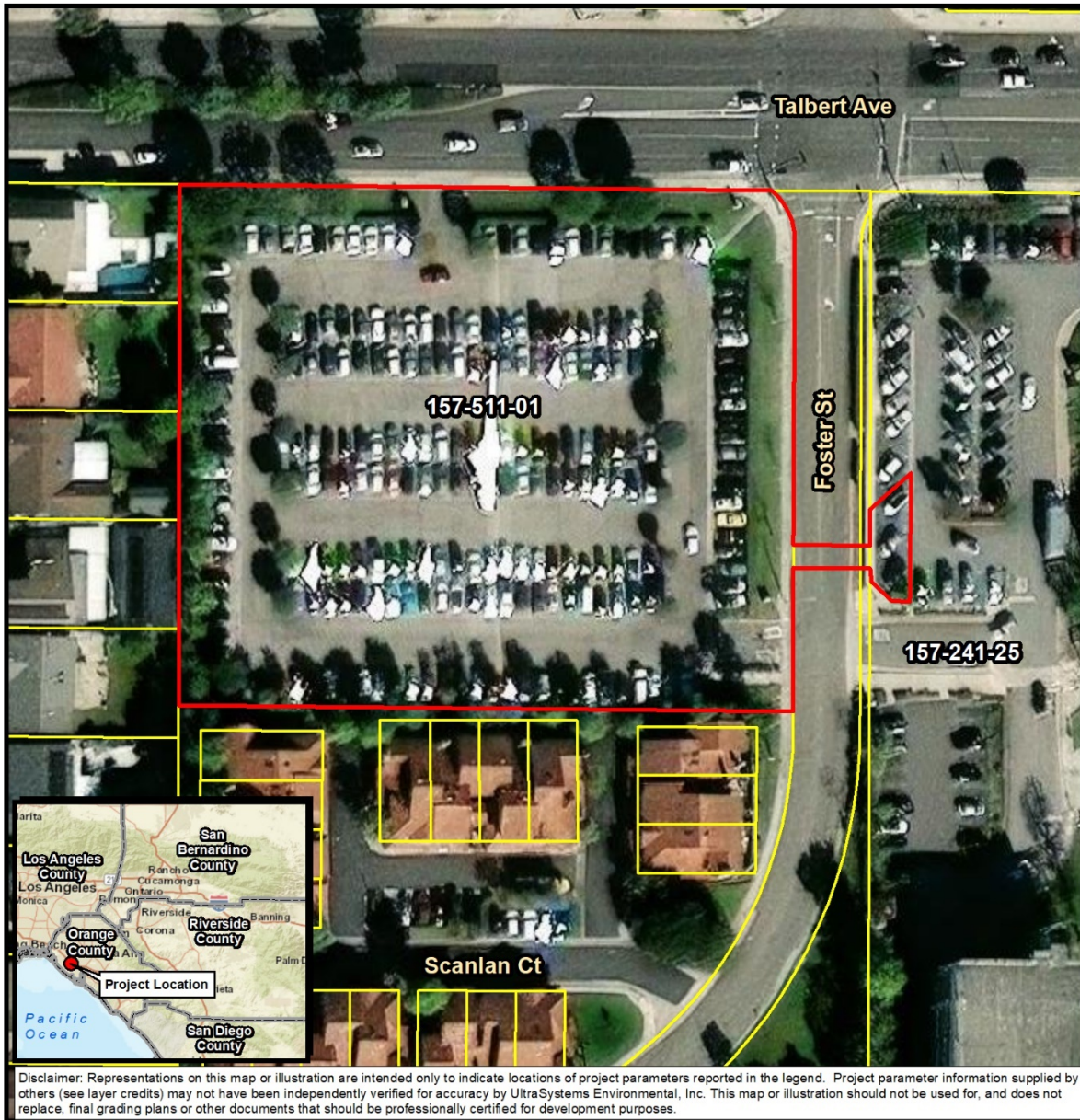
- Project Boundary
- City Boundary

Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center Parking Structure

Project Vicinity



Map 2 Project Study Area



Path: \\Gissvri\GIS\Projects\7307_Fountain_Valley_OC_Memorial_Med_Ctr_Parking_Structure\ISMND\MXDs\7307_FV_OCMedCtr_3_0_Project_Location_APN_2024_11_25.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar
 Geographics, and the GIS User Community, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2024.

November 25, 2024

Scale: 1:900



0 37.5 75 Feet

0 10 20 Meters

Legend

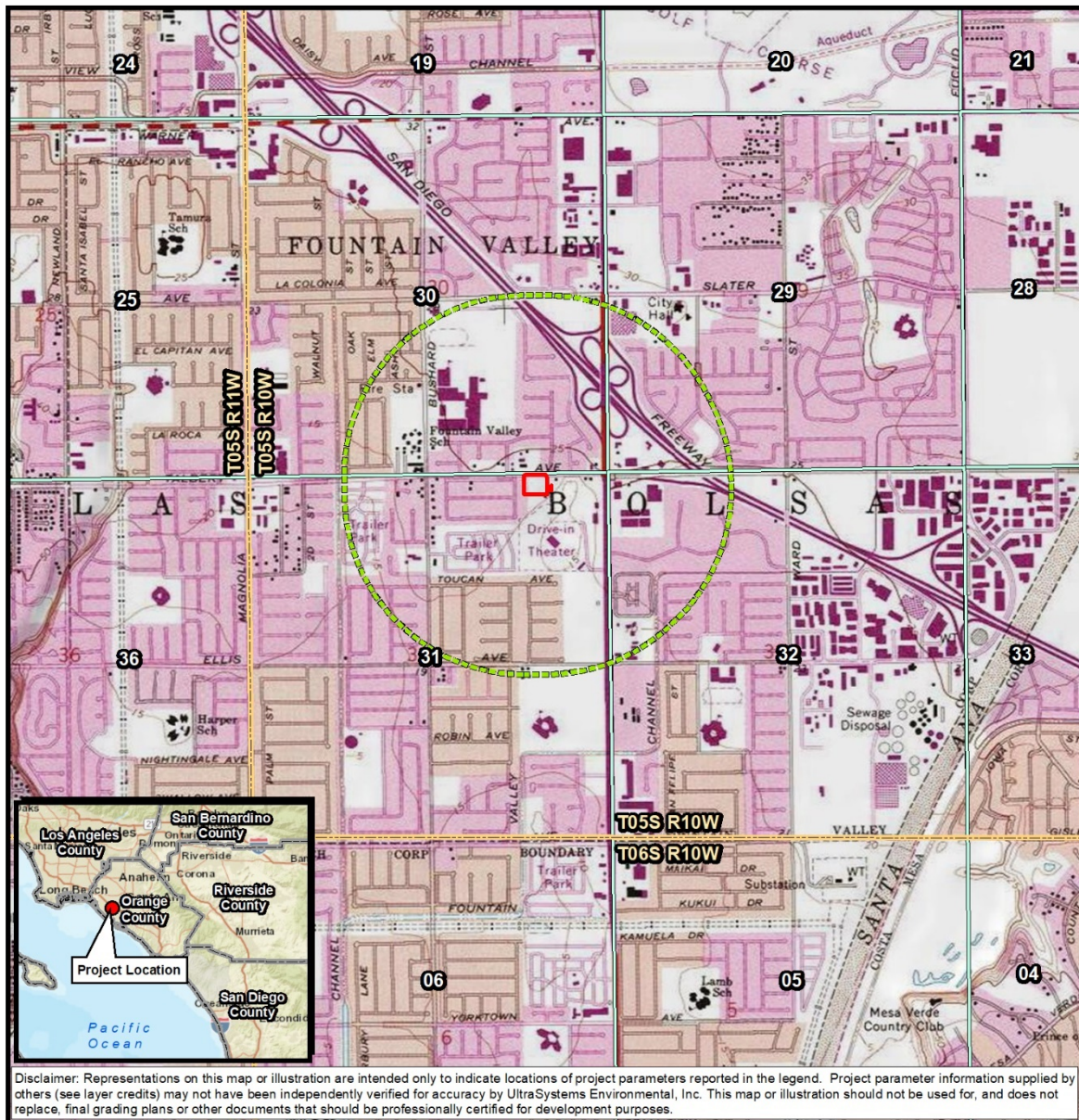
- Project Boundary
- Parcel Boundary

Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center Parking Structure

Project Location
and APN



Map 3
Topographic Map



Scale: 1:24,000

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

**Orange Coast Memorial
Medical Center Parking Structure**

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: Newport Beach
Township: 5S Range: 10W
Section: 31



ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA*Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology***Education**

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 35 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience***Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014***

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged

storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any on-site prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Ms. Doukakis has over 12 years of experience as an archaeologist in California. She has conducted pedestrian archaeological survey, test and full scale excavations, archaeological monitoring, laboratory curation of archaeological materials to comply with state and federal historic preservation laws in Southern California and abroad. Ms. Doukakis has authored a number of Phase I, II, and III, ISMND, ICRMP, FCC form, EIR documents and project proposals. She has extensive experience with the California Historical Resources Information System as well as conducting paleontology record searches and the Native American Heritage Commission in conducting record searches and consulting with Native American groups. Ms. Doukakis is proficient at project management and project scheduling for large and small-scale projects.

Select Project Experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA***Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12***

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA***Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.***

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA***Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.***

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA***Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13***

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

ATTACHMENT C

Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts



November 26, 2024

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the proposed Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center Parking Structure Project in Fountain Valley, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7307.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Fountain Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center Parking Structure Project (Project). The Project consists of developing a planned parking structure at the Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center, in the City of Fountain Valley, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American contact list of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed parking structure project will meet the needs of its existing medical center staff by increasing the current 231 space surface parking lot to a 862 space, three story structure. This structure will also include basement level parking below grade and on the roof and covers 97,047 sq. ft. in total area. The structure would have a building height of 36' -4" with a dedicated pedestrian bridge located across Foster Street, which is the primary access point into the structure. Talbert Avenue would be used for exiting, along with a right turn only stop sign, at the exit.

The project is located in the central portion of the city of Fountain Valley and is specifically located at the southwest corner of Talbert Avenue and Foster Street. This may be seen on the *Newport Beach, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 10W, Township 05S, in the NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 31. The subject property is surrounded by Talbert Avenue and a church to the north, Foster Street and the Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center with associated parking lot to the east, multifamily housing to the south, and single-family housing to the west. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

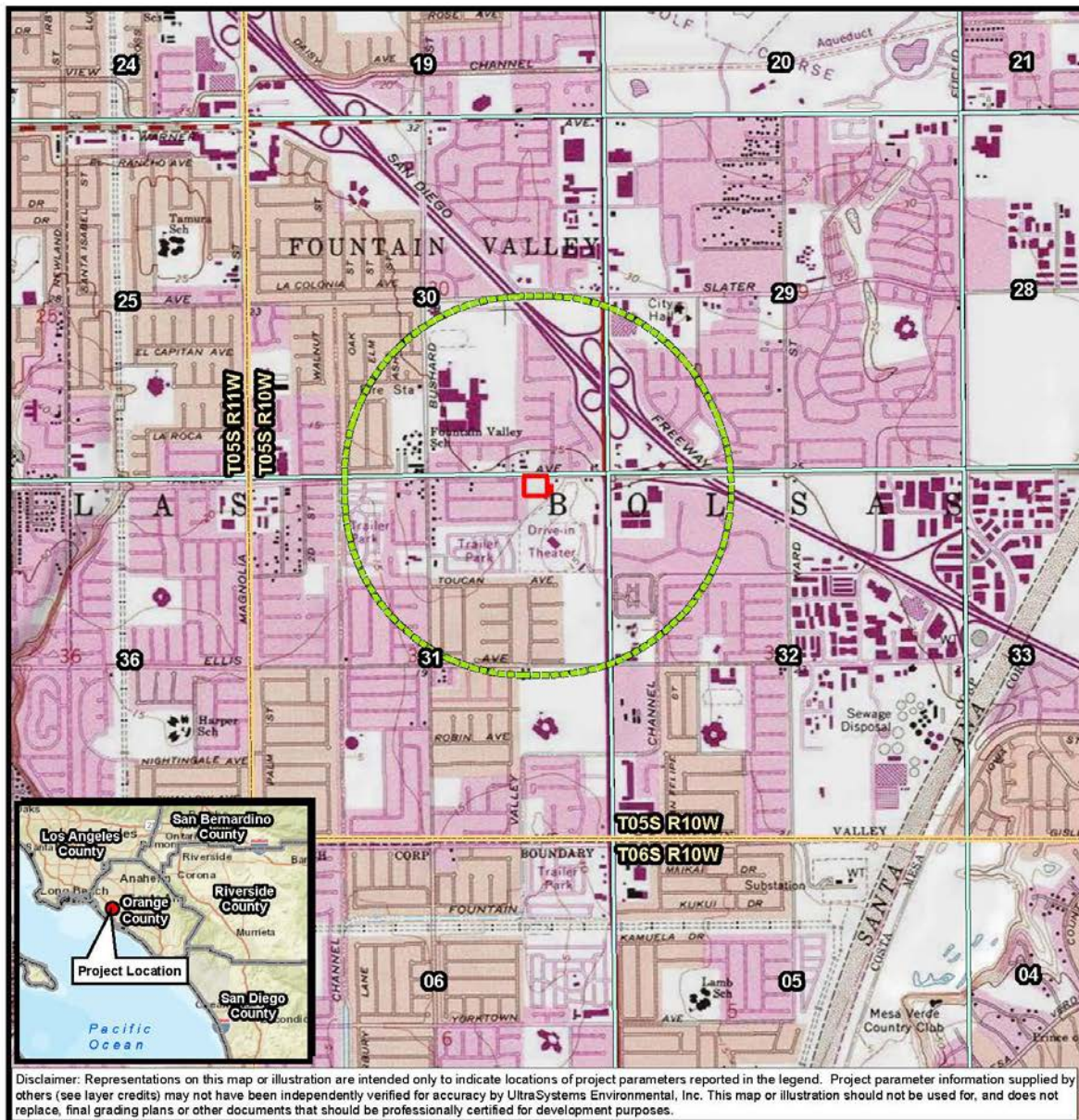
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



Scale: 1:24,000

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center Parking Structure

Topographic Map
 USGS Quadangle: Newport Beach
 Township: 5S Range: 10W
 Section: 31





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 17, 2024

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems EnvironmentalVia Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center Parking Structure Project, Orange County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Paumotu-Yumia Band of
Luiseño IndiansACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven QuinnNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
12/17/2024

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522	kaamalam@gmail.com
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884	jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	sgaughen@palatribe.com

12/17/2024 10:22 AM
1 of 2

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Orange County
12/17/2024**

Pala Band of Mission Indians	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537	awallick@palatribe.com
Pala Band of Mission Indians	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564	cnejo@palatribe.com
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center



December 17, 2024

Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the proposed Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project in Fountain Valley, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7307.

Chairperson Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of Fountain Valley (City) to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project (Project). The Project consists of developing a planned parking structure at the Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center, in the City of Fountain Valley, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed parking structure project will meet the needs of its existing medical center staff by increasing the current 231 space surface parking lot to an 862 space, three story structure. This structure will include a basement level parking below grade, the three stories and an additional uncovered parking area above the third story, covering 97,047 sq. ft. in total area. The structure would have a building height of 36' - 4". There will be a dedicated pedestrian bridge located across Foster Street, which is the primary access point into the structure. Talbert Avenue would be used for exiting, along with a right turn only stop sign at the exit. The project area covers 2.27 acres

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated December 17, 2024, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The project is located in the central portion of the city of Fountain Valley and is specifically located at the southwest corner of Talbert Avenue and Foster Street. This may be seen on the *Newport Beach, Calif.* USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 10W, Township 05S, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31. The subject property is surrounded by Talbert Avenue and a church to the north, Foster Street and the Orange Coast Memorial Medical Center with associated parking lot to the east, multifamily housing to the south, and single-family housing to the west. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your assistance.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

**OC Memorial Medical Center Parking Structure Project; City of Fountain Valley,
Orange County, California.
[UEI #7307]**

Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter	E-mail Contacts	Tele- phone Contact s	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resource Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	November 26, 2024	November 26, 2024	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received December 17, 2024 from Andrew Green
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Cahuilla Band of Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns sent December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed January 2, 2025. The tribal receptionist indicated that Mr. Madrigal was not in the office but that Lorrie Gregory, Cultural Coordinator, was. She transferred our call to Ms. Gregory. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Erica Schenk, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns sent December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed January 2, 2025. The Chairperson asked if we had contacted Mr. Madrigal and Mr. Esparza. She indicated that she would ask them to respond to our email. No response to date.
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns sent December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed January 2, 2025. The tribal receptionist

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					indicated that Mr. Esparza was not in the office but that Lorrie Gregory, Cultural Coordinator, was. She transferred our call to Ms. Gregory. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. An email response was received December 17, 2024 from Brandy Salas, Admin Specialist for the tribe. She requested the lead agency's contact information. Ms. Doukakis provided this on the same day. Chloe Soto responded by email on December 23, 2024. She requested the lead agency's contact information. Mr. O'Neil indicated that we would let the lead agency know that the tribe would like to participate in AB 52 consultation.
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. An email response was received July 15, 2024, from Brandy Salas and Chloe Soto, Admin Specialist – see above.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino / Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. There was no answer and a

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					message was left. No response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns sent December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. The Chairperson indicated that we should contact Ms. Conley for response. If she doesn't respond in a few days, we should call him back.
Christina Conley, Cultural Resources Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns sent December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino / Tongva Nation	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. The phone number was disconnected. No message could be left.

❖ ATTACHMENTS ❖

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – 84A	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Pala Band of Mission Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. An email response was received on December 17, 2024 from Patrick Sanchez, THP with an attached letter from Shasta Gaughen. The letter indicated that the project is not within the boundaries of the tribe's Reservation and beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). They have no objection to the

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to closer Tribes.
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	Pala Band of Mission Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. An email response was received from Shasta Gaughen. See above.
Christopher Najo, Legal Analyst/ Researcher	Pala Band of Mission Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. An email response was received from Shasta Gaughen. See above.
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. An email response was received on December 18, 2024. Ms. Minott indicated that the tribe defers any comments to Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians cultural resource department.
Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. An email response was received from Vanessa Minott on December 18, 2024. See response above.
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. Ms. Valdez provided a

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					response for the tribe. See the response below.
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	December 17, 2024	December 17, 2024	January 2, 2025	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns December 17, 2024. A phone call was placed on January 2, 2025. Ms. Valdez indicated that the tribe would defer to closer tribes, specifically the Juaneño groups.

From: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2024 6:57 AM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: Project 7307 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project, City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California

Acha'i Tamit,
Thank you for reaching out to Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. We defer any comments to Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians cultural resource department.

Respectfully,
Vanessa Minott,
Tribal Administrator

From: THPO <THPO@palatribe.com>

Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2024 4:07 PM

To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>

Subject: the proposed Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project in Fountain Valley, Orange County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7307.

Dear Mr. O'Neil,

We would like to acknowledge receipt of your correspondence regarding the proposed Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project in Fountain Valley, Orange County, California UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7307). Attached is our tribe's formal response to this matter.



TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
PALA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road | Pala, CA 92059
Phone 760-891-3510 | www.palatribe.com

December 17, 2024

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
UltraSystems Environmental, Inc.
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: Cultural Resources Inventory for the proposed Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project in Fountain Valley, Orange County, California.
UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7307.

Dear Stephen O'Neil:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. Pala is now offering tribal monitoring services. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the THPO office by e-mail at THPO@palatribe.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shasta C. Gaughen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Shasta" being more prominent.

Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Pala Band of Mission Indians

ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO SHASTA C. GAUGHEN AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.

Consultation letter 1

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2024 2:40 PM

To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>

Subject: Re: Project 7307 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure Project, City of Fountain Valley, Orange County, California

Hello Megan

Can you please provide the lead agencies constant information?

Best regards,

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Monday, December 23, 2024 11:58 AM
To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Memorial Care Orange Coast Medical Center Parking Structure

Hello Steve,

Our tribal government would like to request consultation with the lead agency on government to government level. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information.

Chloe Soto

Best regards,

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS Records Search Bibliography
