

**Appendix B:  
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment**

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## Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Vanguard University Master Plan City of Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

USGS Newport Beach Quadrangle  
Santiago de Santa Ana Land Grant

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December 4, 2017

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## Table of Contents

<b>Management Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Section 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 - Project Location and Description .....	3
1.2 - Natural Setting.....	3
1.3 - Assessment Team .....	3
<b>Section 2: Cultural Setting .....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 - Prehistoric Background .....	11
2.2 - Native American Background.....	13
2.3 - Historic Background .....	16
<b>Section 3: Results.....</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 - Records Searches.....	19
3.2 - Pedestrian Survey.....	22
<b>Section 4: Summary and Recommendations .....</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 - Summary .....	23
4.2 - Recommendations.....	23
4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures .....	24
<b>Section 5: References.....</b>	<b>27</b>

## List of Appendices

### Appendix A: SCCIC Records Search

### Appendix B: Native American Heritage Commission

- B.1 - Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search
- B.2 - Native American Information Request Letters
- B.3 - Native American Responses

### Appendix C: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History

### Appendix D: Historic Evaluation

### Appendix E: Regulatory Framework

## List of Tables

Table 1: Known Cultural Resources within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area .....	19
Table 2: Cultural Resources Reports within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area .....	19

## List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map .....	5
Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Map, Topographic Base .....	7
Exhibit 3: Local Vicinity Map, Aerial Base.....	9

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The campus of Vanguard University is an entirely built environment consisting of buildings, parking lots, and extensive landscaping. No native environment is present on the campus.

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on August 22, 2017 for the portion of the project within Orange County (Appendix A). The results found Huntington Hall, located on the subject property, is a registered historic building.

The results of the combined records searches indicate that there have been 17 cultural resources studies conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project (Table 1). Of those, three involved a portion of the project site (OR-00299, OR-03407, and P-30-179852).

On August 2, 2017, FCS sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. The response from the NAHC was received on August 28, 2017 and it noted that the no sacred lands for the area are listed in its files. A list of Native American tribal members who may have additional information regarding cultural resources in the area was provided. FCS notified the tribes on the list of the project and requested they provide any information they may have. To date, none of the tribes notified have responded.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History was requested to review its records to determine the relative sensitivity of the project for paleontological resources. According to its research, very shallow excavations in the proposed project area may not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any discovered fossil remains while not impeding development.

The archaeological background research and field visit was conducted by David M. Smith, Senior Archaeologist. The historical evaluation contained in Appendix D was written by Sonia Miller. FCS staff edited and formatted the report in accordance with company standards.

On August 25, 2017, an FCS archaeologist was given a tour of the campus by two staff members. During the tour, the buildings slated for destruction were photographed in detail, as were numerous other structures as requested by the project's architectural historian. During the survey, no exposed intact native sediments were observed.

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## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 - Project Location and Description

According to the Vanguard University Campus Master Plan Executive Summary, the Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus. The project is located on approximately 38 acres at the southwest corner of Fair Drive and Newport Boulevard in the City of Costa Mesa (Exhibit 1 through Exhibit 3).

According to the Vanguard University Campus Master Plan Executive Summary, the proposed Master Plan includes 12 separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus.

Vanguard University is zoned “Institutional & Recreation” (I&R). The current and proposed FAR has been established at 0.25 FAR inclusive of all facilities excepting current and/or future Student Housing. Based on the site area, this caps the total gross square footage of institutional and recreation facilities at 413,749 gross square feet. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City.

The Master Plan is intended to establish and document for approval by the City of Costa Mesa, Development Areas and Development Guidelines for future buildings and related site improvements within a Master Plan Framework. It is intended that the Development Areas (Areas) and Development Guidelines (Guidelines) remain fixed while allowing for the future development of buildings of various types (uses), size (square footage) and heights within these Areas, consistent with the Guidelines.

The intent of the Master Plan is to enhance on campus pedestrian safety by removing internalized vehicular circulation and parking. Vanguard University recognizes the need to balance parking needs with enrollment as any individual project is developed and/or internalized parking is removed. Therefore, as individual projects are submitted for building department review, a parking loss/increase assessment will be provided to establish the net number of on-campus stalls compared with the then-current, on-campus, full-time-equivalency student enrollment.

### 1.2 - Natural Setting

The campus of Vanguard University is an entirely built environment consisting of buildings, parking lots, and extensive landscaping. No native environment is present on the campus.

### 1.3 - Assessment Team

The archaeological background research and field visit was conducted by David M. Smith, Senior Archaeologist. The historical evaluation contained in Appendix D was written by Sonia Miller. FCS staff edited and formatted the report in accordance with company standards.

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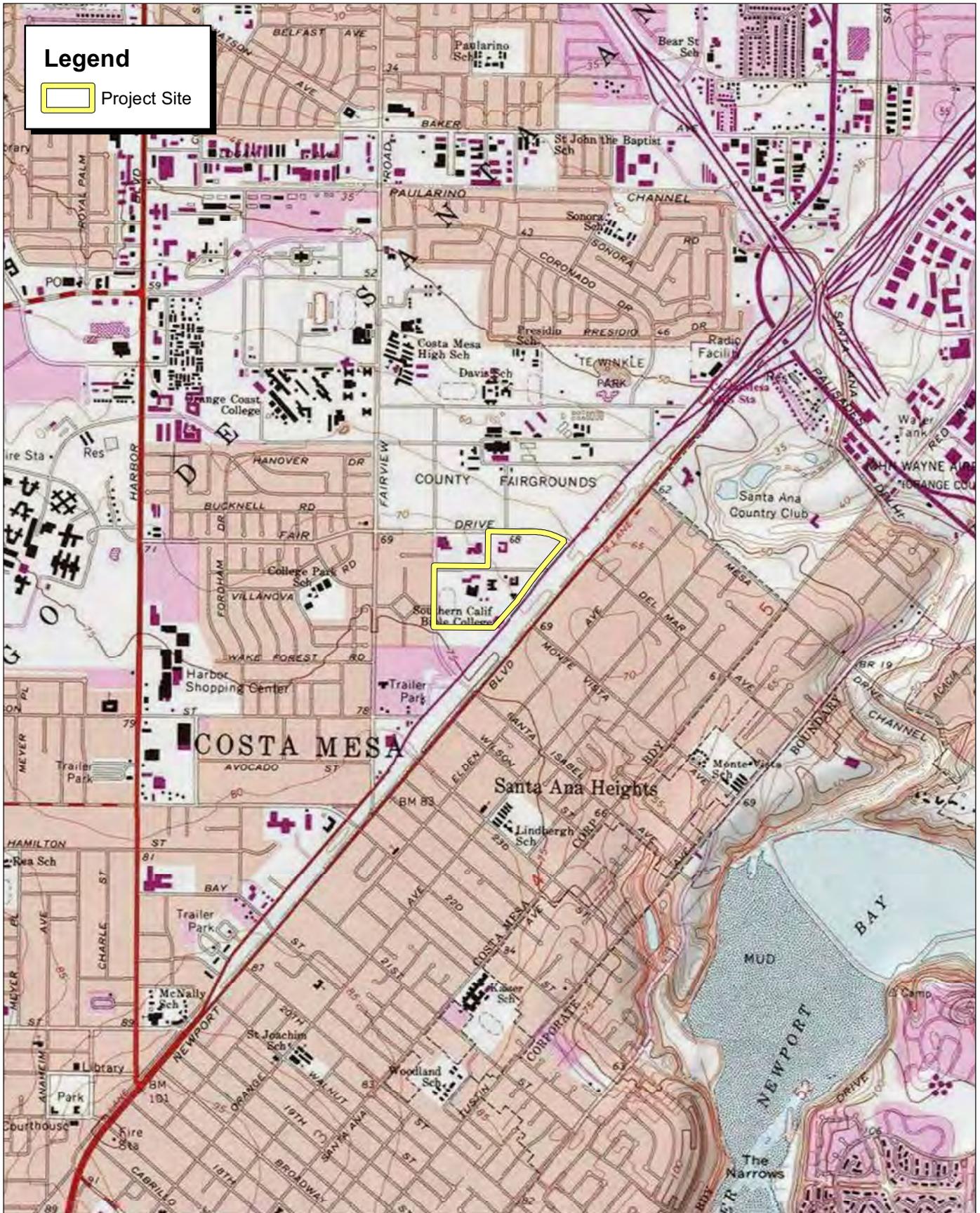


Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, FCS GIS 2017.



## Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map

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Source: USGS Newport Beach (1981) 7.5' Quadrangle / Santiago de Santa Ana Land Grant

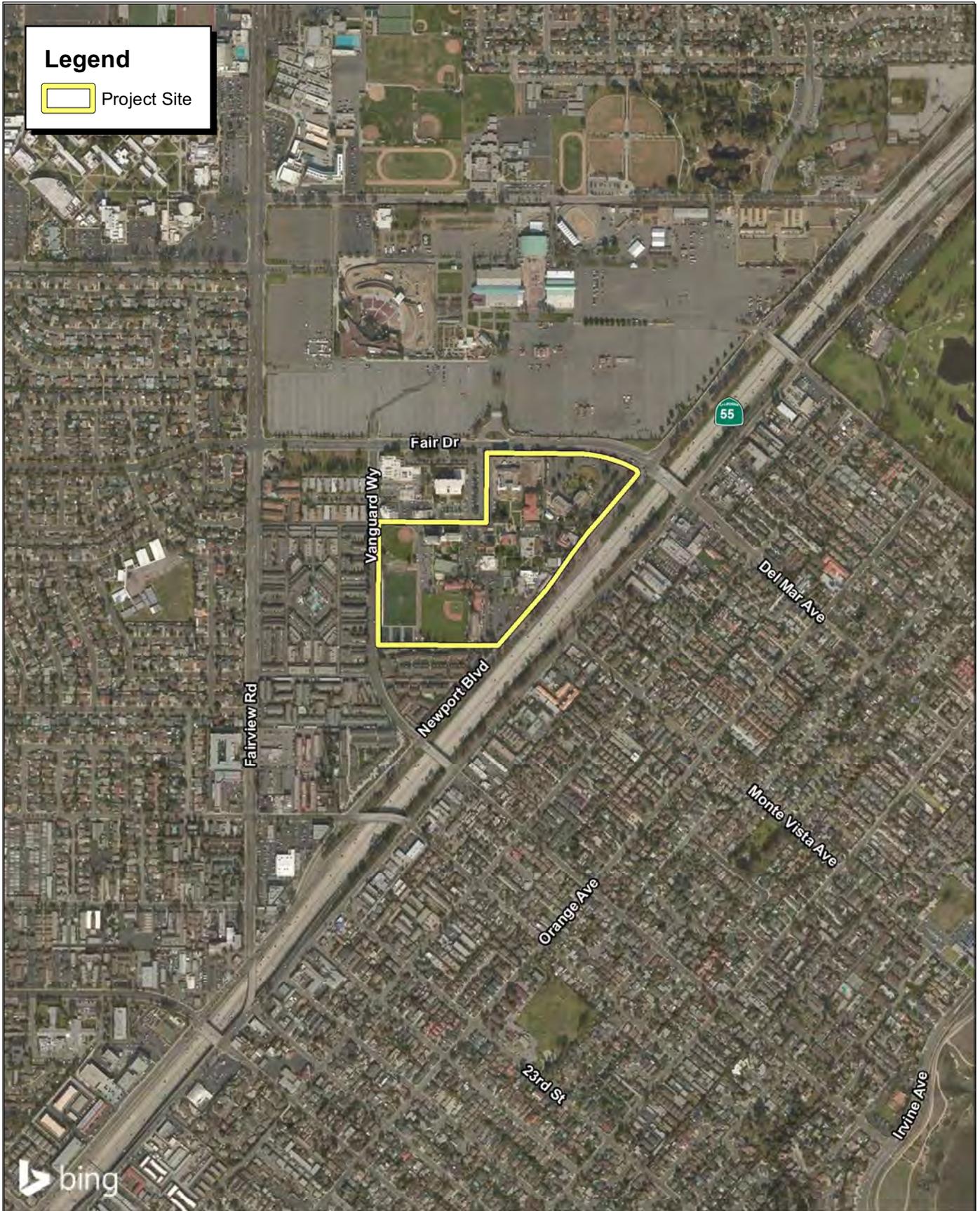
Exhibit 2

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Local Vicinity Map  
Topographic Base

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Source: Bing Aerial Imagery.

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Exhibit 3

Local Vicinity Map

Aerial Base

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## SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the current resources available; rather, it serves as a general overview.

Further details can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources, including Beardsley (1948), Bennyhoff (1950), Fredrickson (1973), Kroeber (1925), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Moratto (1984).

### 2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984), and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland southern California coast, among other locales. The most accepted regional chronology for coastal and the southern coast of southern California is from Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968), and most recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). The latter modified the term "Period" to "Horizon," a term more common among researchers today. Created to place temporal structure upon materialistic phases observed during archaeological syntheses, the advantages and weaknesses of southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (ed. 1978).

#### 2.1.1 - Early Man

Spanning the period from approximately 17,000 to 9,500 Before Present (BP), archaeological assemblages attributed to the Early Man Period are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups. Technologies associated with ocean resource gathering would have likely been utilized, but the sea level during this period was lower than today, meaning that sites on the coast are inundated and unavailable for study. Californians of this period are viewed as populations of big game hunters that were mobile enough to pursue herds. The entirety of California may have been occupied near the beginning of the Holocene epoch, about 11,750 years ago. During the Holocene, sea levels rose about 60 meters between 11,750 and 7,000 years BP, due to melting of the Pleistocene ice sheet in the higher latitudes. Although the sea level was about 120 meters lower off the coast of California roughly 22,000 years ago (Milne et al. 2005), sea level stabilization began about 7,000 years ago and only a slight rise has occurred since then.

Pleistocene flora and fauna are regularly uncovered from sediments at the La Brea tar pits, deep construction-related excavations in coastal Orange County and in the Santa Ana watershed. Such studies reinforce the idea that much of southern California exhibited a climate similar to that of Monterey or the San Francisco Bay area during this period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), with slightly drier conditions away from the coast.

### 2.1.2 - Millingstone

As part of the slow restabilization effect of the melting continental ice sheet, rising sea levels and other environmental changes up to the end of the Early Man Period, the southern California climate became warmer and drier. Known as the Altithermal, Fagan (2003) notes that after 8,500 BP, the climate of most of California became warmer and much drier, and remained so for 4,000 years.

Native groups altered their subsistence characteristics to compensate. Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones that would have been used to grind seeds, the Millingstone Period tentatively dates to between 9,500 and 3,000 BP. Artifact assemblages in early Millingstone sites reflect an emphasis on foraging subsistence systems. Because shrubby vegetative communities replaced the temperate forest, native populations would likely have shifted to seasonal rounds to take advantage of new patterns of seed ripening. Little is known about the types of cultural changes that would be needed, but the types of artifacts seen during this Period can infer the subsistence systems.

Artifact assemblages typically included choppers and scraper planes, but there is a general lack of projectile points. Large projectile points began to appear in the late portion of the Millingstone Period, which suggests the development of a more diverse economy. The distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a more dispersed and sporadic resource base, further restricting sedentary occupations to locations near permanent water. The duration and intensity of encampment occupations increased, especially in the latter half of the period in the coastal areas. Huge shellmounds near coastal habitats indicated more intensive sedentism after 5,000 BP (Fagan 2003), suggests an increase in population.

### 2.1.3 - Intermediate

Dating between 3,000 and 1,250 BP, the Intermediate Period represents a transitional period. Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period but with more elaborate and diverse artifact types in these deposits. Additionally, Intermediate Period sites can contain large-stemmed or notched small projectile points suggestive of bow and arrow use, especially near the end of the period, and the use of portable grinding tools continues. Intensive use of mortar and pestles signaled processing of acorns as the primary vegetative staple as opposed to a mixed diet of seeds and acorns. Because of a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this Period are well understood, but it is very likely that the nomadic ways continued. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns, but coastal sites from the period exhibit higher fishing activity than in previous periods. The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

## 2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric

Extending from 1,250 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects a slight increase in technological sophistication and diversity. Exploitation of marine resources continued to intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the period the size of the points decrease and notched and stemmed bases appear, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments, such as shell beads, are widely distributed east of the coast suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this horizon. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Village size increases, and some of these villages may hold 1,500 persons or more (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons show that the first signs of malnutrition appear in this period, signaling greater competition for food resources (Fagan 2003).

The earliest part of this Period may have seen an incursion of Cupan-Takic speakers from the Great Basin country (the so-called “Shoshonean wedge” of Kroeber 1925) who may have replaced the Hokan speakers in the area. At the time of Spanish conquest, Cupan-Takic speakers were located in Orange County, western Riverside County, and the Los Angeles Basin (Gabrieliño, Juaneño, and Cahuilla peoples). Serran-Takic speakers are now represented by the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains. Recent work (O’Neil 2002) has concluded that the “Shoshonean wedge” is misnamed: the original Los Angeles inhabitants replaced by the incoming Takic-speakers may have actually been Yuman speakers (similar to those in the California Delta region of the Colorado River) and not Hokan Salinan-Seri (Chumash) speakers as was suggested by Kroeber.

At the time of Spanish conquest, local Indian groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local Indian groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from second-hand sources.

## 2.2 - Native American Background

The project lies in the northeastern region of an area currently mapped to have been utilized by the Juaneño. However, historic sources (Bean and Smith 1978) depict the region as a “crossroads” associated with three indigenous cultures: The Juaneño, the Gabrieliño, and the Luiseño. This statement appears to be a relatively accurate description of the state of affairs prior to the incursion of the Spanish, Mexican, and Americans in the 1700s and 1800s.

### 2.2.1 - Juaneño

The APE lies within the northeastern portion of the traditional use area of the Juaneño people of the Acjachemen Nation. Named by the Spanish for their association with Mission San Juan Capistrano in what is now southern Orange County, the Juaneño are believed to be closely related to their southerly neighbors, the Luiseño (Bean and Smith 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978). Historically, the Juaneño spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin).

Juaneño settlement and subsistence systems may extend back in time to the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period about A.D. 650. The Juaneño were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with the bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. Coastal dwellers collected shellfish and used carved shell hooks for fishing in bay/estuary, near shore, and kelp bed zones. Dried fish and shellfish were probably traded for inland products such as acorns and deer meat.

The Juaneño lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of an established territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths (Kroeber 1925; White 1963; O’Neil 1988).

The San Juan Basin was densely populated and villages were closely spaced because of the year-round availability of fresh water in San Juan Creek and its tributaries. Juaneño territory has been reported to have ranged from the mouth of the Santa Ana River in the north to the San Onofre and Las Pulgas areas in the south, and from the Pacific coast in the west to the upper reaches of the Santa Ana Mountains in the east, where the Luiseño territory began (Kroeber 1925; Koerper and Mason 1998).

Archaeological excavations throughout Orange County attribute multiple complex village sites to the Acjachemen Nation. The village of Acjacheme was located just east of the present location of Mission San Juan Capistrano. The village of Putuidem was located at the confluence of Oso and Trabuco Creeks and is represented by archaeological site ORA-855 (Koerper and Mason 1998) and may also be represented by other adjacent sites. The village of Tobna was located on the east bank of San Juan Creek near its mouth and may be represented by archaeological site ORA-21. The village of Sajavit was located at the original mission site (O’Neil 1988).

Initial contact with Europeans occurred as a result of the Portolá expedition in 1699, but the Juaneño were not officially taken under the Catholic system until later. In 1775, the original Mission San Juan Capistrano was established but was almost immediately abandoned when the Spanish fathers and soldiers were forced to rush south in order to assist with a Native American uprising in San Diego. The initial mission site was reported to be halfway between the mouth of Cañada Gobernadora and the present mission location somewhere on the LaCoague Ranch (CA-ORA-243) (Geiger 1967; Meadows 1967). The new mission was officially established in 1776 at a different location and was moved again in 1778 to its present location nearer to the dependable water source of Arroyo Trabuco (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

## 2.2.2 - Gabrielino

The APE lies at the southwestern boundary of the Gabrielino cultural area as defined by Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978). Historically, the Gabrielino spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshoean groups of the Great Basin). The total Gabrielino population 350 years ago was roughly 5,000 persons, based on an estimate of 100 small villages of 50 to 200 people each (Goldberg and Arnold 1988). Their range is generally thought to have been located on the Pacific coast from Malibu to San Pedro Bay and south to Aliso Creek, then east to Temescal Canyon and the San Bernardino area, and north to the headwaters of the San Gabriel River. This large area encompasses the City of Los Angeles, and much of Rancho Cucamonga, Corona, Glendale, and Long Beach. In general, Gabrielino peoples occupied most of the fertile bottomlands in the Los Angeles basin. Some of the Gabrielino people prefer to be referred to as Tongva, an endonym of their original language and tribal name before Europeanized names were assigned to them by Spanish explorers.

The first modern social analyses of Gabrielino culture took place in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Kroeber 1925), but by that time acculturation and disease had taken their toll. The population studied at that time was a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish Missionaries. During his analysis of the Gabrielino people, Kroeber regards them as the most advanced and wealthiest group south of the Tehachapi, except for the Chumash. The Gabrielino were recorded as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers. Technology was sophisticated and reflected seasonal resource exploitation originating from village-centered territories. Influenced by the wide variety of coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made wood, bone, stone, and shell items. Located in an area of extreme environmental diversity, large villages may have been permanent, such as that found on or near Red Hill in Alta Loma, with satellite villages utilized seasonally. Village populations ranged from 10 to 50 inhabitants and practiced exogamy. Multiple settlements were united under the leadership of a *tomyaar*, or chief, whose position of leadership was inherited patrilineally. The *tomyaar* served as a religious leader, a military leader, a civil administrator, presided as judge over village disputes, and acted as the distributor of village wealth. Village living structures were large, domed, and circular thatched rooms that may have housed multiple families. The society exhibited ranked individuals, possibly chiefs, who possessed a much higher level of economic power than unranked persons did (Kroeber 1925).

Because of its size and wealth, the Gabrielino culture may have held a position of cultural influence over other groups (Kroeber 1925). Kroeber (1925) records an event in which the hallucinogenic plant *Datura meteloides*, or Jimson weed, is ingested prior to dancing and singing in a ritual dedicated to the deity *Chinigchinch*. He believed that this religious practice originated with the Gabrielino culture and was adopted by neighboring bands of Juaneño, Luiseño, Cupeño, and Diegeño peoples.

The Gabrielino relied on both inland and coastal resources for subsistence. They hunted small and large game, predominately rabbit and deer, and gathered a number of plant products, including buckwheat, chía, acorns, yucca, berries, and fruits. Seasonal camps along the coast and near estuaries reflect fishing practices, the gathering of shellfish, and the hunting of waterfowl (McCawley 1996). The Gabrielino people living on Catalina Island would have relied on many of the

same resources, with less variety and abundance of plant and seed resources. This was likely supplemented by increased reliance on and consumption of various marine sources.

## 2.3 - Historic Background

### 2.3.1 - The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Father Junipero Serra was sent to Alta California to create a chain of Missions and Mission outposts to bring Christianity to the indigenous population and create a foundation for Spanish colonization of the region. Located between the previously established presidios in Monterey and San Diego, Serra had military assistance in his quest and the coastal region of California came under early control. The arrival of the Portolá Expedition in 1769 marked the first efforts at extending Spanish control into Alta California through the establishment of Catholic missions. This move by the Spanish King Carlos III was intended to protect Pacific Coast shipping against Russian or English occupation of the area. Beginning in San Diego, the padres surveyed the lands as far north as Monterey Bay and secured them for the Spanish Crown. Mission sites were selected on the way north by Fathers Crespi and Gomez (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

In 1775 the original Mission San Juan Capistrano was established but was almost immediately abandoned when the Spanish fathers and soldiers were forced to rush south in order to assist with a Native American uprising in San Diego. The initial mission site was reported to be halfway between the mouth of Cañada Gobernadora and the present mission location somewhere on the LaCoaugue Ranch (CA-ORA-243) (Geiger 1967; Meadows 1967). The new mission was officially established in 1776 at a different location and was moved again in 1778 to its present location nearer to the dependable water source of Arroyo Trabuco (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The Native inhabitants were brought under control of the mission system and converted to Catholicism. They were formed into villages near the mission and put to work in the various farming, herding, candle and soap making, iron smelting, and weaving and tanning operations. In its first year, 1,649 baptisms were recorded at mission San Juan Capistrano and its successes was measured by the fact that nearly one thousand neophytes lived on or near the large mission compound. An increasing population led to the building of numerous adobe homes for the native and intermarried families with ties to the Mission. In 1807, 34 adobes were built or remodeled. Records from 1811 reveal a prosperous year, with the Mission producing many tons of wheat, barley, corn, and beans, and thousands of head of cattle, sheep, and horses (Edgar and Edgar 2002).

### 2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821–1848)

After years of internal fighting, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821 and Alta California became the northern frontier of the State of Mexico. The Mission padres were forced to swear allegiance to Mexico in 1822. Secularization of the missions took place over the next decade and the former mission lands were transferred to Mexican elites that had laid claim to them. Administration of the southern California ranchos shifted to Mexican hands about 1824, but effective control did not occur until the early 1830s. Once the ranchos were secularized, the Mexican administrators began granting vast tracts of the original Mission properties to members of prominent families whom had helped cut ties from the Spanish system. The Secularization Act went

into legal effect in 1834 and mission San Juan Capistrano was the first mission to undergo the process.

Near the end of the mission period, lands across southern California were sold and resold many times over, and the Rancho of Orange County was no exception. The first land grant in Orange County included the land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers, which was given to Manuel Nieto in 1784. The Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, went to Juan Grijalva, who passed it to his son-in-law, who eventually passed it to his grandson. There followed a period of growth and development as rancheros built adobe homes, ran large herds of cattle and sheep, engaged in foreign trade, and dabbled in politics (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

### 2.3.3 - Historic Period

The Costa Mesa website provides the following historical background:

Located on the “coastal tableland” above Newport Beach, Costa Mesa’s first inhabitants were native American Indians who settled on the mesa near the banks of the Santa Ana River. Artifacts found here indicate that this site was a part of the village they knew as Lukup.

Six Spanish leagues southeast of what’s now Costa Mesa was Mission San Juan Capistrano founded in 1776. The padres would occasionally visit Lukup. In the early 1800s, when the Capistrano cattle (made famous by Richard Henry Dana in his memoir, “Two Years Before the Mast”) grazed in the Costa Mesa area, provision had to be made to shelter the herdsman. Possibly as early as 1817, but more likely between 1820 and 1823, a small adobe (above) was built to house the majordomo and his men. This structure still stands and was recently restored and transformed by the City into a museum at 1900 Adams Ave. in Estancia Park.

In 1810, this same area was part of the Spanish land grant of Santiago Del Santa Ana made to Jose Antonio Yorba. By 1880, settlers had begun buying portions of the rancho from Yorba’s heirs, and in the same decade established the town of Fairview. A school house and a church were built near the present intersection of Harbor and Adams, and a 25-room hotel accommodated visitors to the nearby hot sulfur springs. However, in early 1889, a storm washed out the railroad and brought financial disaster to the community which soon reverted to a farming area.

By this time, the little town of Harper, named after a nearby rancher, had emerged on a siding of the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad. Its first business, Ozmen’s General Store, stood on the corner of Newport and 18th Streets and contained the City’s first post office established in 1909. On May 11, 1920, Harper officially changed its name to Costa Mesa, which means coastal tableland in Spanish, and continued as an agricultural community growing sweet potatoes, corn, tomatoes, strawberries, and apples.

Building and oil drilling industries were just beginning to bring new growth to the City when the depression hit Southern California. Industries collapsed and the local

bank closed. More disasters followed when the 1933 earthquake shook the town, damaging businesses and the Main School. But the school was soon rebuilt and continued in operation as the Clara McNally School. These buildings are now used for school administrative and service purposes.

Today, Costa Mesa is a major commercial and industrial center of Orange County. The 2005 Census noted population at 113,143. The city, which formally adopted the slogan “The City of the Arts” in 1999, is home to Pacific Symphony and the South Coast Repertory Theater. The 3,000-seat Segerstrom Center for the Arts (previously known as Orange County Performing Arts Center) was completed in 1985. In 2006, both the 2,000-seat Renee and Henry Segerstrom Concert Hall and the 500-seat Samueli Theater held their grand openings.

World War II brought many thousands of people to the area for training at the Santa Ana Army Air Base, located on what is now the Orange County Fairgrounds; Orange Coast College; and the present site of the Civic Center. When the war ended, many of these men and women returned with their families to begin the population boom which continues today.

On June 29, 1953, the city was incorporated and City Council-Manager form of government was chosen. The new city had an area of 3.5 square miles and a population of 16,840. Within 35 years, by 1988, the population had risen to 90,000 and the area to 17 square miles.

Since its incorporation, Costa Mesa has turned from quiet suburban community with deep farming roots to a world-class city featuring some of the best restaurants, retail centers, and cultural arts in the nation, in addition to being the capitol of the action sports industry.

## SECTION 3: RESULTS

### 3.1 - Records Searches

#### 3.1.1 - Information Center Search

FCS conducted a records search at the SCCIC on August 22, 2017 for the portion of the project within Orange County (Appendix C). Sources consulted to identify historic properties included the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CR), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. FCS also reviewed the Historic Resource Inventory and archival maps to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources. The record search included a 0.5-mile buffer around the perimeter of the project area. The records searches show that two resources are recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the subject property. Both resources are historic sites (Table 1).

**Table 1: Known Cultural Resources within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area**

Site Number	Site Type	Resource Description
P-30-162281	Historic	Santa Ana Army Air Base Site
P-30-179852	Historic	Vanguard University

The results of the combined records searches indicate that there have been 17 cultural resources studies conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project (Table 2). Of those, three involved a portion of the project site (OR-00299, OR-03407, and P-30-179852).

**Table 2: Cultural Resources Reports within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area**

Report Number	Author/Date	Title
OR-00041	1977, Desautels, Roger	A Report on Cultural/Scientific Resources for County of Orange
OR-00299	1978, Van Horn, David M.	A Compilation of Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Data for the City of Costa Mesa
OR-01016	1975, Leonard, Nelson N. III	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Route Alternates Between the Michelson Treatment Plant and Plants on the Santa Ana River, Orange County, California
OR-01232	1988, Hall, M.C.	For the Record: Notes and Comments on "Obsidian Exchange in Prehistoric Orange County."
OR-01463	1994, Earle, David D. E.	Newport Coast Archaeological Project: an Ethno historic Analysis of Population, Settlement, and Social Organization in Coastal Orange County at the End of the Late Prehistoric Period

**Table 2 (cont.): Cultural Resources Reports within a 0.50-mile Radius of the Project Area**

Report Number	Author/Date	Title
OR-01633	1936, Robinson, Cecil V.	A History of Irrigation in Orange County. WPA Research Project #3105; Orange County California 1769-1889
OR-01857	1935, H.F. Strandt	Orange County California Historical Research Project: Life & Customs & Peculiar Artifacts SW Coast Indians. Includes Peculiar Artifacts of the Prehistoric Indians of the South West,1935; Life and Customs of the Southwestern Coast Indians In Prehistoric Times,1935; Burial Customs of the Orange County Indian,1935; Orange County Indians,1936
OR-01889	1936, Bradshaw, M.F.	The California Vine Disease Bulletin No. 2; WPA Research Project #3105-1936, Santa Ana, CA
OR-01995	1979, Mitchell, Laura Lee	A Catalogue of Significant Data Derived From Orange County Site Records
OR-02256	1999, Demcak, Carol R.	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts
OR-03078	1991, Hurd, Gary S	Technical Report of Subsurface Archaeological Testing at 2345 Newport Boulevard Newport Beach, California
OR-03407	2007, Anonymous	Cultural Resources Study of the Vanguard Project, Royal Street Communications, LLC Site No. La2816a, 55 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa, Orange County, California 92626
OR-03918	2010, McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological Records Search, Costa Mesa High School, Orange County, CA
OR-03924	2010, Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA03595D (Tewinkle Park), 980 Arlington Drive, Costa Mesa, Orange County, California
OR-04034	1974, Bucknam, Bonnie M.	The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information
OR-04215	2009, Nowakowski, Matt	FINAL, Cultural Resources Survey Costa Mesa Air National Guard Station, Costa Mesa, Orange County, California
OR-02036	1999, Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm473-01, County of Orange, California

### 3.1.2 - Paleontological Records Search

FCS notified the LACM of the project on September 19, 2017 and requested they review their paleontological records for the project and surrounding area. LACM responded on October 3, 2017 (Appendix D). Dr. Sam McLeod's records indicated that:

According to the geologic mapping the entire proposed project area has surface exposures of marine younger Quaternary Terrace deposits, although our vertebrate fossil localities in this area almost always contain terrestrial fossil vertebrates. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality in the nearby areas mapped as having exposures of marine older Quaternary terrace deposits is LACM 4219, immediately south of the proposed project area in a roadcut for the Newport Freeway near Santa Isabel Avenue, that produced fossil specimens of turtle, Testudinata, and camel, Camelidae, in coarse poorly sorted friable sands about 30 feet below the grade of Newport Boulevard. Our next closest vertebrate fossil locality in these deposits is LACM 3267, southwest of the proposed project area near the intersection of Anaheim Avenue and 19th Street, that produced remains of an undetermined fossil elephant, Proboscidea, but the depth and lithology were not recorded. Further to the west-northwest of the proposed project area we have locality LACM 1339, along Adams Avenue near the top of the mesa bluffs east of the Santa Ana River, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and camel, Camelidae, in sand approximately 15 feet below the top of the mesa that is overlain by shell bearing silts and sands. We further have a large number of vertebrate fossil localities from the marine and terrestrial late Pleistocene terrace deposits on the east side of Upper Newport Bay south of San Diego Creek immediately south and southeast of the proposed project area, including locality LACM 1066. W.E. Miller (1971. Pleistocene vertebrates of the Los Angeles basin and vicinity (exclusive of Rancho La Brea). LACM Science Bulletin, 10:1-124) published on the extensive fossil fauna from locality LACM 1066.

Very shallow excavations in the proposed project area may not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

### 3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On August 2, 2017, FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. The response from the NAHC was received on

August 28, 2017 and it noted that the no sacred lands for the area are listed in its files. A list of Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge of the project area was included with the results. These tribal members were sent letters on September 9, 2017 asking for any additional information they might have concerning the project area. To date, no responses have been received from any of those contacts.

### 3.2 - Pedestrian Survey

On August 25, 2017, an FCS archaeologist was given a tour of the campus by two university staff members. During the tour, the buildings slated for destruction were photographed in detail, as were numerous other structures as requested by the project's architectural historian. During the survey, no exposed intact sediments were observed.

## SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 - Summary

The campus of Vanguard University is an entirely built environment consisting of buildings, parking lots, and extensive landscaping. No native environment is present on the campus.

FCS conducted a records search at the SCCIC on August 22, 2017 for the portion of the project within Orange County (Appendix A). The results found Huntington Hall, located on the subject property, is a registered historic building.

The results of the combined records searches indicate that there have been 17 cultural resources studies conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project (Table 1). Of those, three involved a portion of the project site (OR-00299, OR-03407, and P-30-179852).

On August 2, 2017, FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File for the project area. The response from the NAHC was received on August 28, 2017 and it noted that the no sacred lands for the area are listed in its files. A list of Native American tribal members who may have additional was provided. FCS notified each of the tribes in writing. To date, no responses have been received.

The Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History was requested to review its records to determine the relative sensitivity of the project for paleontological resources. According to its research, very shallow excavations in the proposed project area may not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development.

The archaeological background research and field visit was conducted by David M. Smith, Senior Archaeologist. The historical evaluation contained in Appendix D was written by Sonia Miller. FCS staff edited and formatted the report in accordance with Company standards.

On August 25, 2017, an FCS archaeologist was given a tour of the campus by two staff members. During the tour, the buildings slated for destruction were photographed in detail, as were numerous other structures as requested by the project's architectural historian. During the survey, no exposed intact native sediments were observed.

### 4.2 - Recommendations

The results of the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check indicated that no previously recorded paleontological resource localities are present within the boundaries of the proposed development property. However, the underlying formation is considered highly sensitive for vertebrate marine fossils at depths of 8 to 10 feet or deeper. Therefore, construction-related monitoring for paleontological resources is recommended at this time, there is a higher potential to encounter such

resources during construction-related earthmoving activities. The following mitigation measures should be observed to ensure a less than significant impact.

#### 4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures

- MM CUL-1** In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeologist and shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.
- MM CUL-2** If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.
- MM CUL-3** No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

### 4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

#### 4.3.1 - Paleontological Resources Mitigation Measures

- MM CUL-4** In the event that fossils or fossil-bearing deposits are discovered during construction activities, excavations within a 50-foot radius of the find shall be temporarily halted or diverted. The project contractor shall notify a qualified paleontologist, approved by the County of Orange, to examine the discovery. The paleontologist shall document the discovery as needed (in accordance with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology [1995] standards), evaluate the potential resource, and assess the significance of the find under the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.
- MM CUL-5** A qualified paleontological monitor will be on-site to monitor all excavations occurring at depths of 8 feet or deeper. In the event of an important paleontological

discovery, the paleontologist shall notify the appropriate agencies to determine procedures that would be followed before construction activities are allowed to resume at the location of the find. If the Applicant determines that avoidance is not feasible, and the paleontologist cannot easily jacket and/or remove the specimen(s), the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of construction activities on the discovery. The plan shall be submitted to the County of Orange for review and approval prior to implementation, and the Applicant shall adhere to the recommendations in the plan.

### 4.3.2 - Human Remains Mitigation Measures

**MM CUL-6** In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant” of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
  - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
  - The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or
  - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

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## SECTION 5: REFERENCES

- Bean, L.J. 1972. *Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Bean, L.J. 1978. Cahuilla. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith. 1978. Serrano. In R.F. Heizer, (ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bean, L.J. and F.C. Shipek. 1978. Luiseño. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Beardsley, R.K. 1948. "Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology." *American Antiquity* 14:1-28.
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- Chartkoff, J.L. and K.K. Chartkoff. 1984. *The Archaeology of California*. Menlo Park. Stanford University Press.
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- Frederickson, D.A. 1973. *Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- Heizer, R. F., ed. 1978. *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8: California*. Washington, D.C. Smithsonian Institute.
- Hudson, Travis, Janice Timbrook, and Melissa Rempe, ed. 1978. *Historic Spots in California*. Menlo Park: Stanford University Press.
- Kroeber, A.L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC. Smithsonian Institution.
- Moratto, M.J. 1984. *California Archaeology*. San Diego. Academic Press.
- O'Neil, S. 2002. *The Acjachemen in the Franciscan Mission System: Demographic Collapse and Social Change*. Master Thesis, Department of Anthropology, CSU-Fullerton.
- Strong, W.D. 1929. *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26(1):1-358.
- Tierra Environmental Services. 1999. *Where Territories Merge: An Ethnohistoric and Ethnographic Review of Traditional Native American Territories and Traditional Cultural Properties for March Air Force Base, California*. March AFB, California. On-line version.

**References**

- Wallace, W.J. 1955. "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.
- Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, C. Irwin-Will.

**Appendix A:  
SCCIC Records Search**

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**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

8/22/2017

Records Search File No.: 17989.4041

David M. Smith  
First Carbon Solutions  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Re: Record Search Results for Vanguard University project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Newport Beach, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:  custom GIS maps  shape files  hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 1	P-30-179852
Resources within ½-mile radius: 1	P-30-162281
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within ½-mile radius: 5	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES – resource locations from the OHP HPD may or may not be plotted on the custom GIS map or provided as a shape file
Resources listed in the Historic Properties Directory that lack specific locational information: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES - These properties may or may not be in your project area or in the search radius.
Reports within project area: 3	OR-00299, OR-01016, OR-03407
Reports within ½-mile radius: 14	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST. 8 are overview reports.

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

<b><u>Resource Record Copies:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Report Copies:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>OHP Historic Properties Directory:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Historical Maps:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Ethnographic Information:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<b><u>Historical Literature:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<b><u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<b><u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm</a>		
<b><u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp">http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp</a>		
<b><u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx">http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx</a>		

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott  
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) Custom Maps – 1 page
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 2 pages
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 9 pages
- (X) OHP Historic Properties Directory – 3 pages
- (X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
- (X) Invoice #17989.4041

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00041		1977	Desautels, Roger	A Report on Cultural / Scientific Resources for County of Orange	EMA	
OR-00299	Paleo -	1978	Van Horn, David M.	A Compilation of Archaeological, Historical and Paleontological Data for the City of Costa Mesa	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	30-000058, 30-000076, 30-000163, 30-000165, 30-000174, 30-000297, 30-000357, 30-000506, 30-000687
OR-01016		1975	Leonard, Nelson N. III	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Route Alternates Between the Michelson Treatment Plant and Plants on the Santa Ana River, Orange County, California	University of California, Riverside	30-000057, 30-000076, 30-000121, 30-000164, 30-000165, 30-000170, 30-000174, 30-000193, 30-000347, 30-000348, 30-000351
OR-01232		1988	Hall, M.C.	For the Record: Notes and Comments on "Obsidian Exchange in Prehistoric Orange County"	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 24, No. 4	
OR-01463		1994	Earle, David D. E.	Newport Coast Archaeological Project: an Ethnohistoric Analysis of Population, Settlement, and Social Organization in Coastal Orange County at the End of the Late Prehistoric Period	The Keith Companies Archaeological Division	
OR-01633		1936	Robinson, Cecil V.	A History of Irrigation in Orange County. WPA Research Project #3105; Orange County California 1769-1889	WPA	
OR-01857	Other -	1935	H.F. Strandt	Orange County California Historical Research Project: Life & Customs & Peculiar Artifacts SW Coast Indians. INCLUDES: Peculiar Artifacts of the Prehistoric Indians of the South West, 1935; Life and Customs of the Southwestern Coast Indians In Prehistoric Times, 1935; Burial Customs of the Orange County Indian, 1935; Orange County Indians, 1936		
OR-01889		1936	Bradshaw, M.F.	The California Vine Disease Bulletin No. 2; WPA Research Project #3105-1936, Santa Ana, CA	Department of Agriculture	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-01995	Other - Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Other - PCAS	1979	Mitchell, Laura Lee	A Catalogue of Significant Data Derived From Orange County Site Records	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly	30-000001, 30-000002, 30-000003, 30-000004, 30-000005, 30-000006, 30-000007, 30-000008, 30-000009, 30-000010, 30-000011, 30-000012, 30-000013, 30-000014, 30-000015, 30-000016, 30-000017, 30-000018, 30-000019, 30-000020, 30-000021, 30-000022, 30-000023, 30-000024, 30-000025, 30-000026, 30-000027, 30-000028, 30-000029, 30-000030, 30-000031, 30-000032, 30-000033, 30-000034, 30-000035, 30-000036, 30-000037, 30-000038, 30-000039, 30-000040, 30-000041, 30-000042, 30-000043, 30-000044, 30-000045, 30-000046, 30-000047, 30-000048, 30-000049, 30-000050, 30-000051, 30-000052, 30-000053, 30-000054, 30-000055, 30-000056, 30-000057, 30-000058, 30-000059, 30-000060, 30-000061, 30-000062, 30-000063, 30-000064, 30-000065, 30-000066, 30-000067, 30-000068, 30-000069, 30-000070, 30-000071, 30-000072, 30-000073, 30-000074, 30-000075, 30-000076, 30-000077, 30-000078, 30-000079, 30-000080, 30-000081, 30-000082, 30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000087, 30-000088, 30-000089, 30-000090, 30-000091, 30-000092, 30-000093, 30-000094, 30-000095, 30-000096, 30-000097, 30-000098, 30-000099, 30-000100, 30-000101, 30-000102, 30-000103, 30-000104, 30-000105, 30-000106, 30-000107, 30-000108, 30-000109, 30-000110, 30-000111, 30-000112, 30-000113, 30-000114, 30-000115, 30-000116, 30-000117, 30-000118, 30-000119, 30-000120, 30-000121, 30-000122, 30-000123, 30-000124, 30-000125, 30-000126, 30-000127, 30-000128, 30-000129, 30-000130, 30-000131, 30-000132, 30-000133, 30-000134, 30-000135, 30-000136, 30-000137, 30-000138,

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						30-000139, 30-000140, 30-000141, 30-000142, 30-000143, 30-000144, 30-000145, 30-000146, 30-000147, 30-000148, 30-000149, 30-000150, 30-000151, 30-000152, 30-000153, 30-000154, 30-000155, 30-000156, 30-000157, 30-000158, 30-000159, 30-000160, 30-000161, 30-000162, 30-000163, 30-000164, 30-000165, 30-000166, 30-000167, 30-000168, 30-000169, 30-000170, 30-000171, 30-000172, 30-000173, 30-000174, 30-000175, 30-000176, 30-000177, 30-000178, 30-000179, 30-000180, 30-000181, 30-000182, 30-000183, 30-000184, 30-000185, 30-000186, 30-000187, 30-000188, 30-000189, 30-000190, 30-000191, 30-000192, 30-000193, 30-000194, 30-000195, 30-000196, 30-000197, 30-000198, 30-000199, 30-000200, 30-000201, 30-000202, 30-000203, 30-000204, 30-000205, 30-000206, 30-000207, 30-000208, 30-000209, 30-000210, 30-000211, 30-000212, 30-000213, 30-000214, 30-000215, 30-000216, 30-000217, 30-000218, 30-000219, 30-000220, 30-000221, 30-000222, 30-000223, 30-000224, 30-000225, 30-000226, 30-000227, 30-000228, 30-000229, 30-000230, 30-000231, 30-000232, 30-000233, 30-000234, 30-000235, 30-000236, 30-000237, 30-000238, 30-000239, 30-000240, 30-000241, 30-000242, 30-000243, 30-000244, 30-000245, 30-000246, 30-000247, 30-000248, 30-000249, 30-000250, 30-000251, 30-000252, 30-000253, 30-000254, 30-000255, 30-000256, 30-000257, 30-000258, 30-000259, 30-000260, 30-000261, 30-000262, 30-000263, 30-000264, 30-000265, 30-000266, 30-000267, 30-000268, 30-000269, 30-000270, 30-000271, 30-000272, 30-000273, 30-000274, 30-000275, 30-000276,

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						30-000277, 30-000278, 30-000279, 30-000280, 30-000281, 30-000282, 30-000283, 30-000284, 30-000285, 30-000286, 30-000287, 30-000288, 30-000289, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000293, 30-000294, 30-000295, 30-000296, 30-000297, 30-000298, 30-000299, 30-000300, 30-000301, 30-000302, 30-000303, 30-000304, 30-000305, 30-000306, 30-000307, 30-000308, 30-000309, 30-000310, 30-000311, 30-000312, 30-000313, 30-000314, 30-000315, 30-000316, 30-000317, 30-000318, 30-000319, 30-000320, 30-000321, 30-000322, 30-000323, 30-000324, 30-000325, 30-000326, 30-000327, 30-000328, 30-000329, 30-000330, 30-000331, 30-000332, 30-000333, 30-000334, 30-000335, 30-000336, 30-000337, 30-000338, 30-000339, 30-000340, 30-000341, 30-000342, 30-000343, 30-000344, 30-000345, 30-000346, 30-000347, 30-000348, 30-000349, 30-000350, 30-000351, 30-000352, 30-000353, 30-000354, 30-000355, 30-000356, 30-000357, 30-000358, 30-000359, 30-000360, 30-000361, 30-000362, 30-000363, 30-000364, 30-000365, 30-000366, 30-000367, 30-000368, 30-000369, 30-000370, 30-000371, 30-000372, 30-000373, 30-000374, 30-000375, 30-000376, 30-000377, 30-000378, 30-000379, 30-000380, 30-000381, 30-000382, 30-000383, 30-000384, 30-000385, 30-000386, 30-000387, 30-000388, 30-000389, 30-000390, 30-000391, 30-000392, 30-000393, 30-000394, 30-000395, 30-000396, 30-000397, 30-000398, 30-000399, 30-000400, 30-000401, 30-000402, 30-000403, 30-000404, 30-000405, 30-000406, 30-000407, 30-000408, 30-000409, 30-000410, 30-000411, 30-000412, 30-000413, 30-000414,

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						30-000415, 30-000416, 30-000417, 30-000418, 30-000419, 30-000420, 30-000421, 30-000422, 30-000423, 30-000424, 30-000425, 30-000426, 30-000427, 30-000428, 30-000429, 30-000430, 30-000431, 30-000432, 30-000433, 30-000434, 30-000435, 30-000436, 30-000437, 30-000438, 30-000439, 30-000440, 30-000441, 30-000442, 30-000443, 30-000444, 30-000445, 30-000446, 30-000447, 30-000448, 30-000449, 30-000450, 30-000451, 30-000452, 30-000453, 30-000454, 30-000455, 30-000456, 30-000457, 30-000458, 30-000459, 30-000460, 30-000461, 30-000462, 30-000463, 30-000464, 30-000465, 30-000466, 30-000467, 30-000468, 30-000469, 30-000470, 30-000471, 30-000472, 30-000473, 30-000474, 30-000475, 30-000476, 30-000477, 30-000478, 30-000479, 30-000480, 30-000481, 30-000482, 30-000483, 30-000484, 30-000485, 30-000486, 30-000487, 30-000488, 30-000489, 30-000490, 30-000491, 30-000492, 30-000493, 30-000494, 30-000495, 30-000496, 30-000497, 30-000498, 30-000499, 30-000500, 30-000501, 30-000502, 30-000503, 30-000504, 30-000505, 30-000506, 30-000507, 30-000508, 30-000509, 30-000510, 30-000511, 30-000512, 30-000513, 30-000514, 30-000515, 30-000516, 30-000517, 30-000518, 30-000519, 30-000520, 30-000521, 30-000522, 30-000523, 30-000524, 30-000525, 30-000526, 30-000527, 30-000528, 30-000529, 30-000530, 30-000531, 30-000532, 30-000533, 30-000534, 30-000535, 30-000536, 30-000537, 30-000538, 30-000539, 30-000540, 30-000541, 30-000542, 30-000543, 30-000544, 30-000545, 30-000546, 30-000547, 30-000548, 30-000549, 30-000550, 30-000551, 30-000552,

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						30-000553, 30-000554, 30-000555, 30-000556, 30-000557, 30-000558, 30-000559, 30-000560, 30-000561, 30-000562, 30-000563, 30-000564, 30-000565, 30-000566, 30-000567, 30-000568, 30-000569, 30-000570, 30-000571, 30-000572, 30-000573, 30-000574, 30-000575, 30-000576, 30-000577, 30-000578, 30-000579, 30-000580, 30-000581, 30-000582, 30-000583, 30-000584, 30-000585, 30-000586, 30-000587, 30-000588, 30-000589, 30-000590, 30-000591, 30-000592, 30-000593, 30-000594, 30-000595, 30-000596, 30-000597, 30-000598, 30-000599, 30-000600, 30-000601, 30-000602, 30-000603, 30-000604, 30-000605, 30-000606, 30-000607, 30-000608, 30-000609, 30-000610, 30-000611, 30-000612, 30-000613, 30-000614, 30-000615, 30-000616, 30-000617, 30-000618, 30-000619, 30-000620, 30-000621, 30-000622, 30-000623, 30-000624, 30-000625, 30-000626, 30-000627, 30-000628, 30-000629, 30-000630, 30-000631, 30-000632, 30-000633, 30-000634, 30-000635, 30-000636, 30-000637, 30-000638, 30-000639, 30-000640, 30-000641, 30-000642, 30-000643, 30-000644, 30-000645, 30-000646, 30-000647, 30-000648, 30-000649, 30-000650, 30-000651, 30-000652, 30-000653, 30-000654, 30-000655, 30-000656, 30-000657, 30-000658, 30-000659, 30-000660, 30-000661, 30-000662, 30-000663, 30-000664, 30-000665, 30-000666, 30-000667, 30-000668, 30-000669, 30-000670, 30-000671, 30-000672, 30-000673, 30-000674, 30-000675, 30-000676, 30-000677, 30-000678, 30-000679, 30-000680, 30-000681, 30-000682, 30-000683, 30-000684, 30-000685, 30-000686, 30-000687, 30-000688, 30-000689, 30-000690,

# Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						30-000691, 30-000692, 30-000693, 30-000694, 30-000695, 30-000696, 30-000697, 30-000698, 30-000699, 30-000700, 30-000701, 30-000702, 30-000703, 30-000704, 30-000705, 30-000706, 30-000707, 30-000708, 30-000709, 30-000710, 30-000711, 30-000712, 30-000713, 30-000714, 30-000715, 30-000716, 30-000717, 30-000718, 30-000719, 30-000720, 30-000721, 30-000722, 30-000723, 30-000724, 30-000725, 30-000726, 30-000727, 30-000728, 30-000729, 30-000730, 30-000731, 30-000732, 30-000733, 30-000734, 30-000735, 30-000736, 30-000737, 30-000738, 30-000739, 30-000740, 30-000741, 30-000742, 30-000743, 30-000744, 30-000745, 30-000746, 30-000747, 30-000748, 30-000749, 30-000750, 30-000751, 30-000752, 30-000753, 30-000754, 30-000755, 30-000756, 30-000757, 30-000758, 30-000759, 30-000760, 30-000761, 30-000762, 30-000763, 30-000764, 30-000765, 30-000766, 30-000767, 30-000768, 30-000769, 30-000770, 30-000771, 30-000772, 30-000773, 30-000774, 30-000775, 30-000776, 30-000777, 30-000778, 30-000779, 30-000780, 30-000781, 30-000782, 30-000783, 30-000784, 30-000785, 30-000786, 30-000787, 30-000788, 30-000789, 30-000790, 30-000791, 30-000792, 30-000793, 30-000794, 30-000795, 30-000796, 30-000797, 30-000798, 30-000799, 30-000800, 30-000801, 30-000802, 30-000803, 30-000804, 30-000805, 30-000806, 30-000807, 30-000808, 30-000809, 30-000810, 30-000811
OR-02036	Cellular -	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm473-01, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-02256		1999	Demcak, Carol R.	Cultural Resources Assessments for Orange County Sanitation Districts	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000087, 30-000144, 30-000277, 30-000288, 30-000289, 30-000300, 30-000352, 30-000353, 30-000381, 30-001352
OR-03078		1991	Hurd, Gary S.	Technical Report of Subsurface Archaeological Testing at 2345 Newport Boulevard Newport Beach, California	John Minch & Associates, Inc.	
OR-03407	Cellular -	2007	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Study of the Vanguard Project, Royal Street Communications, Llc Site No. La2816a, 55 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa, Orange County, California 92626	Historic Resource Associates	
OR-03918		2010	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological Records Search, Costa Mesa High School, Orange County, CA	McKenna et al.	30-176871, 30-176874, 30-179852
OR-03924		2010	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA03595D (Tewinkle Park), 980 Arlington Drive, Costa Mesa, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-04034		1974	Bucknam, Bonnie M.	The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information	Archaeological Research, Inc.	30-000043, 30-000044, 30-000046, 30-000047, 30-000048, 30-000049, 30-000050, 30-000051, 30-000052, 30-000053, 30-000058, 30-000059, 30-000060, 30-000061, 30-000062, 30-000063, 30-000064, 30-000065, 30-000066, 30-000067, 30-000068, 30-000069, 30-000070, 30-000071, 30-000072, 30-000076, 30-000077, 30-000078, 30-000081, 30-000082, 30-000083, 30-000084, 30-000085, 30-000086, 30-000087, 30-000088, 30-000090, 30-000091, 30-000093, 30-000094, 30-000095, 30-000096, 30-000097, 30-000098, 30-000099, 30-000100, 30-000105, 30-000113, 30-000135, 30-000136, 30-000140, 30-000141, 30-000142, 30-000143, 30-000144, 30-000145, 30-000148, 30-000149, 30-000150, 30-000151, 30-000152, 30-000153, 30-000154, 30-000155, 30-000156, 30-000157, 30-000158, 30-000159, 30-000162, 30-000163, 30-000164, 30-000165, 30-000166, 30-000168, 30-000169, 30-000170, 30-000171, 30-000172, 30-000173, 30-000174, 30-000175, 30-000183, 30-000185, 30-000186, 30-000187, 30-000191, 30-000193, 30-000194, 30-000197, 30-000256, 30-000257, 30-000258, 30-000259, 30-000260, 30-000261, 30-000262, 30-000263, 30-000264, 30-000265, 30-000276, 30-000282, 30-000283, 30-000284, 30-000288, 30-000289, 30-000290, 30-000291, 30-000292, 30-000293, 30-000294, 30-000296, 30-000298, 30-000302, 30-000322, 30-000346, 30-000356, 30-000358, 30-000359, 30-000363, 30-000364, 30-000365, 30-000366, 30-000367, 30-000368, 30-000372, 30-000392
OR-04215		2009	Nowakowski, Matt	FINAL, Cultural Resources Survey Costa Mesa Air National Guard Station, Costa Mesa, Orange County, California	Air National Guard Readiness Center	30-000077, 30-000174, 30-000689, 30-177456, 30-177457, 30-177458, 30-177459, 30-177460, 30-179852

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-162281		OHP Property Number - 090889; Resource Name - Santa Ana Army Air Base Site; Other - SPHI-ORA-002	Site	Historic	HP26 (Monument/mural/grav estone); HP34 (Military property)	1970 (Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, Dept of Parks & Rec)	OR-04440
P-30-179852		Resource Name - Vanguard University (Huntington Hall); Resource Name - Southern California Bible College	Building	Historic	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	2007 (D. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	OR-03918, OR- 04215

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**Appendix B:  
Native American Heritage Commission**

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**B.1 - Native American Heritage Commission  
Sacred Lands File Search**

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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Orange County  
8/28/2017**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Klzh Nation**

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

Gabrieleno

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes**

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

Juaneno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians**

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

Gabrieleno

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes**

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

Juaneno

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

Gabrielino

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Romero**

Teresa Romero, Chairperson  
31411-A La Matanza Street  
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675  
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Fax: (949) 488-3294  
tromero@juaneno.com

Juaneno

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

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

Gabrielino

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
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roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians**

Sonia Johnston, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 25628  
Santa Ana, CA, 92799  
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Juaneno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vanguard University Campus Master Plan Project, Orange County.

## **B.2 - Native American Information Request Letters**

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Andrew Salas  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Andrew Salas,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Vanguard University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus.

To determine the presence or absence of cultural and historical resources within the proposed project area and a ½ mile radius, FCS requested a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any historic or prehistoric properties or resources. The SCCIC also reviewed the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California Register of Historic Resources (CR), the California Historical Landmarks list (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California State Historic Resources. A pedestrian survey was also conducted at the subject property.

If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed subject property, we would greatly appreciate your input.

***Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.*** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at [dsmith@fcs-intl.com](mailto:dsmith@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, California 92602  
Enc: Exhibit

Cover Letter

UNITED STATES

Irvine  
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Irvine, CA 92602

Los Angeles  
11755 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1660  
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
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Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento  
915 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 250  
Roseville, CA 95678

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Westport, CT 06880

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Fax: +61 (02) 9418.7833  
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Australia

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Tel: +254-737-433-621  
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Nairobi, Kenya

ASIA

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Malaysia

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Fax: +603 79606977  
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72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

Anthony Morales  
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA 91778

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Anthony Morales,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Vanguard University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus.

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**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at [dsmith@fcs-intl.com](mailto:dsmith@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, California 92602  
Enc: Exhibit

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
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11755 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1660  
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1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
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Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
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915 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 250  
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Fax: +603 79606977  
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72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

Sandonne Goad  
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation  
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St. #231  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Sandonne Goad,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Vanguard University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus.

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Sincerely,



David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, California 92602  
Enc: Exhibit

UNITED STATES

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Los Angeles  
11755 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 1660  
Los Angeles, CA 90025

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1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento  
915 Highland Pointe Drive, Suite 250  
Roseville, CA 95678

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Westport, CT 06880

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46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

Robert Dorame  
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA 90707

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Robert Dorame,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Vanguard University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus.

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Sincerely,



David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, California 92602  
Enc: Exhibit

Cover Letter

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15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

Charles Alvarez  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
23454 Vanowen St.  
West Hills, CA 91307

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Charles Alvarez,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus

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Sincerely,



David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, California 92602  
Enc: Exhibit

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72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia

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

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Sonia Johnston,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Vanguard University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus.

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Sincerely,



David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
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Irvine, California 92602  
Enc: Exhibit

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Selangor, Malaysia

Matias Belardes  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Matias Belardes,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Vanguard University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus

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David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
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Selangor, Malaysia

Joyce Perry  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes  
4955 Paseo Segovia  
Irvine, CA 92603

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Joyce Perry,

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is conducting a cultural resources assessment for the Vanguard University project. The total lot area of Vanguard University is 1,654,998 square feet on approximately 38 acres bounded by Fair Drive, Vanguard Way, and Newport Boulevard in the City. The proposed Master Plan includes twelve separate projects that involve the removal and/or reconstruction of buildings on campus

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David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
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Teresa Romero  
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Romero  
31411-A La Matanza Street  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

September 6, 2017

**Subject: Vanguard University Master Plan, Costa Mesa, California**

Dear Teresa Romero,

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David M. Smith: Project Manager, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
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## **B.3 - Native American Responses**

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# Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

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

October 11, 2017

## Regarding: Vanguard University Master Plan Costa Mesa CA

Dear David M. Smith,

This email is in response to the above referenced project located at Vanguard University in Costa Mesa . The project location is within our Ancestral territory which may have potential for discoveries of our cultural resources . Therefore, we would like to request that one of our Native Monitors be present during any and all ground disturbances.

Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact our office at 844-390-0787.

Thank you,

Andrew Salas

Chairman, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation

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**Appendix C:  
Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History**

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Natural History Museum  
of Los Angeles County  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO  
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section  
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: [smcleod@nhm.org](mailto:smcleod@nhm.org)

3 October 2017

FirstCarbon Solutions  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Attn: David M. Smith, Project Manager, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Vanguard University Project, in the City of Costa Mesa, Orange County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Vanguard University Project, in the City of Costa Mesa, Orange County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Newport Beach USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 19 September 2017. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

According to the geologic mapping the entire proposed project area has surface exposures of marine younger Quaternary Terrace deposits, although our vertebrate fossil localities in this area almost always contain terrestrial fossil vertebrates. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality in the nearby areas mapped as having exposures of marine older Quaternary terrace deposits is LACM 4219, immediately south of the proposed project area in a roadcut for the Newport Freeway near Santa Isabel Avenue, that produced fossil specimens of turtle, Testudinata, and camel, Camelidae, in coarse poorly sorted friable sands about 30 feet below the grade of Newport Boulevard. Our next closest vertebrate fossil locality in these deposits is LACM 3267, southwest of the proposed project area near the intersection of Anaheim Avenue and 19<sup>th</sup> Street, that produced remains of an undetermined fossil elephant, Proboscidea, but the depth and lithology were not recorded. Further to

the west-northwest of the proposed project area we have locality LACM 1339, along Adams Avenue near the top of the mesa bluffs east of the Santa Ana River, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and camel, Camelidae, in sand approximately 15 feet below the top of the mesa that is overlain by shell bearing silts and sands. We further have a large number of vertebrate fossil localities from the marine and terrestrial late Pleistocene terrace deposits on the east side of Upper Newport Bay south of San Diego Creek immediately south and southeast of the proposed project area, including locality LACM 1066. W.E. Miller (1971. Pleistocene vertebrates of the Los Angeles basin and vicinity (exclusive of Rancho La Brea). LACM Science Bulletin, 10:1-124) published on the extensive fossil fauna from locality LACM 1066.

Very shallow excavations in the proposed project area may not uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant fossil vertebrate specimens. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.  
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

**Appendix D:  
Historic Evaluation**

FORTHCOMING

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**Appendix E:  
Regulatory Framework**

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CR, or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

### Federal-Level Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NEPA Section 106. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating NEPA Section 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NEPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP are significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

- a.) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- b.) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- c.) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- d.) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.
- g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

### Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic

properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

### **Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects**

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include but are not limited to those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance.

### **If Adverse Effects Are Found**

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

## State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CR pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR § 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC §§ 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource, but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC § 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As used in this report, “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CR, as noted in subdivision (g) of PRC § 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, OHP recognizes an age

threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14, CCR, Chapter 3 § 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850, et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC § 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
  - A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
  - B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
  - C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
  - D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC §§ 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k).
- Identified in an historical resources survey pursuant to PRC § 5024.1(g).

## Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject

to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource,” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

## **Tribal Consultation**

The following serves as an overview of the procedures and timeframes for the Tribal Consultation process, for the complete Tribal Consultation Guidelines, please refer to the State of California Office of Planning and Research website.

Prior to the amendment or adoption of general or specific plans, local governments must notify the appropriate tribes of the opportunity to conduct consultation for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to cultural places located on land within the local government’s jurisdiction that is affected by the plan adoption or amendment. The tribal contacts for this list maintained by the NAHC and is distinct from the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) list. It is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested. The tribes have 90 days from the date they receive notification to request consultation. In addition, prior to adoption or amendment of a general or specific plan, local government must refer the proposed action to tribes on the NAHC list that have traditional lands located within the city or county’s jurisdiction. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation. The referral must allow a 45-day comment period.

In brief, notices from government to the tribes should include:

- A clear statement of purpose.
- A description of the proposed general or specific plan, the reason for the proposal, and the specific geographic areas affected.
- Detailed maps to accompany the description.
- Deadline date for the tribes to respond.
- Government representative(s) contact information.
- Contact information for project proponent/applicant, if applicable.

The basic schedule for this process is:

- 30 days: time NAHC has to provide tribal contact information to the local government; this is recommended not mandatory.
- 90 days: time tribe has to respond indication whether or not they want to consult. Note: tribes can agree to a shorter timeframe. In addition, consultation does not begin until/unless requested by the tribe within 90 days of receiving notice of the opportunity to consult. The consultation period, if requested, is open-ended. The tribes and local governments can discuss issues for as long as necessary, or productive, and need not result in agreement.
- 45 days: time local government has to refer proposed action, such as adoption or amendment to a general plan or specific plan, to agencies, including the tribes. Referral required even if there has been prior consultation. This opens the 45-day comment period.
- 10 days: time local government has to provide tribes of notice of public hearing.

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