

# **Cultural Resources Inventory**

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## **Jeffries Tank and Plant Improvements Project**

**Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California**

### **Prepared For:**

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San Dimas, California 91773

### **Prepared By:**



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**October 2021**

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

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In 2021, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Jeffries Tank and Plant Improvements Project at 124 West Jeffries Avenue in the City of Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California. The Proposed Project would install a 1.25 million gallon above-ground potable water storage tank, three booster pumps within a new block building, a new block disinfectant building, and associated fencing, lighting, control panels, and appurtenances at the existing Jeffries Plant site.

This cultural resources inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Coastal Information Center revealed that seven cultural resources studies were previously conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Area. The CHRIS records search identified 54 cultural resources that were previously recorded within 1 mile of the Project Area. No prior cultural resources studies were conducted within the Project Area, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within the Project Area.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was completed by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and resulted in a positive finding, indicating that Native American Sacred Lands have been recorded in the Project Area. ECORP was not delegated authority by the lead agency to conduct tribal consultation.

No cultural resources were identified during the field survey. Therefore, and pending the completion of tribal consultation by the lead agency, the Proposed Project will not impact any Historical Resources as defined under the California Environmental Quality Act or any Historic Properties as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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- Attachment A – CHRIS Records Search Confirmation
- Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination
- Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Jeffries Tank and Plant Improvements Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coast Information Center
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

In 2021, ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Jeffries Tank and Plant Improvements Project, in Monrovia, California. The State Water Resource Control Board is the lead agency for the Project. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

### **1.1 Project Location**

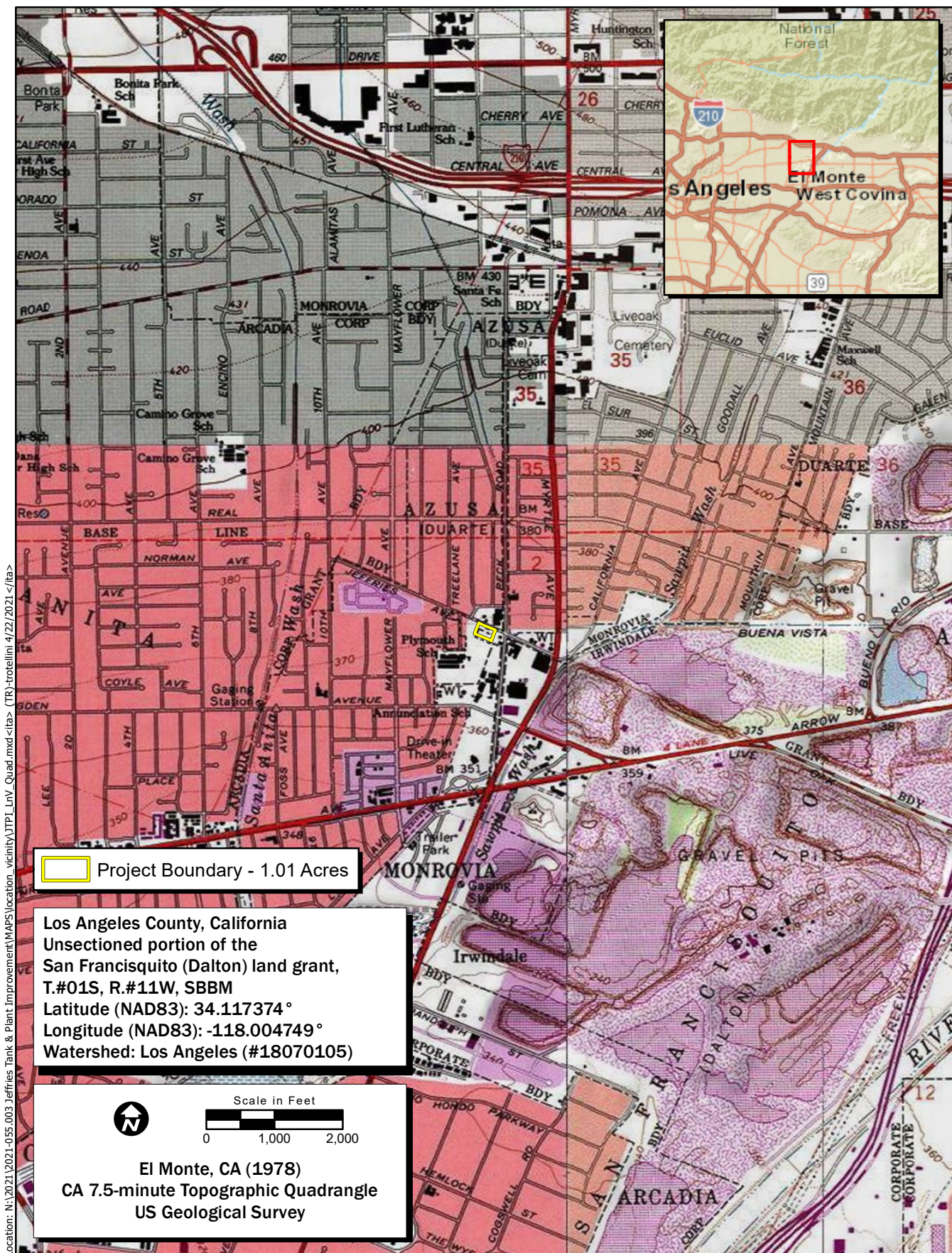
The Project Area consists of 1.01 acres of property located in a portion of the San Francisquito (Dalton) Land Grant within Township 1 South, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as depicted on the 1978 El Monte, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-1). The Project Area is located at 124 West Jeffries Avenue in the City of Monrovia, on the southern side of Jeffries Avenue, west of Peck Road, and east of Doray Circle. It is also known as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 8511-015-800 and 8511-015-801.


### **1.2 Project Description and Area of Potential Effects**

The Proposed Project entails the installation of a 1.25 million gallon above-ground potable water storage tank, three booster pumps within a new block building, a new disinfectant building, and associated fencing, lighting, control panels, and appurtenances at the existing Jeffries Plant site. Existing plant site piping would be modified as needed and the existing fencing, storage building, chemical building, and motor control center would be demolished. The Project may or may not also include replacing approximately 1,000 feet of existing 8-inch steel water main with a 12-inch polyvinyl chloride water main in Jeffries Avenue from approximately Tree Lane Avenue to Peck Road.

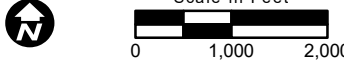
The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the term Project Area is used rather than APE. For the purpose of this document, the terms Project Area, APE, and Study Area are interchangeable.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and in the case of the current Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Protection Act and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for demolition, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1-1 and also represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 167 feet long (north/south) by 270 feet wide (east/west).



 Project Boundary - 1.01 Acres

Los Angeles County, California  
 Unsectioned portion of the  
 San Francisquito (Dalton) land grant,  
 T.#01S, R.#11W, SBBM  
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.117374°  
 Longitude (NAD83): -118.004749°  
 Watershed: Los Angeles (#18070105)

Scale in Feet  
  
 0 1,000 2,000

El Monte, CA (1978)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2021\2021-055.003\_Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvement\MAPS\location\_vicinity\JTP\_Liv\_Quad.mxd<site> (TR) -tr021ini 4/22/2021 -</ita>

Map Date: 4/22/2021  
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**Figure 1-1. Project Location and Vicinity**

2021-055.003 Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvement

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project, depending on how deep grading is required to level the current ground surface. This study assumes it will not extend deeper than 10 feet below the current ground surface. A review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE is also described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current Project, the above-surface vertical APE is expected to vary depending on what type of surface features will be constructed for the softball field (bleachers, fences, etc.). This study assumes the vertical APE will not extend higher than 30 feet above the ground surface.

### **1.3 Regulatory Context**

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. The NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

The NHPA and CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA. The current study was conducted pursuant to CEQA and meets CEQA standards for a cultural resources study.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of



Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

## 1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Attachment B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code [USC] 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

## 2.0 SETTING

### 2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in a residential area in the City of Monrovia in Los Angeles County, approximately 3 miles south of the San Gabriel Mountains and less 1.6 miles northwest of the San Gabriel River. It is on the eastbound side of Jeffries Avenue, approximately 200 feet west of the intersection of Jeffries Avenue and Peck Road. Residential developments surround the Project Area to the north, south, and west; one commercial property is adjacent to the Project Area to the east. Elevation is 360 feet above mean sea level.

## 2.2 Geology and Soils

The Los Angeles Basin is part of the onshore portion of the California continental borderland, formed primarily during the Miocene and characterized by northwest trending offshore ridges and basins. This area is very geologically active. It is on the eastern edge of the Pacific Plate at the transform boundary zone with the North American Plate just south of a bend in the San Andreas fault. The City of Los Angeles is within the Western Transverse ranges, which undergo uplift along active thrust faults (Bilodeau et al. 2007).

According to the U.C. Davis Soil Resource Laboratory website (U.C. Davis Natural Resources Conservation Service 2021), one soil type is located within the Project Area identified as the Urban Land-Palmview-Tujunga alluvial fan complex (1002). The Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga alluvial fan complex (1002), contains 0 to 5 percent slopes within the Project Area. Palmview and Tujunga soils consists of 45-percent Urban land, 25-percent Palmview, 20-percent Tujunga, 5-percent Typic Xerorthents, and 5-percent San Emigdio with a geomorphic position for flood plains. These soils are very deep, well-drained to somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic or related rock sources. They are found on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas.

Alluvial sedimentation has occurred over time in the Project Area by alluvial erosion from drainages originating upslope from the north. These deposits, designated Qyf (USGS 2021), are young deposits of alluvial fans dating from the late Pleistocene and Holocene periods. They are comprised of slightly consolidated to cemented, undissected to slightly dissected deposits of unsorted boulders, cobbles, gravel, and sand that form the inactive parts of alluvial fans. Owing to this time-period element, the Project Area has a moderately high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits.

## 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

### 3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large-animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still in existence today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting towards a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to

before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

## **3.2 Local Pre-Contact History**

### **3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)**

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting now-extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

### **3.2.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)**

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-

shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

### **3.2.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP. and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP. with the arrival of Tatic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal rounds included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer, drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of these. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked stone tools consisted mostly of utilized

flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a “recurrent extended encampment” that could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

### **3.2.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)**

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 B.P.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001:1-43). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most

reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

### **3.3 Ethnography**

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term "Gabrielino" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact. (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

### **3.4 Regional History**

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The

Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978:100). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978a). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War, was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived European-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of European-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

### 3.5 Project Area History

The City of Monrovia is the fourth incorporated city in Los Angeles County, having done so in 1887 in an effort to prohibit liquor sales in its limits. Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and Pasadena are the three earlier incorporated cities. This was made possible by William Monroe and his partners developing a 120-acre townsite of Monroe's 240 acres, which Monroe purchased from E. J. Baldwin in 1884. This was land formerly of the Rancho Santa Anita (Monrovia Historic Preservation Group n.d.a).

Sale of the lots, which cost \$100 or \$150, was contingent upon the purchaser improving the land (i.e., building a home) within 6 months, thereby reducing the opportunity for land speculators to buy up the lots. In addition to the lots, the Monrovia Land and Water Company (named after William Monroe) provided free water to the town and also installed electric streetlights (City of Monrovia n.d.).

As a city that is over 140 years old, some of the early architecture is preserved within two historic districts: the North Encinitas Historic District and the Wild Rose Tract Historic District (n.d.b).

Notable residents are author Upton Sinclair (author, known for *The Jungle*) and Olympian Kim Rhode, who ties the all-time record of medaling in the most consecutive Olympics (six), including three gold medals.

The Project Area is within the Rancho San Francisquito (Dalton), which was recognized by the U.S. government as a Mexican Land Grant (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2021) under Henry Dalton. Dalton was born in England in 1804, and by 1827 records show he conducted business in Peru as a merchant tailor. Becoming successful in his trade, his first purchase of Alta California land was in San Pedro and Los Angeles as early as 1843. He purchased Rancho Azusa in 1844, and eventually acquired Rancho San Francisquito (Dalton), Rancho San Jose and Addition, and Rancho Santa Anita, as well as other properties in the greater Los Angeles area. Rancho San Francisquito (Dalton) was sold off between 1867 and 1875 in small parcels (Online Archive of California 2006).

## 4.0 METHODS

### 4.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Fieldwork was conducted by Senior Archaeologist Michael Richards, RPA. Mr. Richards and Staff Archaeologist Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA prepared the report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA has over 12 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written or otherwise contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents. Dr. O'Connor serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP.



Michael D. Richards, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist for ECORP. Mr. Richards has over 25 years of experience in cultural resources management and public archaeology in California, Nevada, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico. Mr. Richards holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Northridge in addition to a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles. He is experienced at performing archaeological survey, resource significance assessments, and managing cultural resource protection compliance for projects. He has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents. Mr. Richards has direct knowledge of and experience in the application of state and federal laws and regulations protecting cultural and heritage resources.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/ Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Lisa Westwood, RPA meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology with 26 years of experience. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

## **4.2 Records Search Methods**

A records search for the property was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on April 23, 2021. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the following historic references were also reviewed: *The National Register Information System* (National Park Service [NPS] 2020); *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 2018); *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); *California Points of Historical Interest* (OHP 1992 and updates); *Built Environment Resource Directory* for Los Angeles County (OHP 2021); and *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2018). The *Caltrans State Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2019) is currently unavailable.

Local research consisted of accessing the Los Angeles Conservancy's *Historic Places of Los Angeles* (Los Angeles Conservancy 2020).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (BLM 2021). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1894 Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1900 Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1928 Sierra Madre, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1947 Sierra Madre, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1953 El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1966 El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1994 El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

Historic aerial photos taken in 1948 and 1972, and more recent aerial photos from 1980, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014, were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

### **4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods**

In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 22, 2021 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE (Attachment A). This search will determine whether or not Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the APE, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community who have knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding tribal cultural resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable State and federal law. ECORP was not delegated authority by the lead agency to conduct tribal consultation.

### **4.4 Field Methods**

On October 4, 2021 ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

## 5.0 RESULTS

### 5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

#### 5.1.1 Previous Research

ECORP received the results of the CHRIS records search from the SCCIC on May 28, 2001 (Attachment A). The CHRIS records search results indicate that seven previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the property between 1996 and 2012 (Table 5-1). The results of the CHRIS records search indicate that none of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

<b>Report Number (LA-XXX)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the APE?</b>
06859	LSA Associates, Inc.	Arcadia General Plan	1996	No
07300	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Site Sv- 018-03 (calvary Grace Church), 2520 Peck Road, Monrovia. Los Angeles County, California	2005	No
09238	Bonner, Wayne H..	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA0103B (Longden Church), 1307 East Longden Avenue, Arcadia, Los Angeles County, California	2007	No
10583	Billat, Lorna	New Tower Submission Packet - Village Presbyterian Church, LA0103C	2010	No
11936	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC. Candidate IE04587A (LA587 Longden Church), 1307 Longden Avenue, Arcadia, California	2012	No
12497	Maxon, Pat	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report, City of Arcadia, 2010 General Plan Update	2010	No
12520	Wlodarski, Robert	SV0018- Calvary Grace Church, 2520 Peck Road Monrovia, CA	2012	No

The CHRIS records search determined that 54 previously recorded historic cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 5-2). These consist of 49 single-family properties, four multi-family

properties, and one religious building. No previously recorded resources were identified within the current Project Area.

**Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Primary Number P-19-</b>	<b>Recorder and Year</b>	<b>Age/Period</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Within Project Area?</b>
190009	2012 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190065	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Historic	Religious building	No
190350	2011 (Jennifer Thornton, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190351	2012 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190352	2011 (Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190359	2012 (Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190388	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190389	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190409	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190410	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190413	2012 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190422	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190423	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190424	2012 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190563	2013 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190617	2013 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190677	2014 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
190688	2014 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192022	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192055	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192063	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192071	2015 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192072	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192098	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192113	2015 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192122	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No

**Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Primary Number P-19-</b>	<b>Recorder and Year</b>	<b>Age/ Period</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Within Project Area?</b>
192126	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192128	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Multi-family property	No
192130	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192137	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192142	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192144	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Multi-family property	No
192147	2015 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Multi-family property	No
192148	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192157	2015 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192161	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192162	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192164	2014 (Elisa Bechtel, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192165	2014 (Elisa Bechtel, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192185	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192188	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192189	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192190	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192192	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192196	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192197	2015 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192200	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192202	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192208	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192227	2015 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192299	2016 (Jeanette Mckenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192321	2016 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Multi-family property	No
192396	2017 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No
192501	2018 (Jeanette A. McKenna, Mckenna et al.)	Historic	Single-family property	No

### 5.1.2 Records

The *National Register Information System* (NPS 2021) did not list any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. There are no National Register properties within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

Resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (OHP 2020) were reviewed. No California Historical Landmarks are within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The *Built Environment Resource Directory* (OHP 2021) lists two resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area: 2520 Peck Road, Monrovia (Calvary Grace Church), and 2733 S 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Arcadia (Village Presbyterian Church of Arcadia). Both are evaluated as 6Y, determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2021) showed that a serial patent was issued to Henry Dalton on May 30, 1867, for sections 1 through 27 and Section 31 of Township 1 South, Range 11W (Accession No. CACAAA 074298). The authority under which the patent was issued was (9 Stat. 631) Grant-Spanish/Mexican of March 3, 1851.

A RealQuest online property search for parcels within the Project Area revealed the property is owned by Southern California Water Company.

The Caltrans Bridge Local Inventory (Caltrans 2019) lists two historic-period bridges within 0.5 mile of the Project Area:

- Bridge 53C0439, the Saw Pit Wash bridge, was built in 1952. Caltrans evaluated this bridge as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.
- Bridge 53C1412, the Saw Pit Wash bridge, was built in 1950. Caltrans evaluated this bridge as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

A search of the Los Angeles Conservancy's *Historic Places of Los Angeles* (2020) did not reveal any historic places within 5 miles of the Project Area.

### 5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the Project Area and the potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the Project Area was likely used as a residence before conversion for infrastructure use in the 1970s. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1894 through 1927 USGS Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle maps do not depict any buildings or features mapped within the Project Area, although some improved roads are mapped within the vicinity.
- The 1928 USGS Sierra Madre, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts three buildings or features within the Project Area and depicts additional development in the surrounding vicinity.

- The 1947 USGS Sierra Madre, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) does not depict any buildings or features mapped within the Project Area and depicts some additional development in the surrounding vicinity compared to the 1928 map.
- Aerial photographs from 1948 appear to show a minimum of four buildings or structures and trees within the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1952 show an elimination of the trees visible in the 1948 aerial photographs.
- The 1953 USGS El Monte California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts urban buildings or features mapped within the Project Area and depicts some additional development in the surrounding vicinity that includes paved roads.
- The 1966 USGS El Monte California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts a minimum of five buildings or features mapped within the Project Area and depicts additional development in the surrounding vicinity that includes paved roads.
- Aerial photographs from 1972 appear to show different structures and the removal of most interior trees within the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1980 appear to show three small buildings and trees within the Project Area at the southern and western boundaries.
- The 1966 USGS El Monte California topographic quadrangle map (Photorevised 1981, minor revision 1994; 1:24,000 scale) depicts no buildings or features mapped within the Project Area and shows additional development in the surrounding vicinity that includes paved roads.
- Aerial photographs from 1994 appear to show the buildings removed and trees within the Project Area at the southern and western boundaries. In addition, the housing development to the south and west appears to be fully constructed and occupied.
- Aerial photographs from 2005 to 2012 appear that most of the area is cleared within the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 2014 appear to show the area as it looks today within the Project Area.

In sum, the property was developed with small structures and trees as early as 1928, and by 1956 through 2009 the structures and property appear to have remained similar. Aerial photographs from 2010 appear to show the buildings removed and trees within the Project Area at the southern and western boundaries. In addition, the housing development to the south and west appears to be graded for construction in 1980 and fully constructed and occupied by 1994, the next available aerial photograph for the area. Moreover, from 2010 it appears that most of the property is cleared empty within the Project Area. Aerial photographs from 2014 appear to show property as it looks today within the Project Area.

## 5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by NAHC staff were received on May 7, 2021. The results of the Sacred Lands File search were positive, indicating the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of or within Project Area. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation regarding more information about the Proposed Project Area. On May 10, 2021, ECORP sent an information gathering letter to Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, to request any additional information regarding Native American sacred lands in the Project vicinity. ECORP has not received a response from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation at the time of writing. A record of all correspondence with the NAHC and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is provided in Attachment B and is hereby transmitted to the lead agency for follow-up. If any additional comments are received after the submission of this report, they will be forwarded to the lead agency for further consideration and appropriate action.

## 5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP Senior Archaeologist Michael D. Richards surveyed the Project Area for archaeological pre-contact and historic-period resources on October 4, 2021. The field survey confirmed that the Project Area contains modern structures and associated fencing, lighting, control panels, and appurtenances at the existing Jeffries Plant water well site. The Project Area setting consists of a flat field area covered with modern gravel, an asphalt road, structures associated with the water well, a landscaped grass lawn, wood and metal fencing, and an open dirt area for soil stockpiles (northwest corner) with the surface covered sparsely in low-lying vegetation (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). The little vegetation within the Project Area consists of non-native grasses. Ground visibility within the Project Area was poor and varied from 0 percent visibility within the gravels and lawn to 90 percent in the open soils area. Visible soil consists of imported fill or highly disturbed local material that has been graded or transported throughout the Project Area. No pre-contact or historic-era cultural resources were identified during the field survey.



**Figure 5-1. APE overview from northwestern corner (view southeast; October 4, 2021).**





**Figure 5-2. APE overview from southeastern corner (view northwest; October 4, 2021).**

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusions**

ECORP conducted a cultural resources inventory consisting of a CHRIS records search, a search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC, and a field survey. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified in the Project Area as a result of the CHRIS records search by the SCCIC. The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC was positive, indicating the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of or within Project Area. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation regarding more information about Native American sacred lands in vicinity of the Project Area. ECORP sent an information gathering letter to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, but ECORP has not received a response at the time of writing. No pre-contact or historic-period cultural resources were identified during the field survey. Based on these findings and pending the result of tribal consultation by the lead agency, the proposed Project will not disturb any known Historical Resources as defined under CEQA or Historic Properties as defined by Section 106 NHPA. No ground disturbance should occur until the lead agencies concur with this finding.

### **6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources**

In cases where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces, such as pavement, buildings, or structures, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological survey or testing by traditional field methods, other sources of information must be utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits. These sources may include, as appropriate and available, records search and literature review information, archival records, historic maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, or ge archaeological sensitivity modeling. As a last resort, archaeological monitoring during the removal of such impervious surfaces during project construction may be necessary. There exists the potential for

subsurface resources within the Project Area due to alluvial deposition that has occurred throughout the Holocene, a period of time contemporaneous with human occupation of the region. However, the likelihood of intact cultural resources deposits is considered low based the disturbed nature of the Project Area.

If NRHP- or CRHR-eligible resources (Historic Properties, Historical Resources) will be adversely affected by the Project, then mitigation would be required. Mitigation, or resolution of adverse effect, could be similar to that required under CEQA, as described above.

The State Water Resource Control Board, at its discretion and in consideration of the results of its tribal consultation, may elect to require archaeological and Native American monitoring for any ground disturbance in native soils that may occur as part of the proposed Project so that any discoveries can be managed as quickly as possible and without undue damage. In any case, the lead agency will require that any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during Project construction be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law. ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

### **6.3 Post-Review Discoveries**

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the professional archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agency and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a Historic Property, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agency, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be

implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agency, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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## **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

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Attachment A – CHRIS Records Search Confirmation

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

**ATTACHMENT A**

---

CHRIS Records Search Confirmation



**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*

5/28/2021

Records Search File No.: 22370.8531

Wendy Blumel  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
215 North 5th Street  
Redlands CA 92374

Re: Records Search Results for the Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvements Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Baldwin Park and El Monte, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a mixed 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: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 54	SEE ATTACHED LISTS
Reports within project areas: 0	None
Reports within ½-mile radius: 7	SEE ATTACHED LISTS

- 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
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:**  available online; please go to [https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)
- Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

<b><u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Historical Maps:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input 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](#),

Michelle Galaz  
Assistant Coordinator

**ATTACHMENT B**

---

Sacred Lands File Coordination

# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvements

**County:** Los Angeles

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** El Monte, CA

**Township:** 1S **Range:** 11W **Section(s):** Unsectioned

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 2115 North 5th Street

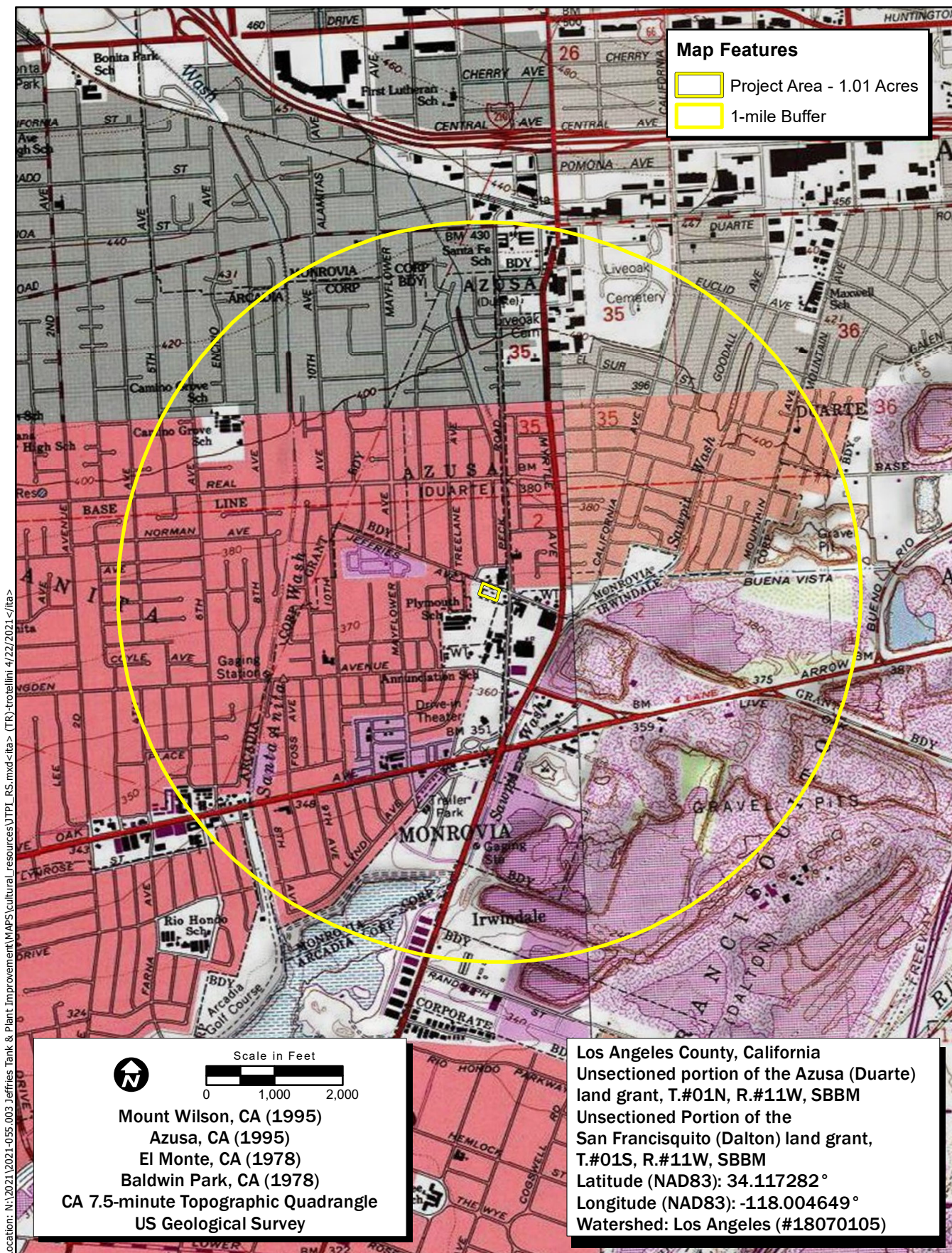
**City:** Redlands **Zip:** 92374

**Phone:** (909)307-0046

**Fax:** (909)307-0056

**Email:** wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com

**Project Description:** Installation of new tank and piping improvements.



**Map Features**

- Project Area - 1.01 Acres
- 1-mile Buffer

Location: N:\2021\2021-055.003\_Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvement\WAPS\Cultural\_resources\JTI\_RS.mxd<ita> (TR) trobelini 4/22/2021</ita>

Scale in Feet  
  
 0 1,000 2,000

Mount Wilson, CA (1995)  
 Azusa, CA (1995)  
 El Monte, CA (1978)  
 Baldwin Park, CA (1978)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Los Angeles County, California  
 Unsectioned portion of the Azusa (Duarte)  
 land grant, T.#01N, R.#11W, SBBM  
 Unsectioned Portion of the  
 San Francisquito (Dalton) land grant,  
 T.#01S, R.#11W, SBBM  
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.117282°  
 Longitude (NAD83): -118.004649°  
 Watershed: Los Angeles (#18070105)

Map Date: 4/22/2021  
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 7, 2021

Wendy Blumel  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: [wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com)

### Re: Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvements Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Blumel:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
5/7/2021**

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

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

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

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public 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 Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvements Project, Los Angeles County.



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

Date: May 10, 2021  
Project: 2021-055.003

**SUBJECT: Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvements Project, Monrovia, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Salas:

The Golden State Water Company proposes to install a 1.25 MG above ground potable water storage tank, three booster pumps within a new block building, a new block disinfectant building, and associated fencing, lighting, control panels, and appurtenances at the existing Jeffries Plant site. Existing plant site piping will be modified and the existing fencing, storage building, chemical building, and MCC will be demolished. The proposed project is located in an Unsectioned portion of the Azusa (Duarte) land grant, Township 1 North, Range 11 West of the SBBM, and Unsectioned portion of the San Francisquito (Dalton) land grant, Township 1 South, Range 11 West of the SBBM as depicted on the Mount Wilson, Azusa, El Monte, and Baldwin Park California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps.

A search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) resulted in a positive identification of sacred lands within the project area. The NAHC recommended contacting you as a representative of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation to enquire about the Sacred Lands present within the project area.

We would appreciate any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources located within or near the proposed project area that could be affected by the proposed project. ECORP is gathering information on potentially unrecorded cultural resources that might be affected by this project for planning purposes only. We will protect the confidentiality of information concerning the identity, location, character, and traditional use of cultural places identified during this process.

We encourage you to participate in this process. The potential impacts that this project may have on cultural resources important to the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation and the greater Native American community cannot be evaluated without your input. We would appreciate receiving your response to this inquiry within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please note that this data gathering process is not considered formal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or reach me via email at [wblumel@ecorpc consulting.com](mailto:wblumel@ecorpc consulting.com). Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.



*Andrew Salas*  
*May 10, 2021*  
*Page 2 of 2*

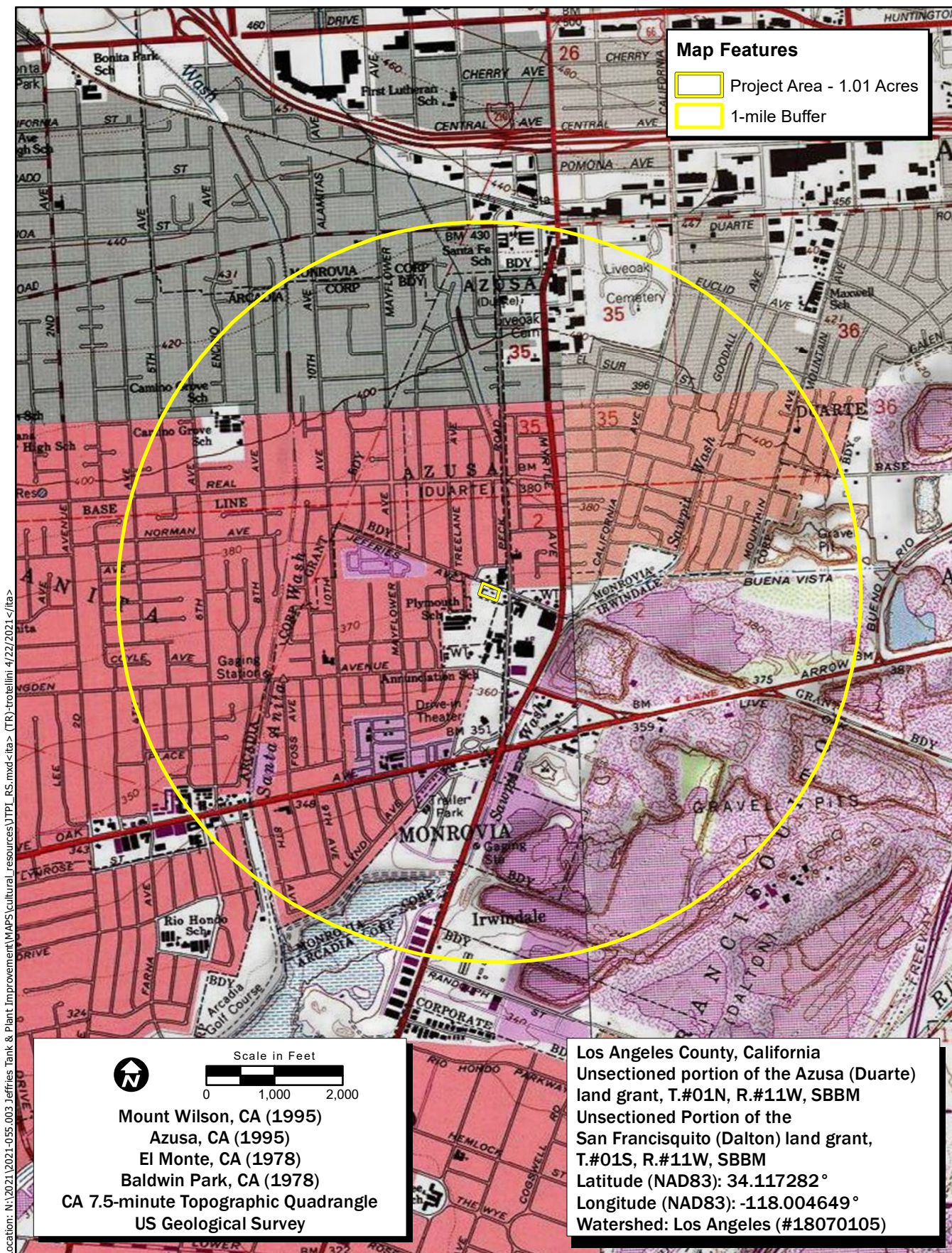
Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.



Wendy Blumel  
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: as stated



**Map Features**

- Project Area - 1.01 Acres
- 1-mile Buffer

Location: N:\2021\2021-055.003\_Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvement\WAPS\Cultural\_resources\JTI\_RS.mxd<ita> (TR) trobelini 4/22/2021</ita>

Scale in Feet  
 0 1,000 2,000

Mount Wilson, CA (1995)  
 Azusa, CA (1995)  
 El Monte, CA (1978)  
 Baldwin Park, CA (1978)  
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle  
 US Geological Survey

Los Angeles County, California  
 Unsectioned portion of the Azusa (Duarte)  
 land grant, T.#01N, R.#11W, SBBM  
 Unsectioned Portion of the  
 San Francisquito (Dalton) land grant,  
 T.#01S, R.#11W, SBBM  
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.117282°  
 Longitude (NAD83): -118.004649°  
 Watershed: Los Angeles (#18070105)

Map Date: 4/22/2021  
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed



**Records Search**

2021-055.003 Jeffries Tank & Plant Improvement

**ATTACHMENT C**

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Project Area Photographs





20211004\_095723



20211004\_095730



20211004\_095736



20211004\_100354



20211004\_100400



20211004\_100407



20211004\_100559



20211004\_100620



20211004\_100626



20211004\_100642



20211004\_101134



20211004\_101140



20211004\_101352









