

Appendix F

Cultural Resources Report

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

for the

SOUTH EL MONTE ATHLETIC FIELDS AND BUSINESS PARK PROJECT

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the proposed South El Monte Athletic Fields and Business Park Project in the City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project consists of the development of a warehouse, retention basin, and space for a future park on an existing 21-acre lot. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) with the City of South El Monte and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acting as the state and federal lead agencies, respectively. As such, this study was completed to identify whether the project area contains, or could reasonably contain, significant cultural resources as defined by CEQA and/or historic properties as defined by the NHPA and to support lead agency review of potential impacts to these resources, or Area of Potential Effect (APE), as a result of the proposed project.

In support of this assessment, research was conducted to identify if cultural resources have been previously recorded within the APE, including review of historic maps and aerials, as well as digital repositories such as the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additionally, a records search was conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify if any resources have been recorded within the APE plus a 0.5-mile buffer. Research and record search efforts revealed that three (3) cultural resources were previously recorded in the APE: P-19-004828, P-19-191157, and P-19-192581. The first two resources have the same recorded site boundary and are components of the transmitter site for the KRLA radio station. Specifically, P-19-004828 consists of historic-age radio tower footings and generator shack, and P-19-191157 is the historic-age transmitter building. The third resource, consisting of a transmission line, is located outside of the project site but within the overall horizontal APE. Review of historic maps and aerials revealed that the transmitter site was constructed in 1941. In addition to this research, a pedestrian survey of the entirety of the APE was conducted to ascertain if the APE contains any previously unidentified cultural resources. While no new resources were identified during the survey, the three (3) previously recorded resources were relocated during the survey. However, it was noted that the transmitter building had been demolished and only the foundation was still present. Widespread burrowing activity and trenching were also noted in the APE.

As a result of the efforts undertaken in this study, three (3) previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the APE. KHA conducted eligibility evaluations for the two transmitter site resources and recommended them as not eligible for the California Register or National Register. The third resource, P-19-192581, was previously

recommended not eligible. Therefore, no known “Historical Resources” under CEQA or “Historic Properties” under NHPA are located in the APE. Additionally, neither resource meets the definition of a “Unique Archaeological Resource” under CEQA. It is recommended that the project adopt mitigation/conditions that outline the process for inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, as well as the process for inadvertent discoveries of human remains pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.94-98. It is further recommended that these measures/conditions be created in consultation with Native American Tribes who elect to consult on the project under CEQA and/or Section 106 of the NHPA. With these measures/conditions incorporated, the project’s impacts to inadvertently discovered cultural resources and human remains will be less than significant. KHA recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resource Assessment for the proposed South El Monte Athletic Fields and Business Park Project (Project) in the City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) with the City of South El Monte (City) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) acting as the state and federal lead agencies, respectively. The Project requires a 408 permit from the USACE. As such, this study was completed to identify whether the project contains, or could reasonably contain, significant cultural resources as defined by CEQA and/or historic properties as defined by the NHPA and to support lead agency review of potential impacts to these resources within the project area, or Area of Potential Effect (APE), as a result of the proposed project.

Cultural resources consultant personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Jamie Nord, MA, RPA, (Project Archaeologist and Lead Author) and Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA (Senior Project Archaeologist and Contributing Author). Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A.

2.1 Project Location

The project site is located in the City of South El Monte at 825 Lexington-Gallatin Road (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 8119-005-032). The site is just within the southwestern boundary of the City (Figure 1). Specifically, the site is located on the El Monte 7.5-minute quadrangle. This land has been in private ownership since before California joined the United States. It is therefore not part of the Township and Range system, which was a survey of federal lands.

2.2 Project Description

The applicant is proposing to develop the existing 21-acre vacant property that would include the construction of an industrial warehouse building with approximately 201,815 square feet (sf) of warehouse space and 10,000 sf of ancillary office space on the first floor, and 10,000 sf of ancillary office/mezzanine space for a total building area of 221,815 sf. The proposed structure would be a concrete tilt up warehouse building and would have a roof line of approximately 45 feet in height. The warehouse component of the Project would be located on approximately 10.2 acres of the southeastern portion of the site. In addition, the applicant would dedicate approximately 10.9 acres of the northwestern portion of the project site to the City for future park use within a USACE retention basin. In order to avoid an adverse effect to flood storage capacity of the

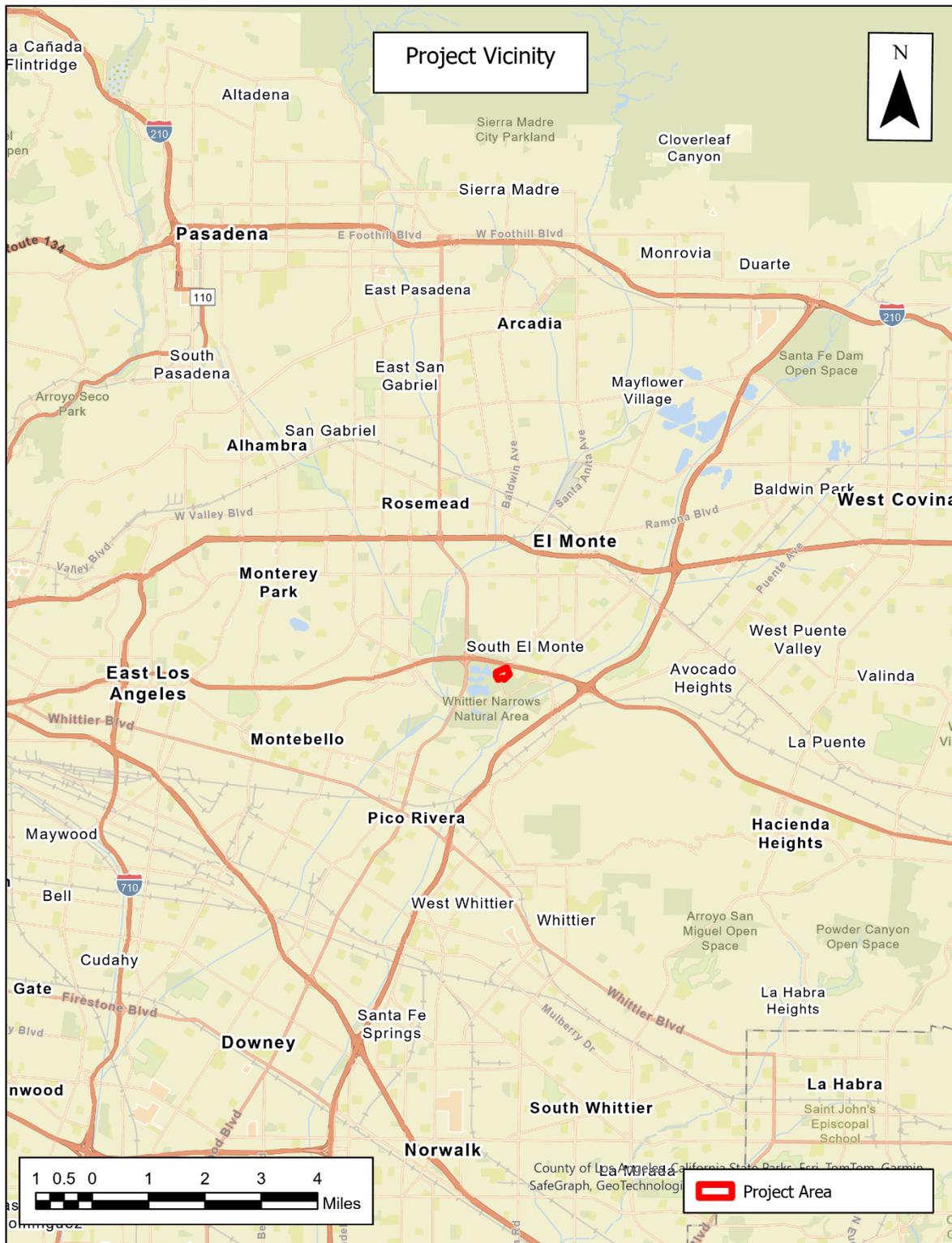


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

reservoir, the Project must balance the cut and fill up to the spillway activation elevation of the Whittier Narrows Dam. To maintain the reservoir capacity, the Project proposes to excavate within the future park portion of the project site and raise the finished grade of the warehouse portion above the spillway activation elevation using the excavated material. The flowage easement is intended to cover the entire property, so the 408 permit is required for the entire Project site.

3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The draft Area of Potential Effect (APE) was delineated by KHA project staff and will require approval from the federal Lead Agency. The horizontal APE was delineated as the Project boundary plus a 50-foot buffer and the offsite improvements, which incorporates sections of the adjacent roads, Lexington-Gallatin Road and Santa Anita Avenue (Figure 2). The recreational building located immediately south of the project site was removed from the APE, because there will be no impact to the surrounding built environment. The horizontal APE totals approximately 30.5 acres. The vertical APE was delineated as an above-ground height of 55 feet to correspond with the maximum height of the fill (9 feet) and proposed warehouse (45 feet) plus a one-foot buffer. The subsurface depth of the APE was delineated as 9 feet, as consistent with the proposed maximum depth of ground disturbance during construction (8 feet) plus a one-foot buffer.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND BACKGROUND

4.1 Natural Setting

The APE is situated in an alluvial fan in the southwestern San Gabriel Valley region of southern California. The San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo River flow on opposite sides of this area known as the Whittier Narrows. Native Americans living in this area established campsites on the ridges overlooking the rivers. This part of the valley is low and flat with an elevation of approximately 219 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in the western corner and 226 amsl in the eastern corner of the project site. This region enjoys a Mediterranean climate. Soil composition consists of Urban land-Biscailuz-Pico complex and Urban land-Pico-Metz complex at the APE (SoilWeb 2024). The soil units are defined as a mix of well-drained and poorly drained, discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium derived from granite, sedimentary, or mixed rock sources. The APE is located 1.5 miles east of the East Montebello geologic fault line (U.S. Geological Survey 2024). Geologic deposits underlying the project site consist of Holocene-age alluvial fan and valley sand and silt unconsolidated deposits (Tan 2000). Vegetation on the project site consists mostly of non-native grassland and ornamental landscape materials. The project site consists of a vacant, undeveloped lot,



Figure 2: APE Map

while the remaining areas of the APE consist of paved roads. Nearby land uses include residential and recreational spaces. Specifically, the Whittier Narrows Natural Area borders the APE on the west and south sides.

4.2 Prehistoric Setting

Cultural frameworks for southern California are frequently debated and refined. Early models proposed by Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) continue to be incorporated in cultural studies or revised. Cultural frameworks for this region have generally relied on relative dating, using diagnostic artifacts, as opposed to absolute dating due to a general lack of chronometric data. The framework proposed by Wallace introduced the Early Period, Millingstone Period, Intermediate Period, and Late Prehistoric Period, which generally follows the geologic time scale of Early, Middle and Late Holocene.

Early Holocene. A gradual warming of the environment was occurring during the Early Holocene. Archaeologists have recorded artifacts associated with hunting and plant processing at early Holocene sites, such as projectile points, bifaces, and groundstone tools.

Middle Holocene. The Millingstone Period during the Middle Holocene is characterized by new artifact types. The warming of the environment resulted in adaptations to changing environments and associated plant and animal resources.

Late Holocene. Archaeological sites from the Late Holocene contain increasingly diverse artifact assemblages. Increased population is evident and multiple family groups likely coexisted within the communities. Proximity to water was an important factor for the seasonal and permanent settlements. Late Prehistoric archaeological sites contained diverse artifact assemblages, including projectile points, ceramics, pendants, incised stones, and shell beads.

4.3 Ethnographic Setting

The APE is located within the ancestral territory of the Gabrieleño/Tongva. Gabrieleño is a Spanish word associated with the San Gabriel Mission. Although Alfred Kroeber recorded the territories of southern California tribes in 1925, the ancient territorial borders remain inexact for two reasons: first, territorial boundaries were flexible and, secondly, indigenous borders and land use were not recorded until after European settlements displaced many Native American communities. However, although firm and defining borders cannot be known, archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence exists to support the prehistoric use by the Gabrieleño/Tongva (Gabrieleño [Tongva] Band of Mission Indians 2024). It is generally understood that their ancestral territory

included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles Rivers, portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountains, the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands (Kroeber 1925).

The Gabrieleño/Tongva have a rich and diverse material culture, traditionally including shell set in asphaltum, carvings, painting, baskets, an extensive steatite industry, and a wide range of stone, shell, and bone materials. At the time of European colonization, they inhabited numerous permanent villages in fertile lowlands along waterways in sheltered areas along the coast, each of which held a population in the low hundreds. Smaller villages were also located at varying distances from these permanent villages, all of which were highly connected via economic, religious, and social ties (Bean and Smith 1978). Villages contained circular and domed homes made of tule mats, fern, or carrizo, as well as small, circular earth-covered sweathouses (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). Their hunting and gathering subsistence strategy included land and offshore efforts that resulted in the intake of both small and large land animals, sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of plant resources. The population sometimes migrated between villages on a temporary basis throughout the year, returning to their permanent villages for ceremony or when resources needed to be replenished (Hudson and Blackburn 1982).

Records show that the long history of European colonization and harmful displacement of Native Americans initially began in 1542 as a result of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo visiting the area during exploration. According to mission records, many Gabrieleño/Tongva were forced into the system because of the nearby missions in their ancestral lands (King 2011). Due in part to the introduction of new diseases, as well as the harsh conditions of mission life, the indigenous population quickly dwindled and cultural practices were lost. Following the secularization of the missions, most surviving Gabrieleño/Tongva became wage laborers on the ranchos of Mexican California and were later nearly completely wiped out as a result of a smallpox outbreak in the 1860s. The combination of removal, murder, disease, forced labor, and poor diet contributed to the harmful diaspora of the Gabrieleño/Tongva from established villages to scattered areas of the Los Angeles Basin for survival (Bean and Smith 1978). This history of displacement within their own ancestral lands has led to difficulty in attaining federal recognition. However, the 20th century found a revitalization of the Gabrieleño/Tongva people and culture, and though the communities remain unrecognized by the Federal government, they remain a very active people in the Los Angeles Basin today.

4.4 Historic Setting

The Contact/Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish

or Mission Period (1769-1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821-1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Spanish explorers named this region *monte*, which means meadow or marsh. The nearby Missions San Gabriel and San Fernando were established in 1771 and 1797, respectively. The project site is located seven (7) miles south of the San Gabriel Mission.

In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule, and the Missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act and the Missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings and released the indigenous people that remained. Soon after, indigenous people of the region found themselves working, often in near slave-like conditions, as agricultural laborers under the new Mexican regime (Bancroft 1886). The APE is situated in the Potrero de Felipe Lugo land grant. In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was introduced, triggering the start of the American Period. In 1849, the Anglo population greatly increased in California as a result of the Gold Rush and, in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. As a result of land grants previously established under Mexican leadership that created large pastoral estates in California, as well as a high demand for beef during the Gold Rush, the state saw a cattle boom from 1849–1855. The increased Anglo population and pursuit of land and gold led to drastic conditions for the remaining indigenous communities, who were once again forced to provide labor or simply killed to make way for new residents. Eventually the beef market collapsed as a result of imported sheep and cattle from New Mexico and the mid-west, and many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure (Beck and Haase 1974; Kroeber 1925).

The Gold Rush lured miners to the region, and the abundance of water and rich farming land encouraged the first permanent Anglo settlement. The region encompassed agricultural development with numerous fruit orchards, walnut groves, truck farms, hay fields, and dairies. South El Monte was incorporated as a city in 1958 with 3,900 residents. The City's primary land uses today are industrial and residential, and it contains a current population of 20,000 residents (City of South El Monte 2024).

5.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

5.1 Federal

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The principal federal law addressing historic properties is the NHPA, as amended (54 United States Code of Laws [USC] 300101 et seq.), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). Section 106 requires a federal agency with jurisdiction over a proposed federal action (referred to as an “undertaking” under the NHPA) to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and to provide the Advisory

Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on the undertaking. The term “historic properties” refers to “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register” (36 CFR Part 800.16(l)(1)). The implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) describe the process for identifying and evaluating historic properties, for assessing the potential adverse effects of federal undertakings on historic properties, and seeking to develop measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. The Section 106 process does not require the preservation of historic properties; instead, it is a procedural requirement mandating that federal agencies take into account effects to historic properties from an undertaking prior to approval.

The steps of the Section 106 process are accomplished through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), federally recognized Indian tribes, local governments, and other interested parties. The goal of consultation is to identify potentially affected historic properties, assess effects to such properties, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties. The agency also must provide an opportunity for public involvement (36 CFR 800.1(a)). Consultation with Indian tribes regarding issues related to Section 106 and other authorities (such as NEPA and Executive Order No. 13007) must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as set forth in Executive Order 13175, 65 FR 87249 (Nov. 9, 2000), and Presidential Memorandum of Nov. 5, 2009.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) was established by the NHPA of 1966, as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s historic resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002). The National Register recognizes a broad range of cultural resources that are significant at the national, state, and local levels and can include districts, buildings, structures, objects, prehistoric archaeological sites, historic-period archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and cultural landscapes. As noted above, a resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register is considered “historic property” under Section 106 of the NHPA.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a property must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Properties of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. Integrity is defined as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002). The National Register recognizes seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. Thus, the retention of the specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.

Ordinarily religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces or graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register unless they meet one of the Criteria Considerations (A-G), in addition to meeting at least one of the four significance criteria and possessing integrity (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2002).

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) establishes the federal policy of protecting significant historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage during federal project planning. All federal or federally assisted projects requiring action pursuant to Section 102 of NEPA must take into account the effects on cultural resources. According to the NEPA regulations, in considering whether an action may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” an agency must consider, among other things, unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] § 1508.27[b][3]) and the degree to which the action may adversely affect resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). NEPA regulations also require that, to the fullest extent possible, agencies shall prepare draft environmental documents concurrently with and integrated with environmental impact analyses and related surveys and studies required by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). When Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA are integrated, project actions that cause adverse effects under Section 106 are usually considered to be significant under NEPA.

5.2 State

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines) section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

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

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any

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 any of the following criteria:

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

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- Disturb any human remains, include those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated and determined eligible under § 106.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5020 to 5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation, which administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.9 to 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); require that

descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and the protections offered against removal or desecration of human remains.

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

The California Code of Regulations govern the nomination of resources to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES (CRHR)

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may change its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Isolated finds, such as a single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to potential eligibility under Criterion 4.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

CALIFORNIA POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the

State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a point. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC BUILDING CODE

The California Historic Building Code—California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 8—provides regulations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation, or reconstruction of buildings or properties designated as qualified historical buildings or properties. The California Historic Building Code is intended to provide solutions for the preservation of qualified historical buildings or properties, to promote sustainability, to provide access for persons with disabilities, to provide a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the reasonable safety of the occupants or users.

6.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

6.1 SCCIC Records Search

KHA cultural resources management staff conducted a cultural resources records search of the APE plus a 0.5-mile buffer through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on March 6, 2024 and January 15, 2025. The results indicated that three (3) previously recorded cultural resources are located within the APE, and 19 additional cultural resources are located in the 0.5-mile buffer. Two (2) resources in the APE, P-19-004828 and P-19-191157, have the same site boundary, which covers the project site in its entirety (Figure 3). The third resource, P-19-192581, is located outside of the project site but within the overall horizontal APE, which incorporates the locations of proposed offsite improvements. The 19 additional cultural resources in the 0.5-mile buffer entirely consist of historic-age buildings and structures on nearby residential streets and the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area. The SCCIC records search results are included as Appendix B.

P-19-004828. This cultural resource was recorded in 2015 as historic-era ruins of the



Figure 3: Cultural Resources Locations Map

KRLA radio antenna array constructed circa 1959, according to the site record. The structural remnants include seven foundation footings (slab and raised) and an auxiliary building (i.e. generator shack). The site record also identified the adjacent parcel as a KRLA facility (P-19-191157).

P-19-191157. This cultural resource was recorded in 2010 as a historic-age one-story utilitarian building constructed circa 1950. According to the site record, the building was clad in stucco with its window openings covered with plywood and operated as a commercial facility.

P-19-192581. This cultural resource is also known as the Southern California Edison Company (SCE) Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line. The transmission line was recorded in 2010 as spanning 118 miles from the southern Antelope Valley to Monterey Park. The resource is comprised of transmission cables and steel lattice “A” frame towers. There are no towers within the APE, but a short segment of the transmission cables crosses through the horizontal APE at the intersection of Santa Anita Avenue and Lexington Gallatin Road.

Several previous cultural studies have occurred in the APE and 0.5-mile buffer, which resulted in the identification of P-19-004828, P-19-191157, and P-19-192581 as well as the 19 additional resources within the buffer. Specifically, 15 previous studies have entirely covered or partially intersected the APE: LA-00358, LA-01648, LA-02970, LA-04659, LA-04828, LA-05455, LA-05456, LA-05466, LA-07305, LA-08218, LA-09705, LA-10175, LA-11989, LA-11991, and LA-12835. An additional 21 studies previously occurred in the 0.5-mile buffer.

KHA archaeologists additionally reviewed the California Register, National Register, National Landmarks, and Built Environment Resources Database to identify the presence of any cultural resources in or near the APE. No resources located in the APE or immediate vicinity were identified during the review.

6.2 Sacred Lands File and Tribal Coordination

KHA staff requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine the presence of any listed sacred lands in the APE or vicinity. The NAHC responded on March 11, 2024 and indicated that the results are positive for the presence of sacred sites in or near the APE. The NAHC also noted that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation should be contacted for additional information about the sacred sites. The City of South El Monte will conduct Tribal consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will conduct Tribal consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA. Therefore, the results of the Tribal consultation are not included in this report. The

NAHC results are included as Appendix C.

6.3 Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

KHA cultural resources management staff reviewed available imagery (e.g., maps, photographs, etc.) and cultural resource databases to identify any cultural resources within the APE that would require recordation, as well as ascertain the level of prior and existing disturbance that would impact the potential for intact buried archaeological resources. Historic topographic maps showcasing the APE date back to 1894 (Historic Aerials 2024). The early maps indicate that an ephemeral stream was located in the vicinity flowing northeast across the APE. Minimal changes occurred at the APE until 1948, when two buildings and three KRLA radio towers were constructed. Six radio towers are represented on the 1968 maps and subsequent maps, suggesting that three radio towers were constructed later. Similarly, historic aerial images of the APE from the late 1940s and early 1950s indicate that the project site had already been partially developed with a small, one-story building in the south portion and radio antenna arrays in the central portion (Figure 4). The additional radio towers and ancillary building are displayed in the 1964 aerial image (Figure 5). Based on the aerial images, most of the project site has been graded but remained relatively undeveloped, except for the radio towers foundations and two small buildings.

6.4 Research

Due to the results of the record search and review of historic maps, KHA staff conducted additional research about the land use history of the project site. The property operated as a transmitter site for KRLA, and therefore its history is closely tied to the history of KRLA. The history of KRLA began in 1940 when Pacific Coast Broadcasting was established by J.R.F. Burke and other partners. The partners applied for permits from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and began construction shortly after. They established their broadcast station in Pasadena and the transmitter site in South El Monte (P-19-4848 and P-19-191157), using the call letters KPAS. The original transmitter was a WE 10 kW water cooled transmitter installed in 1941. The transmitter was retired in 1976 and replaced by a newer model. The station went on the air for the first time during WWII on February 8, 1942. Due to wartime equipment shortages, KPAS was unable to obtain high voltage equipment from the manufacturer West Electric, so the transmitter site (P-19-4848 and P-19-191157) initially operated at a reduced power of 5,000 watts instead of 10,000 watts. The transmitter site later operated at 10,000 watts. In 1945, the call letters were changed from KPAS to KXLA. The station in Pasadena operated as a live studio with a grand piano and bandstand. KXLA transitioned from local-oriented programming to country and western programming in the 1950s.

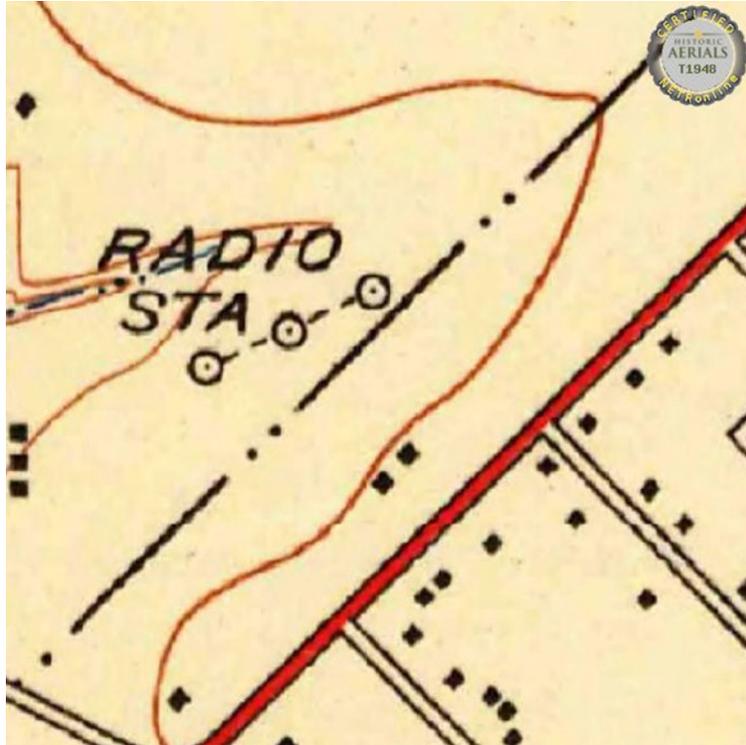


Figure 4: Historic Topographic Map Showing Development in APE (1948)



Figure 5: Historic Aerial Image of APE with Six Radio Towers and Two Buildings (1964)

In 1958, KXLA applied to the FCC to increase its daytime power usage from 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts at the transmitter site. A 50 kW Continental 317 transmitter and more towers were constructed at the transmitter site to raise the power. KXLA was sold by Pacific Coast Broadcasting to Eleven Ten in 1959. The call letters were changed again from KXLA to KRLA in the same year and transitioned to Top 40 programming. Following an investigation by the FCC, KRLA was ordered off the air in 1963, and the FCC approved Oak Knoll Broadcasting for interim operation of the KRLA facilities. KRLA, Incorporated took over control of the station from Oak Knoll in 1979. The original transmitter site (P-19-4848 and P-19-191157) was abandoned by 1987 when a new site was constructed in Irwindale. The station was unable to maintain its directional requirements from El Monte, which required that most of the power be sent west. According to historic records, the original transmitter site was one of the last transmitter sites to be operated and attended 24/7 (Beem 1980; Mishkind 2005). Based on historic aerial images, the transmitter building was demolished sometime after 2020. The radio towers may have been removed in the late 1980s-early 1990s, though the structural foundations remained.

7.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

7.1 Survey Methods

KHA cultural resources management staff conducted a pedestrian survey of the entirety of the APE at the intensive level on April 23, 2024 and January 21, 2025 (Figure 6). The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart. Transects were generally oriented in a north-south direction. Digital photographs were taken at various points in the APE.

7.2 Survey Results

Ground visibility was good throughout the APE and averaged approximately 80%. The topsoil consisted of a fine silt that was heavily disturbed in the upper 12-24 inches due to a significant gopher infestation across the entire APE. Additionally, numerous recent excavated pits and trenches were observed across the APE with fresh soil piles and hand excavation tools. During the survey, KHA staff relocated the locations of the three (3) previously recorded cultural resources using GPS. The ancillary generator shack and concrete foundation footings for the radio towers (P-19-004828) were identified during the survey. As indicated in the site record, the radio towers were previously removed. It was noted that the building (P-19-191157) had been demolished and only the concrete foundation remained. The excavated pits and trenches were concentrated near the concrete foundations of P-19-004828 and P-19-191157 and may indicate unauthorized excavation of copper piping or similar materials. Active apparently unauthorized excavation and trespassing were also observed during the survey. A few

concrete footings had been vandalized with graffiti, and some trash and debris had also been dumped within the site boundaries. It was also noted that the transmission line (P-19-192581) has been regularly maintained by SCE. As a result of the pedestrian survey, the three (3) previously recorded cultural resources were revisited, and no cultural resources were newly identified.



Figure 6: APE Overview

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Three (3) cultural resources were identified during the record search conducted for this study and require eligibility evaluations for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The cultural report associated with P-19-004828 was not on file at the SCCIC, and no evaluation was included on the site record. Therefore, it is assumed to be unevaluated. The site record for P-19-191157 indicated that the resource had a significant loss of physical integrity and did not appear eligible for federal, state, or local listing. Though, no formal evaluation under NRHP or CRHR criteria was included, and therefore, it is considered to be unevaluated. Both resources are components of a KRLA radio transmitting site constructed in 1941. A previous resource evaluation for P-19-192581 was included in the site record.

P-19-004828

Criterion A/1: The resource was constructed as a transmitting site for the KRLA radio station, and it is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to state or national history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: The transmitting site was previously owned by several broadcasting stations and operated by KRLA engineers. The resource is not associated with the lives of any persons significant to the past. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: This resource was constructed using materials that are typical for concrete footings and ancillary shacks. The construction of the generator shack and radio tower footings do not embody any unique characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and is not the work of a master. The radio towers were previously removed from the footings.

Criterion D/4: The resource is not likely to yield important information about the prehistory or history of the region. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion D/4.

In summary, P-19-004828 is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. It does not meet the definition of a "Historical Resource" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or "Historic Property" under National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

P-19-191157

Criterion A/1: The resource was constructed as a transmitting site for the KRLA radio station, and it is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to state or national history. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: The transmitting site was previously owned by several broadcasting stations and operated by KRLA engineers. The resource is not associated with the lives of any persons significant to the past. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: This resource was constructed using materials that are typical for concrete foundations. The construction of the foundation does not embody any unique characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and is not the work of a master. The one-story stucco building was previously demolished, and only the foundation is still present.

Criterion D/4: The resource is not likely to yield important information about the prehistory or history of the region. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible under criterion D/4.

In summary, P-19-191157 is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. It does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” under the CEQA or “Historic Property” under NHPA.

P-19-192581

The resource was previously evaluated for NRHP and CRHR eligibility by Becker (2010) and recommended not eligible. Kimley-Horn concurs with the evaluation. As such, it does not meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” under the CEQA or “Historic Property” under NHPA.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Historic Architectural Resources

As a result of the efforts undertaken, this study identified three previously recorded historic built environment resources within the APE: P-19-004828, P-19-191157, and P-19-192581. The resources consist of historic-age transmitter equipment, a building for the KRLA radio station, and SCE transmission line, respectively. The transmitter site operated approximately between 1942 and 1987. The results of the survey indicated that only the structural foundations of the two transmitter resources are still present in the project site. Both resources are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, nor do they meet the definition of a “Historical Resource” under the California Environmental Quality Act or “Historic Property” under National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The third resource, P-19-192581, is outside of the project site but within the horizontal APE. It was previously evaluated as not eligible in 2010, and Kimley-Horn concurs. Therefore, no known Historical Resources or Historic Properties are present in the APE. As such, KHA recommends a finding of No Historic Properties Affected.

9.2 Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources were identified in the records search. The survey also indicated that the topsoil was significantly disturbed due to widespread burrowing activity and recent trenching. As such, any archaeological resources that may have once been present are presumed to be destroyed. Therefore, no “Unique Archaeological Resources”, as defined by CEQA, were located within the APE as a result of the study, and the archaeological sensitivity of the APE is considered to be low.

9.3 Recommendations

It is unlikely the proposed project would impact significant cultural resources or historic properties. It is recommended that the project adopt mitigation/conditions that outline the process for inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, as well as the process for inadvertent discoveries of human remains pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.94-98. It is further recommended that these measures/conditions be created in consultation with Native American Tribes who elect to consult on the project under CEQA and/or Section 106 of the NHPA. Examples of such mitigation measures/conditions are below:

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources:** In the event that cultural resources (archaeological or historical) are inadvertently unearthed or encountered during excavation and grading activities, all work within 60 ft of the find shall cease and an archaeologist that meets Secretary of Interior professional qualifications in archaeology and the consulting Tribes, if any, shall be contacted. The archaeologist shall record the and evaluate the resource for potential significance. The lead agency shall consult with the consulting Tribes, if any, regarding the significance of the resource and its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) under CEQA. Should the archaeologist and/or consulting Tribes have concerns that the find is potentially significant, the archaeologist shall prepare a mitigation plan for review and approval by the lead agency and any consulting Tribes. If avoidance of the resource(s) is not feasible, salvage operation requirements pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 shall be followed.
- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains:** If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

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Appendix A: Personnel Qualifications

Jamie Nord, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources

Jamie is a cultural resources management professional with five years of experience in archeological fieldwork, archaeological collections management, historic preservation regulatory compliance, tribal consultation, and public education. Jamie has worked in both public and private sectors, conducting archaeological fieldwork under state and federal laws. Jamie worked for a tribal government where she oversaw numerous archaeological investigations and conducted robust consultation with numerous parties. Also, Jamie has worked for various museums, labs, and archives and gained a strong research and analysis background.

PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS

- Register for Professional Archaeologists (#5502)
- Meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archeology
- Master of Arts, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of Redlands

Relevant Experience

- City of Monterey, Via Esperanza Storm Damage Repair Project, Monterey, CA – Archaeologist and Author
- City of Victorville, Raising Canes Project, Victorville, CA – Archaeologist and Author
- Inglewood Associates, Morningside School Site Residential Project, Inglewood, CA – Archaeologist and Author
- San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department, Camp Switzerland Lift Station Project, Crestline, CA – Archaeologist and Author
- Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District, Kabian Memorial Park Improvements Project, Perris, CA – Archaeologist and Author
- Kingdom Development, Linwood Rose Project, Moreno Valley, CA – Archaeologist and Contributing Author
- City of Menifee, Ethanac Business Park Project, Menifee, CA – Archaeologist and Author
- Shea Properties, Anaheim Hills Festival Project, Anaheim, CA – Archaeologist and Author
- BNSF Railway, High Desert Operational Efficiency Project, San Bernardino County, CA – Archaeologist and Contributing Author
- City of Chula Vista, Telegraph Canyon Channel Improvements Project, Chula Vista, CA – Archaeologist and Lead Author
- City of Moreno Valley, Merwin Property Project, Moreno Valley, CA – Archaeologist and Lead Author
- City of Hesperia, Silverwood Project, Hesperia, CA – Consulting Party, Cultural Resources (CEQA)*
- City of Calimesa, Oak Valley Town Center Project, Calimesa, CA – Consulting Party, Cultural Resources (CEQA)*
- County of San Bernardino, Glacier Power and Solar Project, Yermo area, CA – Consulting Party, Cultural Resources (CEQA)*
- Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call Environmental Clearance Program, Cultural Desktop Reviews, throughout SCE service territory, CA – Contractor/Archaeologist*
- Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call Environmental Clearance Program, Pre-Construction Support, throughout SCE service territory, CA – Contractor/Archaeologist*
- Better Place Forests, Twin Peaks Conservation Memorial Forest Project, Twin Peaks, CA – Archaeologist*
- Upper Westside, Upper Westside Project, Sacramento County, CA – Archaeologist*
- Bureau of Land Management, Martin Fire Emergency Stabilization and Restoration Project, Humboldt County, NV – Archaeologist*
- Bureau of Land Management, Sheep Canyon Fire Emergency Stabilization and Restoration Project, Humboldt County, NV – Archaeologist*
- Bureau of Land Management, Hardscrabble Road Site Fuel Breaks Project, Humboldt County, NV – Archaeologist*
- Bureau of Indian Affairs, NAGPRA Inventory Project, San Bernardino, CA – Project Supervisor*

**Prior to joining Kimley-Horn*

Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources

Jessica has over a decade of experience in archaeology and meets Secretary of Interior (SOI) Professional Qualifications for Archaeology and History. Her background includes long-term contracting for Federal land management agencies (USFS, NPS, DoD, BLM, etc.), overseeing Cultural Resources Management programming within Tribal government, and serving on several historic preservation advisory groups for State and Federal agencies. She has extensive experience conducting all phases of archaeological fieldwork and reporting under applicable state and federal law, such as the NHPA, NEPA, and CEQA. She also has many years of experience managing process for inadvertent discoveries of human remains and the inventory/repatriation of existing archaeological collections subject to State and Federal law, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and California Health & Safety Code (Section 7050.5).

PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS

- Registered Professional Archaeologist #37243944
- Meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Archeology and History
- Master of Arts, Historical Archaeology, University of Leicester, England, UK
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

Relevant Experience

- Pala Indian Reservation, Comprehensive Land Use Plan, San Diego County, CA – Project Delegate/Community Outreach Lead
- City of Perris, Lowes Parking Lot Project, Perris, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- BLM Land Sale Project, Barstow, CA – Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report – (NHPA/NEPA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Barstow and County of San Bernardino, BNSF BIG Barstow, Barstow, CA – Paleontological Resources Assessment; Cultural/Tribal Cultural Resources Coordination (CEQA & NEPA/NHPA)
- City of Gardena, 1610 Artesia Boulevard Project, Gardena, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Banning, Banning Commerce Center, Banning, CA – Paleontological Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Santa Ana, Park 55 Project, Santa Ana, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Norwalk, Lowe's Norwalk Relocation Project, Norwalk, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Irwindale, Irwindale Speedway, Irwindale, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Indio, The Greens-Indio Project, Indio, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Colton, 2245 W. Valley Blvd Project, Colton, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Tracy/HUD, Emergency Shelter, Tracy, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (NHPA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Hollister, Runway 6 Improvements, Hollister, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment/Tribal Consultation Support (CEQA & NHPA/NEPA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- Cimmaron Ridge Project, Menifee, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment, Menifee, CA (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- City of Murrieta, Carmax Expansion Project, Murrieta, CA – Cultural Resources Assessment (CEQA) – Principal Investigator/Sole Author
- LA ART Project, Los Angeles, CA – Environmental Support Services (Aesthetics, Archaeology, and Historic Built Environment)
- County of Kern/Federal Aviation Administration, Kern Valley Airport Fenceline Project, Kern County, CA – Historic Property Inventory and Evaluation Report – Principal Investigator/Sole Author

**Prior to joining Kimley-Horn*

Appendix B: SCCIC Records Search Results

Resource List

Lexington Project

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
*P-19-004828	CA-LAN-004828H	Resource Name - SAY-S-1	Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH10; AH15	2015 (Brian Williams, ASM)	
P-19-186889		Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area; Resource Name - Harmony Pines Organizational Camp; USFS - 05-01-54-00231	Structure, Object	Historic	AH02; HP21	2003 (P. Messick, Greenwood & Associates); 2008 (Jordan, Stacey and Koji Tsudoda, ICF Jones and Stokes); 2017 (Aaron Elzinga, SWCA)	LA-07176, LA-09676, LA-10363, LA-11187, LA-11839, LA-11989, LA-12041, LA-12133, LA-12240, LA-12894
P-19-187953		Resource Name - USAR Center, El Monte; Other - Facility ID #CA010; Other - Nike Site LA-14	Building	Historic	HP34	2006	LA-08898, OR-03486
P-19-188114		Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Park Police Office; Other - WNNC-1	Building	Historic	HP14	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	LA-09282
P-19-188115		Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Museum (Main Bldg); Other - WNNC-2	Building	Historic	HP15	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	LA-09282
P-19-188116		Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Restroom Bldg; Other - WNNC-3	Building	Historic	HP39	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	LA-09282
P-19-188117		Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Police Maintenance; Other - WNNC-4	Building	Historic	HP04	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	LA-09282
P-19-188118		Resource Name - Whittier Narrows Nature Center Picnic Shelter; Other - WNNC-5	Building	Historic	HP29	2006 (A. Tomes, EDAW)	LA-09282
P-19-190334		Resource Name - Temple School, USACE Base Yard	Building, Structure	Historic	HP11; HP15; HP35	2012	LA-12240
P-19-190504		Resource Name - SCE Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa-Narrows 66kV Transmission Line	Structure	Historic	HP09; HP11	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA)	LA-12552, LA-13259
P-19-191150		Resource Name - 11034 Fawcett Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894

Resource List

Lexington Project

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-191151		Resource Name - 1046 Lexham Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
P-19-191152		Resource Name - 1049 Lexham Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
P-19-191153		Resource Name - 1054 Lexham Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
P-19-191154		Resource Name - 1055 Lexham Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
P-19-191155		Resource Name - 1058 Lexham Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
P-19-191156		Resource Name - 1042 Lexington-Gallatin Rd	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
*P-19-191157		Resource Name - 825 Lexington-Gallatin Rd	Building	Historic	HP06	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
P-19-191158		Resource Name - 1032 Lexington-Gallatin Rd	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Peter Moruzzi, ICF International)	LA-12894
*P-19-192581		Resource Name - Big Creek No. 4; Resource Name - Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line; Other - Magunden-Mesa 220kV TL; Other - Antelope-Vincent No. 1	Structure	Historic	HP11	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2014 (Daniel Leonard, BCR Consulting); 2017 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA); 2019 (Audry Williams, SCE)	LA-11873

*In APE

PrimaryString	ResourceName	OtherIDs	ResType	Age	Attribs	ResourceDisclosure	Reports	CountyName	Maps
P-19-190505	SCE Mesa-Walnut 220 kV Transmission Line	Resource Name - SCE Mesa-Walnut 220 kV Transmission Line	Structure, Object, Other	Historic	HP11	Unrestricted	LA-12552	Los Angeles	BALDWIN PARK, EL MONTE, LA HABRA, WHITTIER
P-19-190508	SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line	Resource Name - SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line	Object	Historic	HP11	Unrestricted	LA-12552	Los Angeles	BALDWIN PARK, EL MONTE

Report List

Lexington Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
*LA-00358	Paleo -	1976	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	Environmental Research Archaeologists	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-00828		1980	Love, Bruce	Archaeological Resource Survey of Part of Whittier Narrows, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
*LA-01648		1987	Roberts, Louis and James Brock	Cultural Resources Archival Study: Whittier Narrows Archaeological District	Archaeological Advisory Group	19-000858
LA-02237	Paleo -	1991	Sundberg, Frederick A. and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment of Nine Lanning Areas Within the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Area Los Angeles County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
*LA-04659		1993	Maxwell, Pamela	Records and Literature Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Control Manual Project, Los Angeles County, California	Army Corp of Engineers Archaeology Unit	
*LA-05455		1994	Maxwell, Pamela	Cultural Resource Evaluation for Whittier Narrows Project Master Plan and Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles County, California	Army Corps of Engineers Archaeology Unit	
*LA-05466		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 052-01 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05475		2000	Miller, Jason A.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Whittier Narrows OU Remedy and Early Action Project, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-000858, 19-001311, 19-002583
LA-07176		2003	Messick, Peter	Selected Archaeological Investigations for the San Gabriel River Project Master Plan	Greenwood and Associates	19-000858, 19-001311, 19-002277, 19-002583, 19-186107, 19-186889
*LA-07305		2004	Wetherbee, Matthew and Smallwood, Josh	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Direct Reuse Project, Phase IIA	CRM Tech	
*LA-08218		1997	Hogan, Michael	Whittier Narrows Historic Properties Management Plan	Statistical Research, Inc.	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-08898		2007	Baker, Cindy and Mary L. Maniery	Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of United States Army Reserve 63d Regional Readiness Command Facilities	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	19-003659, 19-186589, 19-187950, 19-187951, 19-187952, 19-187953, 19-187954, 19-187955, 19-187956, 30-176836, 30-176837

*In APE

Report List

Lexington Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-09282		2007	Strauss, Monica, Angel Tomes, and John Dietler	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed San Gabriel River Discovery Center at Whittier Narrows Los Angeles County, California	EDAW, Inc.	19-188114, 19-188115, 19-188116, 19-188117, 19-188118
LA-09676		2007	Turner, Robin, Adrianna Jackson, and Shannon Loftus	Cultural Resource Monitoring and Mitigation Report Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, San Gabriel Valley Water Recycling Project, Phase IIA. Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, California.	ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management Inc.	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002583, 19-186889
*LA-09705		2007	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001359, 19-001382, 19-002131, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-002998, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003136, 19-003141, 19-003152, 19-003720, 19-003721, 19-003722, 19-003723, 19-003727, 19-003728, 19-003729, 19-003730, 19-003731, 19-003732, 19-003733, 19-003734, 19-003735, 19-003736, 19-003737, 19-003738, 19-003739, 19-003740, 19-003741, 19-003742, 19-003990, 19-100631, 19-100806, 19-100807, 19-100808
LA-11240		2010	Rogers, Leslie T.	Exposition Light Rail Transit project: Request for Concurrence on Finding of No Adverse Effect and Proposed De Minimis Impact Finding Under Section 4(f) of the DOT Act; Dorsey High School and Farmdale Avenue Station	Federal Transit Administration	19-189482
LA-11839		2009	Jordan, Stacey, Tsunoda, Koji, and Wilson, Stacie	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Weed Abatement Project, Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, CA	ICF Jones & Stokes	19-003814, 19-186889
*LA-11989		2010	Panich, Lee and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66KV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segments 7 and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Pacific Legacy	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002583, 19-003121, 19-003551, 19-003813, 19-003814, 19-186112, 19-186889

*In APE

Report List

Lexington Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11990		2010	Wetherbee, Matthew, Jackson, Thomas, and Tinsley-Becker, Wendy	Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7 Rio Hondo-Amamdor-Jose-Mesa 66kv Line Relocation, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy & Urbana Preservation and Planning	19-003814, 19-004079, 19-004117, 19-004118
*LA-11991		2010	Schneider, Tsim and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report #2, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy	19-003813, 19-186917
*LA-12835		2013	Greenberg, Marc	Cultural Resources Survey for Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Request for Final Engineering Concurrence: Segments 7 and 8 Phase IV, Army Corps of Engineers Give Back Areas, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy	19-001311
LA-12928		2011	Holm, Lisa and John Holson	SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, TEHACHAPI RENEWABLE TRANSMISSION PROJECT SEGMENT 8 EAST (PHASES 2 AND 3) AND WEST (PHASE 4), LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	Pacific Legacy	19-003728, 19-003813, 19-100277, 19-100505, 19-120032, 19-186112

*In APE

ReportNum	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosu	Resources	ResourceCount	Counties	Maps
LA-00182	Clellow, William C. Jr.	1976	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Development of the Los Angeles County Equestrian Center at Whittier Narrows Recreation Area; an Environmental Impact Report	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	5	Archaeological, Field study	unknown	Not for publication		0	Los Angeles	EL MONTE
LA-02882	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California	Mc Kenna et al.	289	Archaeological, Field study	QC	Not for publication	19-000967, 19-001046	2	Los Angeles	BALDWIN PARK, EL MONTE
*LA-02970	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	City of Adelanto, and Bureau of Land Management	61	Management/planning	QC	Not for publication	19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000962, 19-001015, 19-001046, 19-001134, 19-001354, 19-001595, 56-000027, 56-000062, 56-000141, 56-000240, 56-000241, 56-000644, 56-000842, 56-000916, 56-000917	30	Los Angeles	BALDWIN PARK, EL MONTE, LA HABRA, LONG BEACH, ONTARIO, SAN DIMAS, SOUTH GATE, WHITTIER
*LA-04828	Stickel, E. Gary	1995	Cultural Resources Investigation Report of Two Loci (SC-3 and SC-9) in the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Extension Project Area JMA Project No. Bfi-94-164	John Minch & Associates, Inc.	50	Archaeological, Field study	208 ac	Not for publication	19-000816, 19-002370	2	Los Angeles	OAT MOUNTAIN

*In APE

*LA-05456	McLean, Roderic	1994	Archival Study and Archaeological Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Project (golf Course Storage Lakes), Los Angeles County, California		Archaeological, Field study			19-000858	1	Los Angeles	EL MONTE	
LA-05476	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	2000	Archaeological Survey Report: Los Angeles-San Diego Fiber Optic Project: Mesa Substation to Chino Hills State Park Segment	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	17	Archaeological, Field study	QC	Not for publication	19-101223, 30-000614	2	Los Angeles	EL MONTE, LA HABRA, PRADO DAM, WHITTIER, YORBA LINDA
LA-06299	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment / Evaluation for Nextel Communications Site CA-8028b, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	15	Literature search	.25 ac	Not for publication		0	Los Angeles	EL MONTE
LA-08210	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Nextel Candidate Ca5535b (frys), 1001 North Durfee Avenue, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates		Archaeological, Field study	<1 ac			0	Los Angeles	EL MONTE
LA-08232	Bass, Bryon and Christine Hacking	2003	Cultural Resources Technical Report Fancamp Facility Los Angeles Air Force Base City of Industry, CA	URS Corporation	20	Archaeological, Field study	~10 ac	Not for publication		0	Los Angeles	EL MONTE

*In APE

*LA-10175	Unknown	2009	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	Applied Earthworks, Aspen Environmental Group	381	Archaeological, Field study, Other research	QC	Not for publication	19-000806, 19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001357, 19-001382, 19-001636, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001783, 19-001956, 19-001957, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002343, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-003009, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003037, 19-003090, 19-003099, 19-003136, 19-003152, 19-003295, 19-003385, 19-003477, 19-003606, 19-003638, 19-003795, 19-003852, 19-003853, 19-003854, 19-	62	Los Angeles	ACTON, AZUSA, BALDWIN PARK, CHILAO FLAT, CONDOR PEAK, DEL SUR, EL MONTE, FAIRMONT BUTTE, LA HABRA, LAKE HUGHES, LANCASTER WEST, LITTLE BUTTES, LOS ANGELES, MT WILSON, PACIFICO MOUNTAIN, PALMDALE, PASADENA, RITTER RIDGE, SLEEPY VALLEY, WATERMAN MTN, WHITTIER, YORBA LINDA
LA-11988	Schneider, Tsim	2010	TRTP Cultural Resources Survey Report with Negative Findings, Segment 8 West (Phase 4) Supplemental Survey #6	Pacific Legacy	11	Archaeological, Field study	QC		19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002553, 19-002554, 19-002555, 19-002556, 19-002557, 19-002558, 19-002559, 19-002560, 19-002583, 19-003345, 19-003728, 19-003813, 19-003814, 19-100277, 19-100505, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120034, 19-120037, 19-120051, 19-186112	24	Los Angeles	BALDWIN PARK, EL MONTE, LA HABRA, WHITTIER, YORBA LINDA
LA-12133	Mason, Roger D. and Cotterman, Cary	2011	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Whittier Narrows Equestrian Center Project Los Angeles County, California	ECORP Consulting	17	Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	19-002583, 19-186112, 19-186114, 19-186115, 19-186889, 19-188983	6	Los Angeles	EL MONTE

*In APE

LA-12240	Maniery, Mary L. and Cindy L. Baker	2013	Cultural Resources Inventory and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, South El Monte Base Yard Facility, 645 North Durfee Avenue, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	PAR Environmental Services	86	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study	Not for publication	19-186889, 19-190334	2	Los Angeles	EL MONTE
LA-12240	Maniery, Mary L. and Cindy Baker	2013	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the US Army Corps of Engineers LA District South El Monte Base Yard Facility, 645 North Durfee Avenue, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	PAR Environmental Services	22	Archaeological, Management/planning	Not for publication				

Appendix C: Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 11, 2024

Addie Sedoff
Kimley-Horn

Via Email to: Addie.Sedoff@kimley-horn.com

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Lexington Warehouse Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (APE), such as:



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

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

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Appendix D: DPR 523 Forms

Confidential Appendix