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April 25, 2023 13702.03

Mr. Usama Douglah
Rexford Industrial – 14940 Proctor LLC
11620 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 610
Los Angeles, California 90025

Subject: **Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 14940 Proctor Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Usama Douglah:

This letter report documents the archaeological resources assessment conducted by Dudek for the 14940 Proctor Avenue Warehouse Project (proposed Project), located within the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California. The present study documents the results of the following: a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC); Native American coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; review historical maps and aerial photographs; review of a geotechnical report prepared for the proposed Project site; an archaeological pedestrian survey; an analysis of the sensitivity of the proposed Project site to contain archaeological resources; and management recommendations. The City of Industry (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Project Location

The approximately 7.60-acre proposed Project site is located at 14940 Proctor Avenue and is composed of two (2) parcels (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 8208-002-043 and 8208-002-049). The proposed Project site is located within public land survey system (PLSS) Section 6 of Township 2 South, Range 10 West on the *Baldwin Park*, California 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Appendix A: Figure 1). The proposed Project site is bound by South 9th Avenue to the east, Proctor Avenue to the north, and industrial development to the west and south (Appendix A: Figure 2).

Project Description

The proposed Project involves the demolition of an existing 90,828 square-foot manufacturing facility and the construction and operation of an approximately 165,537 square-foot industrial/warehouse facility. An approximately 19,200 square-foot office building, with an approximately 9,600 square-foot mezzanine space would be located in the northeastern portion of the site. The proposed Project would include a lot-tie adjustment to merge the two parcels into one APN.

Access to the proposed Project site would be provided via an existing 28-foot driveway, located on the western portion of the site, along Proctor Avenue; a 30-foot driveway located on the east side of the proposed Project site, along Proctor

Avenue; and a 40-foot driveway located in the southeastern portion of the site, off of South 9th Avenue. The proposed Project would provide a total of 216 parking stalls, including 165 standard stalls, seven (7) accessible stalls, 11 electric vehicle (EV) parking spaces, and 33 EV-ready parking spaces. Ten (10) bicycle racks would be provided on-site. An 8-foot-tall high black tube steel fence line would surround the majority of the proposed Project site.

Landscaping and biofiltration basins would be provided in the northern and eastern portions of the site and scattered throughout the parking areas surrounding the proposed building. The proposed Project would include fire water, storm drains, flowlines, a force main, water lines, and sewer lines around the proposed building and within the boundaries of the site, which would connect to existing utilities located on and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Project site.

The current proposed Project design involves mostly fill work, due to the proposed high building design. In consideration of this factor, ground disturbance within the proposed Project site includes approximately 3.5 feet below ground surface (bgs) for the biofiltration basins, an assumed depth of no greater than 5 feet bgs for utility infrastructure, and a maximum depth of ground disturbance between 13 and 15 feet bgs for the sump pump manholes.

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project site is located in a developed area of the City and is surrounded by industrial development on all sides. The primary uses surrounding the proposed Project site are warehousing and manufacturing uses. The proposed Project site is currently fully developed and contains a manufacturing building, truck court, fencing, paved areas, and small areas of ornamental landscaping. The proposed Project site is currently used by Cacique Inc. to manufacture and distribute dairy products, while the eastern portion of the proposed Project site is developed with a surface parking lot.

The proposed Project site is within the northern geomorphic province of the Peninsular Range, which is characterized by northwest trending mountains and valleys, including the Upper Santa Ana Valley, that generally trend northwestward from the tip of Baja California to the Los Angeles Basin. The proposed Project site is located within the San Gabriel Valley and is bordered by Puente Hills on the west, the San Jose Hills is located to the northeast, and the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. The proposed Project site is located within the San Gabriel River Watershed. The nearest waterways to the proposed Project site is Puente Creek, approximately 0.02 miles to the northwest, San Jose Creek, approximately 0.25 miles to the south, and the confluence of San Gabriel River and Walnut Creek, located approximately 2.8 miles northwest of the proposed Project site. Puente Creek and San Jose Creek both connect to the San Gabriel River, which travels southward towards the Pacific Ocean, approximately 21 miles south of the proposed Project site. The proposed Project site is relatively flat with elevation ranges between approximately 295 and 300 feet (Google 2023). There are no substantial topographical features in the proposed Project site.

According to the to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2023a), the proposed Project site consists of two soil types: Urban Land-Biscailuz-Pico Complex. Urban land soils are associated with human-transported materials, human-altered materials, or minimally altered or intact “native” soils, and are present in high population density and developed area/areas of built environment (USDA 2019); no official soil description for Urban Land soils is available through the USDA. The available official USDA soil descriptions for each soil type identified within the proposed Project site is provided below.

Biscailuz Series (USDA 2023b)**:** Biscailuz Series soils are characterized as very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed rock sources. Biscailuz soils are on floodplains and lowlands and have slopes of 0 to 5 percent, with a typical pedon that extends from 0 to approximately 79 inches below ground surface (bgs), ranging from loamy soils from surface and 95 inches bgs to sandy clay loam between 95 to 125 inches bgs.

Pico Series (USDA 2023c)**:** Pico Series soils are characterized as deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mostly sedimentary rocks. Pico soils are on floodplains and alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent, with a typical pedon that extends from 0 to 60 inches bgs, ranging from sandy loam to loam between surface and 54 inches bgs to gravelly coarse sand between 54 to 60 inches bgs.

A review of the United States Geological Society (USGS) mineral resources (USGS 2023) online spatial data for geology indicates that the proposed Project site is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pleistocene to Holocene (<11,700 years ago). The terminal Pleistocene-era alluvial formations (or recent Holocene alluvial fand and stream deposits) do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric human use that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on area-specific topographical setting.

Regulatory Context

Work for this proposed Project was conducted in compliance with CEQA. The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA is detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1), the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5), and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 (14 CCR 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a Project must be evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility (PRC Section 5024.1).

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term historical resources includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The California Office of Historic Preservation regards "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old" as meriting recordation and evaluation (OHP 1995:2).

State

The California Register of Historical Resources

A cultural resource is considered "historically significant" under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the state and to indicate which of those resources should be

protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated in regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a historical resource but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined as follows:

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
  - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that 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; or
  - Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing in the CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA (PRC Section 21083.2) are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" (PRC Section 21083.2[h]).

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a Project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further, the following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of

an historical resource;" it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

- PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. 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 inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a)–(c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the “most likely descendant.” With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

Local

City of Industry General Plan - City of Industry General Plan, Section 3.0 Resource Management Element (City of Industry 2014)

3.2.5 Historic and Cultural Resources

Goal RM5. Historical and cultural resources that celebrate the community and serve as a focal point for civic pride and identity.

Policy RM5-1. Continue to support and enhance the Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum.

Policy RM5-2. Support the proper handling and documentation of historically or archaeologically significant sites, burial sites, and objects that may be discovered.

Policy RM5-3. Comply with federal and state requirements when considering nominations for or modifications to resources of significant historical or cultural merit.

Policy RM5-4. Continue to honor the heritage of the City [of] Industry.

Background Research

SCCIC Records Search

On January 30 and 31, 2023, Dudek conducted a search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the proposed Project site. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. Dudek reviewed the SCCIC records to determine whether the implementation of the proposed Project would have the potential to impact any known and unknown cultural resources. The records search results are provided in Confidential Appendix B.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicate that 17 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the proposed Project site between 1983 and 2009. Of these studies, one study is mapped adjacent to the proposed Project site (LA-01220). The remaining 16 cultural resource studies are outside of the proposed Project site. None of the 17 studies overlap the proposed Project site, indicating that the entirety (100 percent) of the proposed Project site has not been subject to any previous archaeological investigations, including surveys, prior to development and/or ground disturbing activities. Table 1, below, details all previous cultural resources studies within the proposed Project's records search area, followed by a brief summary of the adjacent report.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-01220	Boxt, Matthew, Richard Aycock, and Susan Colby	1983	An Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of the Valley Blvd. Redevelopment Project, Located in the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent to the north
LA-02610	Van Horn, David M.	1992	Historic Properties Survey Report Turnbull Canyon Road Improvement Project Unincorporated Los Angeles County & City of Industry, California	Outside
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	Outside
LA-02970	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Outside
LA-04883	Storey, Noelle	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description	Outside
LA-06270	Greenwood, Roberta S., John M. Foster, and Slawson, Dana	2002	Workman House Archaeological Survey	Outside
LA-06710	Maki, Mary K.	2003	Negative Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of 1.77 Acres for the Harmony Creek Apartments Project 15554 Gale Avenue, Unincorporated Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07099	Taniguchi, Christeen	2003	Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Sb-724-01 (Scott Lumber) 14624 Nelson Avenue, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07101	Foster, John M.	2004	Workman House Archaeological Investigations	Outside
LA-07102	Jensen, Chris	2004	Old Valley CA-71555a 155 Russell Street, City of Industry, California, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-08075	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Sv-009-01 (la Puente) 501 Glendora Avenue, La Puente, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-08086	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate le05379 (SCE Proctor Substation), Don Julian Road and Turnbull Canyon Road, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08249	Peterson, Patricia A.	2002	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08667	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Global Signal Candidate 3019401 (6001-55) (Hillgrove), 14314 Lomitas Avenue, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09488	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate SV0009-02 (Monopole/ Light Pole La Puente), 501 Glendora Ave., La Puente, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10419	Maki, Mary	2009	Archaeological Survey Report of Approximately 7-Acres for the Hacienda Heights Community Recreation Center Master Plan 1234 Valencia Avenue, Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Report LA-01220

The report, *An Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of the Valley Blvd. Redevelopment Project, Located in the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California (*Boxt et al. 1983), documents the results of an archaeological resources assessment consisting of an archival records search and reconnaissance pedestrian survey. The approximately 257-acre area of study is adjacent to the proposed Project site to the north/northeast. The study was conducted to determine whether previously recorded and/or any previously unknown cultural resources are present within the study area that might be affected by the proposed development. No cultural resources were identified within the study area as a result of the investigation. The study noted it was impossible to assess possible buried resources, however, archaeological testing was not recommended as there were no known archaeological resources that would be impacted as a result of the project. Nevertheless, the study recommended that should any resources be encountered during development, all work should stop to allow for evaluation and appropriate measures to be taken, including stabilization of discoveries and/or salvage archaeology.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that seven (7) cultural resources have been previously recorded within 1-mile of the proposed Project site. All seven (7) resources are historic built environment resources; none overlap the proposed Project site. Historic built environment resources or non-archaeological resources fall outside of the scope of the present study and will not be addressed in this report. A bibliography of all seven (7) resources is included in Non-Confidential Appendix C of this report.

Review of Historical Topographical Maps and Aerial Photographs

Dudek consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs through the Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) and the Map & Imagery Laboratory (MIL) University of California, Santa Barbara Library (UCSB), to better understand any natural or human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding properties over time.

Historical Topographic Maps

Topographic maps depict elevation of the study area as well as the areas surrounding it and illustrate the location of roads and some buildings. Although topographic maps are not comprehensive, they are another tool in determining whether a study area has been disturbed and at times to what approximate depth. A review of available topographic maps was conducted and includes the following years: 1897, 1898,1902, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1923, 1927, 1932, 1937, 1941, 1946, 1955, 1960, 1967, 1975, 1982, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2021 (NETR 2023a). Table 2 summarizes the results of the historical topographic map review of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties for all available years.

Table 2. Review of Historical Topographic Maps

Year	Description
1897	The map appears to show the proposed Project site and surrounding area as undeveloped land. The proposed Project site is shown to be at an elevation of 280 feet. There is a road to the east and north of the proposed Project site. Parallel to the northern road is the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR), located approximately 1050 feet from the proposed Project site. South and outside of the proposed Project site is the roughly northwest-southwest traveling San Jose Creek, located approximately 2100 feet from the proposed Project site.
1898–1923	No significant changes to the proposed Project site
1927	A road to the north (present-day Proctor Avenue) and east (present-day South 9th Avenue) of the proposed Project site are shown but unnamed. Unnamed intermittent streams are depicted south (approximately 82 feet) and west (present-day Puente Creek; approximately 450 feet) of the proposed Project site but do not overlap or intersect; however, the southern stream is relatively close to the southern boundary of the proposed Project site. The western stream connects to San Jose Creek to the south.
1932	This map depicts what is captured in the 1898-1923 maps.
1937	This map depicts what is captured in the 1927 map

Table 2. Review of Historical Topographic Maps

Year	Description
1941–1946	These maps depict what is captured in the 1898-1923 maps.
1955	There is a significant increase in development surrounding the proposed Project site, including the area immediately north of Proctor Avenue; however, the proposed Project site remains undeveloped. Proctor Avenue and South 9th Avenue are labeled. The southern intermittent stream first depicted in the 1927 map is no longer visible.
1960	This map depicts what is captured in the 1898-1923 maps.
1967	A large structure is depicted in the proposed Project site. There are two rail lines depicted: one oriented northeast-southwest immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed Project site; one oriented northwest-southeast south and outside of the proposed Project site. However, it should be noted that these rail lines are not shown to connect to the SPPR to the north, along Valley Boulevard. The western intermittent stream (present-day Puente Creek) is depicted as a possible canal or ditch, though San Jose Creek remains free-flowing.
1975	There is an increase in development surrounding the proposed Project site; however, the proposed Project site remains unchanged. Both the western intermittent stream (present-day Puente Creek) and San Jose Creek to the south are depicted as channels.
1982	No significant changes to the proposed Project site or immediate vicinity.
2012	This map shows the proposed Project site and surrounding vicinity as devoid of structures; however, the roadways are depicted and labeled. The channelized western waterway (present-day Puente Creek is shown as free-flowing (not channelized). Additionally, San Jose Creek is labeled as “San Jose Cr. Diversion Channel”.
2015	The significant changes observed since the 2012 map include the presence of rail lines to the south of the proposed Project site, though none immediately adjacent. Not all roadways, including Proctor Avenue and South 9th Avenue, are labeled. Puente Creek, to the west of the proposed Project site, is labeled.
2018	The roadway to the east of the proposed Project site is labeled “9th Avenue”.
2021	Not all roadways, including Proctor Avenue and South 9th Avenue, are labeled. Puente Creek is depicted as dried up.

While topographic maps are informative, they do not illustrate the minute changes that can occur to a landscape overtime and at times, are inconsistent with what is depicted year to year. Most often, structures depicted in topographical maps are limited to those with community or social significance (e.g. Firehouses or Hospitals), including additions or changes to roads and/or waterways. Nonetheless, the information gathered contributes to the understanding of the chronological development of a study area.

Historical Aerial Photographs

A review of historical aerial photographs from the following years was conducted as part of the archival research effort and includes the following years: 1928, 1935, 1948, 1952, 1964, 1965, 1972, 1980, 1987, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (NETR 2023b; UCSB 2023). Through careful comparative review of historical aerials, changes to the landscape of a study area may be revealed. Disturbance to the study area is specifically important as it helps determine if soils within the study area are capable of sustaining intact archaeological deposits. Additionally, historical aerials have the potential to reveal whether a study area was subjected to alluvial deposits by way of flooding, debris flows or mudslides, as well as placement of artificial or foreign fill soils that may have buried intact archaeological deposits. Table 3 summarizes the results of the aerial photograph review for all available years that include the proposed Project site and surrounding properties.

Table 3. Historical Aerial Photographs Review

Year	Description
1928	The proposed Project site is depicted as undeveloped agricultural land as well as the surrounding areas outside the site. Roadways bordering the proposed Project site to the east (South 9th Avenue) and north (Proctor Avenue) are shown.
1935	No significant changes to the proposed Project site or immediate vicinity observed.
1948	Puente Creek is captured to the west of the proposed Project site and does not appear to be formally channelized, but perhaps a canal or ditch in some areas, including the segment between Proctor Avenue and Don Julian Road. San Jose Creek to the south appears to be free-flowing (not channelized or within a canal/ditch).
1952	San Jose Creek does not appear to be formally channelized, but perhaps a canal or ditch in some areas
1964	The proposed Project site has been fully developed including a large warehouse and associated parking lot. There are rail lines present to the south of the proposed Project site, though none intersect. Puente Creek and San Jose Creek appear channelized. The areas immediately west, south, and east of the proposed Project site remain undeveloped agricultural land.
1965	Significant increase in development to the southwest and outside of the proposed Project site. A northeast-southwest rail line is depicted immediately adjacent to the west of the large building within the proposed Project site.
1972	Significant increase in development to the west, east, and southeast of the proposed Project site; however, no significant changes to the proposed Project site observed.
1980	The rail line visible in 1972 immediately west of the building is no longer depicted. Additionally, the area immediately west of the building up to Puente Creek appears to have been subjected to grading work.
1987	Due to the quality of the aerial photograph, it is unclear whether there are any significant changes to the proposed Project site and/or immediate vicinity for this year.

Table 3. Historical Aerial Photographs Review

Year	Description
1992	The area to the west of the proposed Project site is used for parking/staging vehicles, including truck trailers. There is a building to the northeast and outside of the proposed Project site shown that appears to be consistent with present-day conditions of the immediately surrounding properties.
1993	There is an expansion of the building at the southwest corner.
1994	No significant changes to the proposed Project site or immediate vicinity observed.
1995	Some landscaping in the northwestern section of the proposed Project site is visible.
1996	The area immediately west of the proposed Project site, adjacent to the Puente Creek channel, is developed and appears to be consistent with present-day conditions of the immediately surrounding properties.
1997-2005	No significant changes to the proposed Project site or immediate vicinity observed.
2009	Development within the proposed Project site, including the paved parking lot in the southeast corner, appears to be consistent with present-day site conditions.
2010–2020	No significant changes to the proposed Project site or immediate vicinity observed.

Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Geotechnical Exploration Report Proposed Industrial Building 14940 Proctor Avenue, City Of Industry, California* (Leighton Consulting, Inc. [Leighton] 2021), was prepared for Rexford Industrial Realty And Management, Inc. in December 2021 to determine the subsurface geological conditions of the present proposed Project site. The report details the results of five (5) subsurface exploratory investigations (LB-1 through LB-5) using hollow-stem auger borings. These subsurface exploratory investigations were placed at accessible locations throughout the proposed Project site, as depicted in Image 1, below.

Image 1. Subsurface Exploratory Investigation Locations (Leighton 2021, Figure 1).

Subsurface exploratory borings extended to a maximum depth ranging from 5 to 20 feet bgs and were completed on October 12 and 18, 2021. According to the geotechnical report, the soils encountered include: 1) Artificial Fills Soils (Afu): characterized locally derived clay and silty clay. The report notes that "thicker accumulations of the fill materials should be anticipated between explored locations during future earthwork construction, particularly below the existing building"; 2) Quaternary-Aged Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf; Native Soils): characterized as dark brown to gray brown, moist, medium stiff to stiff, silt, clay and silty clay and changing to dense to very dense, silty sand to poorly-graded sand of variable thickness, at depths between approximately 30 and 50 feet bgs. These native soils were encountered underlying fill soils to the maximum depths explored. A summary of the subsurface exploratory boring results is provided in Table 4, below.

Table 4. Summary of Subsurface Boring Results – Leighton 2021

Boring	Artificial Fill Soils (Afu)	Quaternary-Aged Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf; Native Soils)
LB-1	0-3 feet bgs	3-51.5 feet bgs
LB-2	0-4 feet bgs	4-51.5 feet bgs
LB-3	0-2 feet bgs	2-51.5 feet bgs
LB-4	0-2 feet bgs	2-51.5 feet bgs
LB-5	0-4 feet bgs	4-10 feet bgs

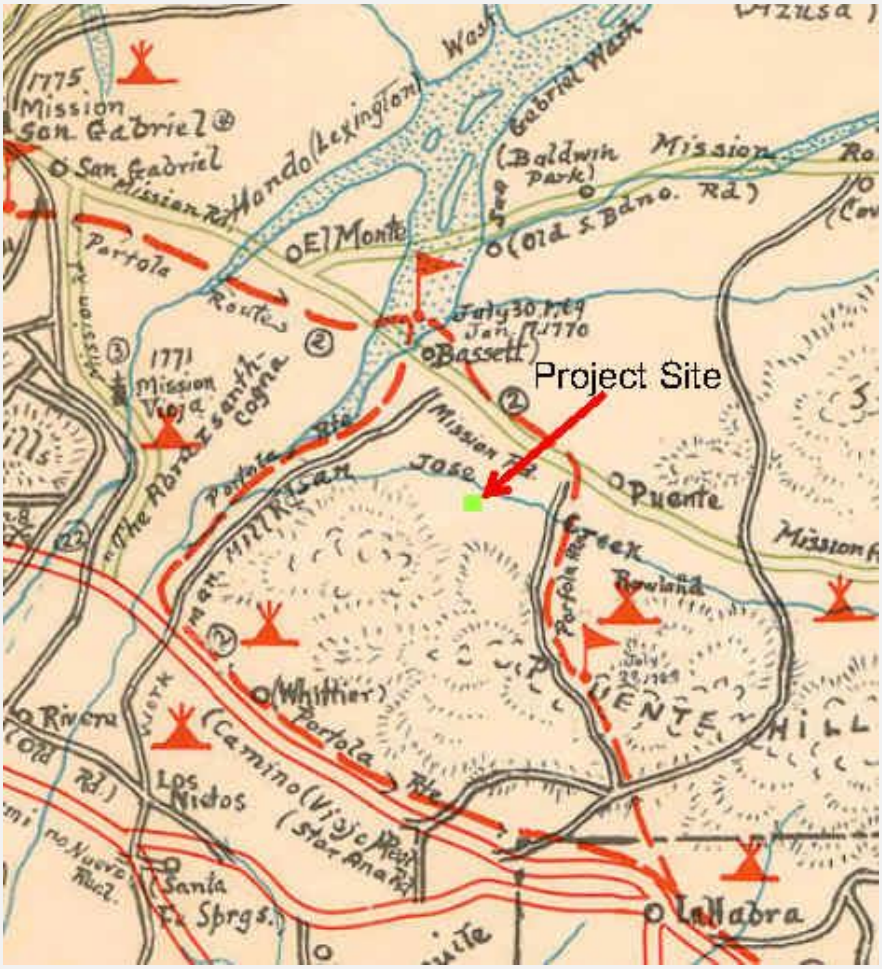
1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map Review

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed sources commonly identified though Tribal consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map (Image 2). Based on this map, the proposed Project site is approximately 1.4 miles south of a northwest-southeast traveling Mission Road, approximately 1 mile west of an unnamed north-south traveling road, and approximately 2.7 miles east of the northeast-southwest "Workman Mill R[oa]d". Natural features mapped around the proposed Project site include Puente Hills, located approximately 0.5 miles to the south, San Jose Creek (approximately 0.2 miles to the north), and the historical route of the San Gabriel River, located approximately 4 miles directly west. The proposed Project site is nearly 6 miles southeast of "Mission Vieja," which was founded in 1771 and identified as the first Mission of San Gabriel. There are several Native American villages mapped to the west, south and east of the proposed Project site; however, there are three villages mapped nearest to the proposed Project site and include: an unnamed village approximately 2.6 miles to the southwest; a second unnamed village approximately 3.5 miles to the southwest; and a third village mapped over 4 miles to the west/northwest and referenced in the map as "*The Abrarsanth-cogna*". Additionally, the proposed Project site is in between two Portolá expedition trails that skirt the foothills of Puente Hills, and approximately 2.8 miles southeast of the confluence of these trails, is the location of one of the Portolá expedition camps. Father Juan Crespi of the Portola Expedition passed through the area on July 30, 1769, and January 17, 1770, as notated on the map. A review of the Crespi's diary entries for those dates did not include any reference to any encounters or interactions with Native American peoples or any mention of Native American villages (Brown 2002).

It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age and may be somewhat inaccurate with regards to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portolá expedition (circa 1769–1770). The map is a valuable representation of post-colonization mission history; however, it is limited to a specific period of Native American history and substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features should be verified by archaeological records and/or other primary documentation.

No archaeological evidence of the nearest villages on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records or as the result of a review of other archaeological information for the proposed Project site. This suggests that the villages are either likely no nearer than 1-mile from the proposed Project site or if existent within the records search radius, subsurface deposits associated with the villages have not yet been discovered.

Image 2. 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map (Proposed Project site depicted in green and pointed to by red arrow)



Native American Coordination

NAHC SLF Search Results

The SLF record is maintained at a PLSS Section level meaning the negative or positive result is respective of a general area covering approximately one-square mile (640 acres) rather than the exact study area. Therefore, as part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the proposed Project, Dudek referenced the results of an SLF search that was previously completed for another project within close proximity (less than 0.25 miles) to the south of the present proposed Project site (completed February 22, 2022). The SLF search was conducted by Cultural Resources Analyst Andrew Green to determine the presence of any reported Native American cultural resources within proximity of the proposed Project site as listed in the NAHC maintained SLF. The NAHC SLF records

search results were negative. The NAHC identified nine (9) Native American individuals who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether or not Native American cultural resources are identified within the study area that could be at-risk. To date, Dudek has not initiated contact with the individuals on the NAHC's contact list, in regard to the proposed Project site.

Field Survey

Methods

Dudek Archaeologist, Adriane Gusick, conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site on February 27, 2023. Because the proposed Project site is within a developed setting with limited exposed sediment (less than 15 percent), a comprehensive archaeological survey was not able to be conducted. Instead, a mixed approach (opportunistic survey) and reconnaissance survey (visual inspection) were utilized, selectively examining areas of exposed ground surfaces limited to landscaped areas.

The survey area included the entirety of the approximately 7.60-acre proposed Project site. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as rodent burrows, cut banks, landscaped areas, base of trees, and drainages, if present, were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Pasadena, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

Results

Survey results for the two (2) parcels that make up the proposed Project site (APNs 8208-002-043 and 8208-002-049) are discussed individually below. Note: the geotechnical study revealed that the proposed Project site is underlain with artificial fill soils within all investigated areas. As such, any exposed soils observed during the survey were likely fill soils and not a good representation of the native soils present prior to development/ground disturbing activities.

APN 8208-002-043

This parcel represents the southeastern corner of the proposed Project site, accounting for approximately 25 percent of the overall proposed Project footprint. This parcel is currently paved and serves as a parking lot with no exposed ground soils. Given the current parcel conditions, ground surface visibility within this parcel is non-existent (0 percent).

APN 8208-002-049

This parcel represents the majority of the proposed Project site and accounts for approximately 75 percent of the overall proposed Project footprint. This parcel is primarily developed with existing building/structures and appurtenances, accounting for approximately 90 percent of the overall parcel. The remaining 10 percent of the parcel consists of landscape areas, limited to the northwestern corner, the frontage along Proctor Avenue, along the northeastern

perimeter, and a small strip at the southwest corner. Given current parcel conditions, ground surface visibility within this parcel ranged from non-existent in developed/paved areas to fair in landscape areas (0 to 30 percent).

As previously mentioned in the Geotechnical Report Review section, above, subsurface exploratory boring investigations encountered fill soils from surface to between 2 and 4 feet bgs within the proposed Project site. The presence of the fill soil is an indication that any potential cultural material between 2 and 4 feet bgs, has been previously displaced from the primary depositional location, buried, or destroyed. Additionally, the presence of fill soils demonstrates that the native soils upon and within which cultural deposits would exist in context was not observed during the survey. No cultural materials were observed within the proposed Project site; however, due to the presence of fill soils, observation of intact native soils was not possible.

Sensitivity Analysis

Archaeological Sensitivity

Dudek completed a review of the CHRIS records search results for the proposed Project site and a 1-mile records search area. Results of the records search indicate that the entirety of the proposed Project site has not been subject to any previous archaeological investigations that include a records search or pedestrian survey prior to development and/or the placement of fill soils. No prehistoric or historic period archaeological resources have been identified within the proposed Project site or 1-mile records search area through the CHRIS database; however, as previously mentioned, no previous archaeological investigations have been completed for the proposed Project site. Additionally, the results of the SLF search were negative for the presence of any reported Native American cultural resources within proximity of the proposed Project site.

A review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs show that the proposed Project site was undeveloped and vacant as early as 1897; however, the proposed Project site is shown to be in use for agricultural purposes by 1928. Puente Creek and San Jose Creek were the nearest named waterways that remain today; however, of note, in 1927 there was an unnamed intermittent stream that was in close proximity to APN 8208-002-043 (approximately 82 feet to the south). By 1955, this unnamed intermittent stream was no longer depicted in maps. Both Puente Creek and San Jose Creek were channelized by 1964 and the development within the proposed Project site was visible for the first time with the presence of a large roughly square structure. Development within the proposed Project site and the immediately surrounding properties steadily increased and intermittent grading visible to the west. By 2009, the proposed Project site conditions appear to be consistent with observations made during the pedestrian survey conducted for this investigation.

A review of a geotechnical report prepared for the proposed Project site indicated that fill soils were encountered from surface to between 2 and 4 feet bgs and are underlain by native soils. The proposed Project site's native soils consist of Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pleistocene to Holocene geologic age. More specifically, the proposed Project site is underlain by Quaternary younger fan deposits associated with the Holocene age. Holocene-era alluvial formations do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric human use, as well as represent ongoing processes of development that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on area-specific topographical setting.

Current proposed Project design involves mostly fill work, due to the proposed high building and therefore, and as such the depths of ground disturbance include approximately 3.5 feet bgs for the filtration basins, an assumed depth of no greater than 5 feet bgs for utility infrastructure, and a maximum depth of ground disturbance between 13 and 15 feet bgs for the sump pump manholes.

In consideration of all these factors, the potential to encounter intact cultural deposits containing archaeological and tribal cultural resources within soils from the current grade and between 2 and 4 bgs is unlikely. However, the potential for intact cultural deposits to exist within native soils (below between 2 and 4 feet bgs) to the depths of proposed ground disturbance is unknown. Given that Puente Creek was historically in close proximity to the proposed Project site, including an unnamed intermittent stream to the south (visible between 1927-1955) there is a potential for yet unidentified archaeological resource deposits within the proposed Project site to be buried by alluvial and flood deposits. In the event that unanticipated archaeological resources are encountered during Project implementation, impacts to these resources could be significant. As such, the following management recommendations are provided to ensure that impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains would be treated properly resulting in a less than significant impact.

Management Recommendations

Dudek recommends the following measures to ensure proper treatment of any unknown archaeological resources that may be encountered as a result of Project construction. These recommendations would ensure the proper treatment of any archaeological resources and human remains encountered during ground disturbing activities. With the proper implementation of the prescribed recommendations, the potential impact to archaeological resources is considered to be less then significant.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources

Workers Environmental Awareness Program Training. All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists shall be briefed regarding inadvertent discoveries prior to the start of construction activities. A basic presentation and handout or pamphlet shall be prepared in order to ensure proper identification and treatment of inadvertent discoveries. The purpose of the Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker shall also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the site supervisor and archaeological monitor.

Retention of a Qualified Archaeologist. A qualified archaeologist shall be retained and on-call to respond and address any inadvertent discoveries identified for the duration of construction activities. Additionally, in consideration of the potential to encounter intact cultural deposits beneath fill soils, the qualified archaeologist shall survey the proposed Project site once fill soils have been removed to ensure no cultural deposits underly the fill layer. If it is determined, based on the survey after the removal of fill soils, that cultural resources are present or may be present that may be impacted during Project construction, further study including subsurface testing as well as archaeological monitoring may be warranted. If it is determined that monitoring is warranted, a qualified archaeological principal investigator, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, should oversee and adjust monitoring

efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits or material. The archaeological monitor will be responsible for maintaining daily monitoring logs.

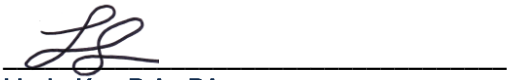
Inadvertent Discovery Treatment and Protocol. In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find should immediately stop and a qualified archaeologist should notified immediately to assess the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. If human remains or suspected human remains are discovered, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find should immediately stop. Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, data recovery, or monitoring may be warranted.

Within 60 days following completion of ground disturbance, an archaeological monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to the City for review. This report should document compliance with approved mitigation, document the monitoring efforts, and include an appendix with daily monitoring logs. The final report shall be submitted to the SCCIC.

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall follow all required protocols according to California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings, please do not hesitate to contact Linda Kry at lkry@dudek.com or Heather McDaniel McDevitt at hmcdevitt@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Linda Kry, B.A., RA
Archaeologist

Heather McDaniel McDevitt, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

Att.: *A. Figures*
B. (Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Information
C. Non-Confidential Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Bibliography
cc: *Iulia Roman, Patrick Cruz, Dudek*

References

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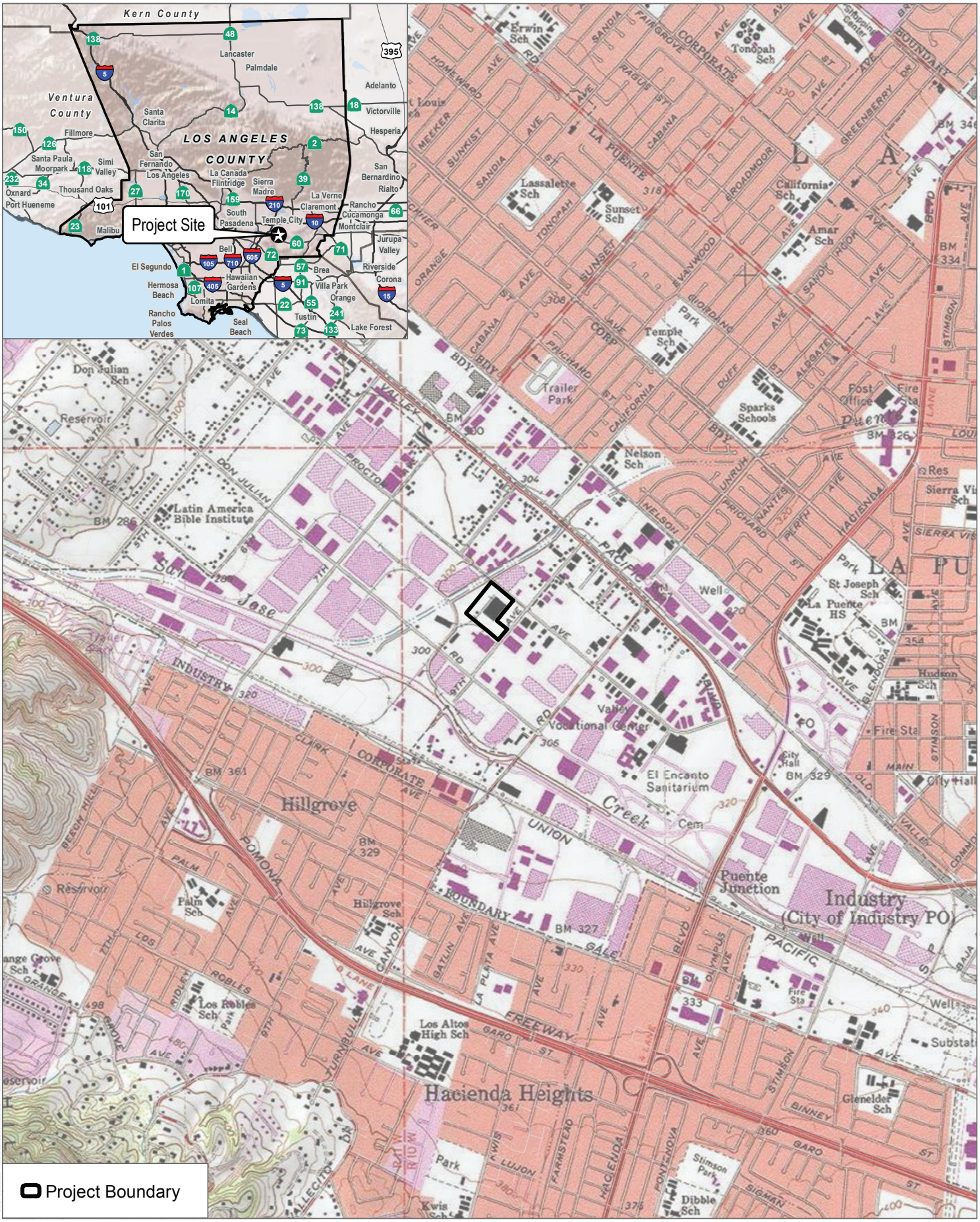
Attachment A

Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Baldwin Park Quadrangle
Township 2S; Range 10W; Section 6

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 285 570 Meters
1:24,000

FIGURE 1

Project Location

14940 Proctor Avenue Warehouse Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps Aerial

DUDEK

0 75 150 Feet
0 20 40 Meters
1:2,000

FIGURE 2

Project Site

14940 Proctor Avenue Warehouse Project

Attachment B

(Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Information

Attachment C

Non-Confidential Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Bibliography

Resource List

PN 13702.03

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-002927	CA-LAN-002927H	Resource Name - Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum; Other - CPHI No. 017--019; CHL - 874	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH05; AH06; AH07; AH10; AH11; AH12; AH15; HP03; HP04; HP29; HP33; HP37; HP40; HP44; HP46	2001 (John M. Foster, Greenwod & Associates)	LA-06270, LA-07101, LA-10911, LA-11775
P-19-180740		OHP Property Number - 034727; Resource Name - Workman Adobe	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP44	1974 (M. Gooch, The City of Industry)	
P-19-180741		OHP Property Number - 034726; Resource Name - Temple Mansion; Other - La Casa Nueva; Other - Temple Hall	Building	Historic	HP02	1974 (M. Gooch, City of Industry)	
P-19-180742		OHP Property Number - 034728; Resource Name - Workman Family Cemetery; CHL - CHL 874	Building	Historic	HP26; HP40	1974 (E. Gooch, City of Industry); 1979 (J Arbuckle)	LA-10911
P-19-180747		Resource Name - Workman Adobe District	District	Historic			

Resource List

PN 13702.03

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186112		Resource Name - Union Pacific RR, Southern Pacific R R Los Angeles Division; Other - C-Los Angeles-A-1; Other - MetroLink Riverside Line; Other - SPRR Los Angeles Division; Other - SPRR Sunset Line; Other - Map Reference #2-35	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP39	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes); 2002 (Rand F. Herbert, JPR Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (R. Ramirez and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants); 2009 (F. Smith and J. Steely, SWCA Environmental Consultants); 2012 (Alyssa Newcomb, SWCA Environmental Consultants); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA); 2019 (Jenna Kachour, GPA)	LA-04835, LA-05125, LA-05501, LA-05643, LA-07528, LA-07834, LA-07943, LA-07954, LA-08231, LA-08249, LA-08298, LA-08299, LA-08517, LA-08635, LA-08667, LA-08671, LA-08701, LA-08703, LA-08733, LA-08744, LA-08821, LA-08822, LA-08826, LA-08827, LA-08911, LA-09156, LA-09199, LA-09236, LA-09271, LA-09441, LA-09660, LA-09795, LA-09880, LA-09894, LA-10189, LA-10284, LA-10299, LA-10323, LA-10340, LA-10394, LA-10513, LA-10638, LA-10698, LA-10911, LA-10937, LA-10940, LA-10942, LA-10997, LA-10998, LA-11048, LA-11060, LA-11065, LA-11077, LA-11180, LA-11253, LA-11293, LA-11405, LA-11537, LA-11590, LA-11775, LA-11808, LA-11821, LA-11988, LA-11989, LA-12133, LA-12211, LA-12212, LA-12349, LA-12499,

Resource List

PN 13702.03

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
							LA-12526, LA-12552, LA-12558, LA-12697, LA-12928, LA-13458, VN-03153
P-19-190508		Resource Name - SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line	Object	Historic	HP11	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA)	LA-12552