

APPENDIX 5

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

PROPOSITION 1 RECYCLED WATER CUSTOMER CONVERSION

FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES PROJECT

**Cities of Bellflower, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park,
Lakewood, Maywood, Paramount, and South Gate
Los Angeles County, California**

For Submittal to:

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Title: Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Central Basin Municipal Water District Proposition 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project, Cities of Bellflower, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Maywood, Paramount, and South Gate, Los Angeles County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Los Alamitos, Whittier, and South Gate, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (T2S R13W, T3S R12W, and T4S R11W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 1.3 linear miles of pipeline alignment at six pipeline connection sites

Keywords: Los Angeles Basin; southeastern Los Angeles County; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Site 19-004195 (Native American cemetery and habitation site) nearby; Extended Phase I survey and archaeological monitoring recommended at portions of the Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood project site

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between September and December 2024, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on a total of six sites designated for a recycled water conveyance project in the Cities of Bellflower, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Maywood, Paramount, and South Gate, Los Angeles County, California. The project sites are located at and near existing government, school, or park facilities and within the rights-of-way of various public roadways scattered across the seven cities, within T2S R13W, T3S R12W, and T4S R11W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Los Alamitos, South Gate, and Whittier, California, 7.5' quadrangles.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails primarily the installation of 1.3 linear miles of recycled water pipeline laterals to connect the existing recycled water transmission system to the project sites. The Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the CBMWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area.

In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and an intensive-level field survey. The results of these research procedures indicate that no “historical resources” are known to be present within the project area. However, a prehistoric archaeological site that appears to be significant in terms of both research potential and traditional cultural value, 19-004195, was previously recorded in close proximity to the Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood portion of the project area. The site was identified as a Gabrielino cemetery as well as a habitation area that is possibly associated with a village site reported in ethnohistoric literature, Apahanga.

The presence of Site 19-004195 within a few hundred feet of the project area suggests a high level of archaeological sensitivity for the portions of the project area lying across open land within Bloomfield Park and the Fedde Middle School campus, especially since the cultural remains were discovered in excavated subsurface sediments in a previously disturbed area. While no indication of any archaeological features or artifacts was observed on the surface at these locations, the potential for such features and artifacts to be encountered during excavations for the proposed pipeline installation cannot be determined on the basis of the surface inspection alone. Further archaeological investigations, including limited subsurface exploration, will be necessary to ascertain the sensitivity of the sediments within the project boundaries prior to the commencement of construction activities.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH concludes that the proposed project’s potential to impact “historical resources” remains indeterminate at this time due to the possibility of subsurface archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin at the Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood project site. To ensure CEQA compliance for the proposed project, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the CBMWD:

- A limited archaeological excavation program, known commonly as an Extended Phase I survey, should be implemented in the portions of the project area in Bloomfield Park in Lakewood and on the Fedde Middle School campus in Hawaiian Gardens. The scope of an Extended Phase I survey consists mainly of excavation of shovel test pits and, if necessary, backhoe trenches to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the subsurface sediments and search for evidence of buried cultural deposits. If any prehistoric archaeological remains associated with Site 19-004195 are discovered during the Extended Phase I survey, additional excavations using standard Phase II testing procedures will be required to evaluate the significance of the findings.
- Since the exploratory excavations of an Extended Phase I survey may not be able to reach the maximum depth of ground disturbance required for pipeline installation at these locations, archaeological monitoring should be required during project construction at Bloomfield Park and the Fedde Middle School.
- The Extended Phase I survey and future archaeological monitoring should be coordinated with local Native American groups, such as Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, who may wish to participate.
- No further cultural resources investigations are recommended elsewhere in the project area. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- Human remains unearthed during the project will need to be treated in accordance with Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.
- Under these conditions, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with the cultural resources provisions of CEQA.

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INTRODUCTION

Between September and December 2024, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on a total of six sites designated for a recycled water conveyance project in the Cities of Bellflower, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Maywood, Paramount, and South Gate, Los Angeles County, California (Fig. 1). The project sites are located at and near existing government, school, or park facilities and within the rights-of-way of various public roadways scattered across the seven cities, within T2S R13W, T3S R12W, and T4S R11W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Los Alamitos, South Gate, and Whittier, California, 7.5' quadrangles (Figs. 2-14).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails primarily the installation of 1.3 linear miles of recycled water pipeline laterals to connect the existing recycled water transmission system to the project sites. The project area consists of linear alignments for the underground pipelines, ranging between 85 feet and 6,300 feet in total length at each project site, and small areas delineated for pipeline connections and meter installations. They are located at and near Bellflower City Hall at 16600 Civic Center Drive in the City of Bellflower (Figs. 2, 3), San Antonio Elementary School at 6222 State Street in the City of Huntington Park (Figs. 4, 5), Maywood Academy High School at 6125 Pine Avenue in the City of Maywood (Figs. 4, 6), Tanner Elementary School at 7210 Rosecrans Avenue in the City of Paramount (Figs. 7-9), Tweedy Elementary School at 9724 Pinehurst Avenue in the City of South Gate (Figs. 10-12), Bloomfield Park at 21420 Pioneer Boulevard in the City of Lakewood and, adjacent to the park, Fedde Middle School at 21409 Elaine Avenue in the City of Hawaiian Gardens (Figs. 13, 14).

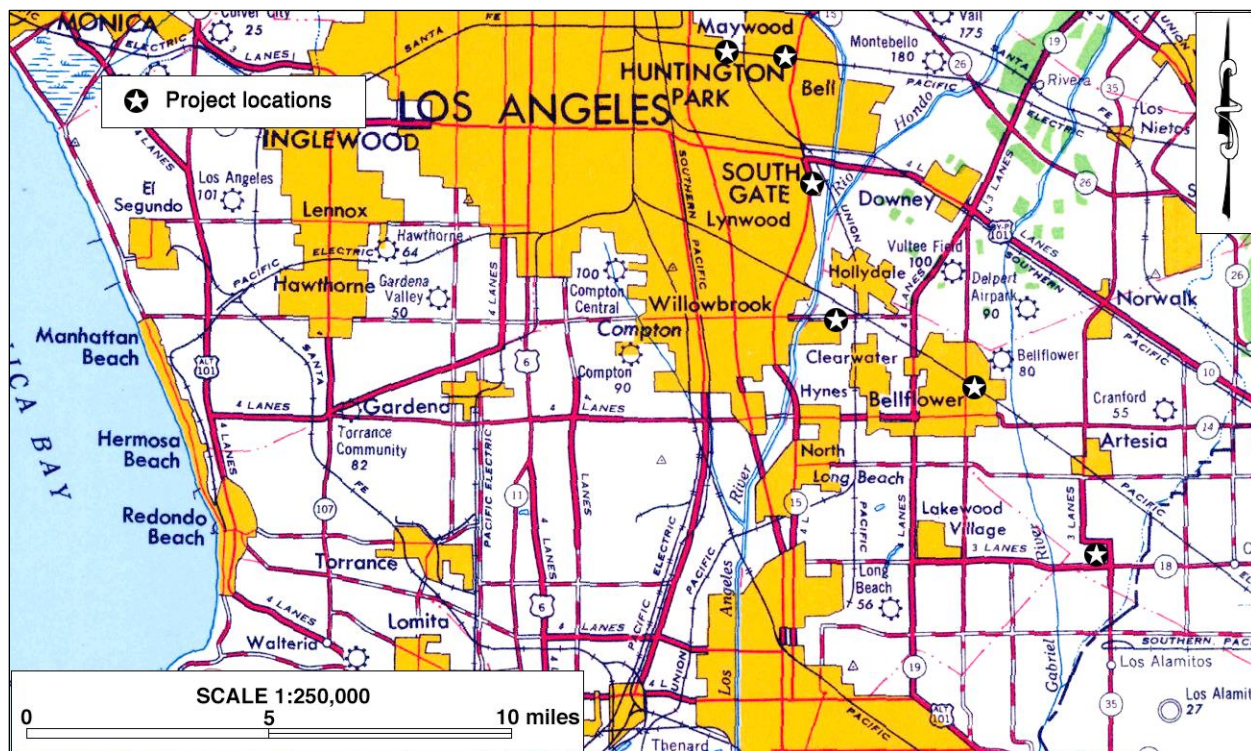


Figure 1. Project vicinities. (Based on USGS Long Beach, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1960])



Figure 2. Bellflower project site. (Based on USGS Long Beach, Los Alamitos, South Gate, and Whittier, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1981a-d])



Figure 3. Bellflower project site at the city hall (detail).

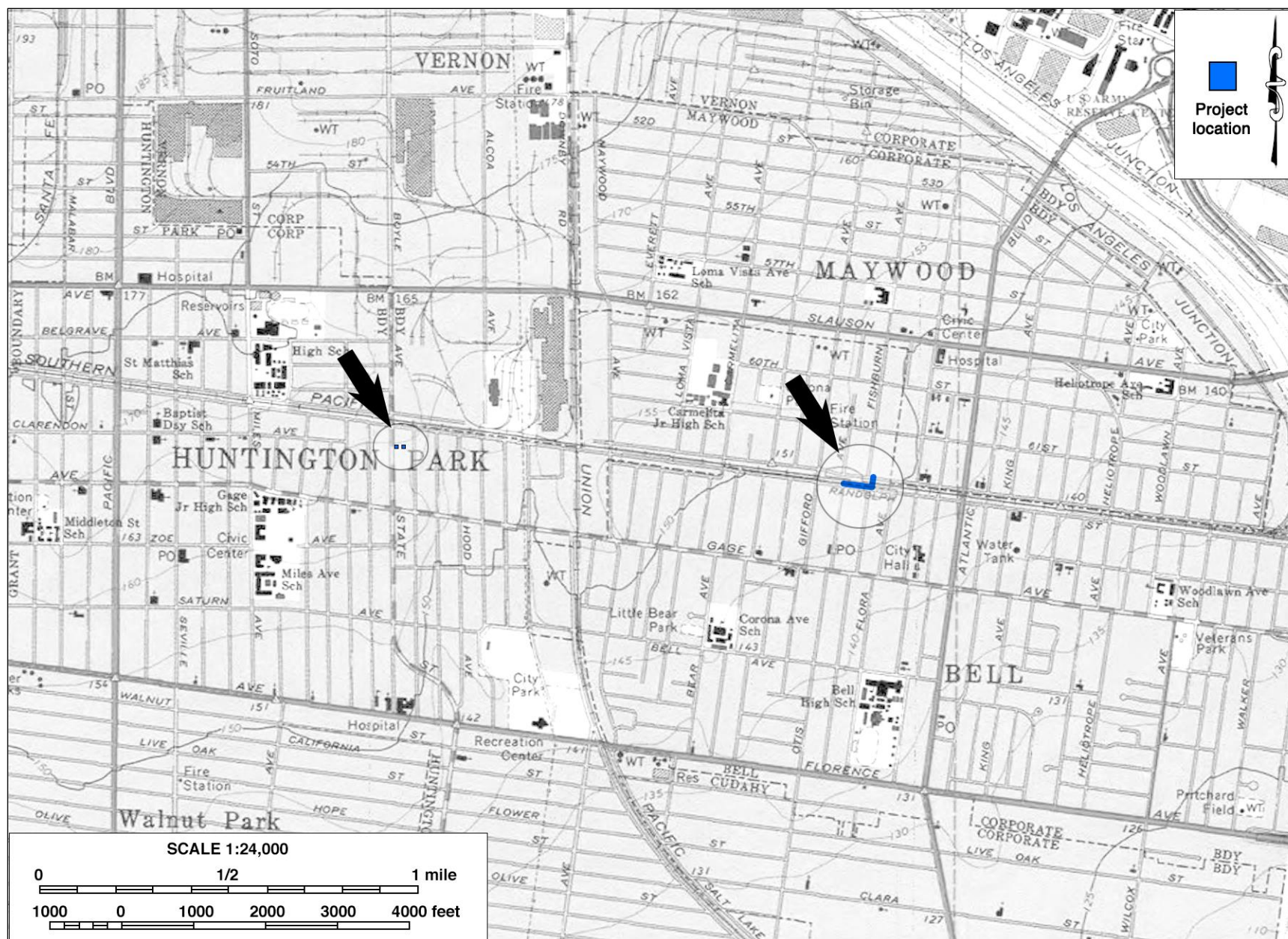


Figure 4. Huntington Park and Maywood project sites. (Based on USGS South Gate, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1981c])

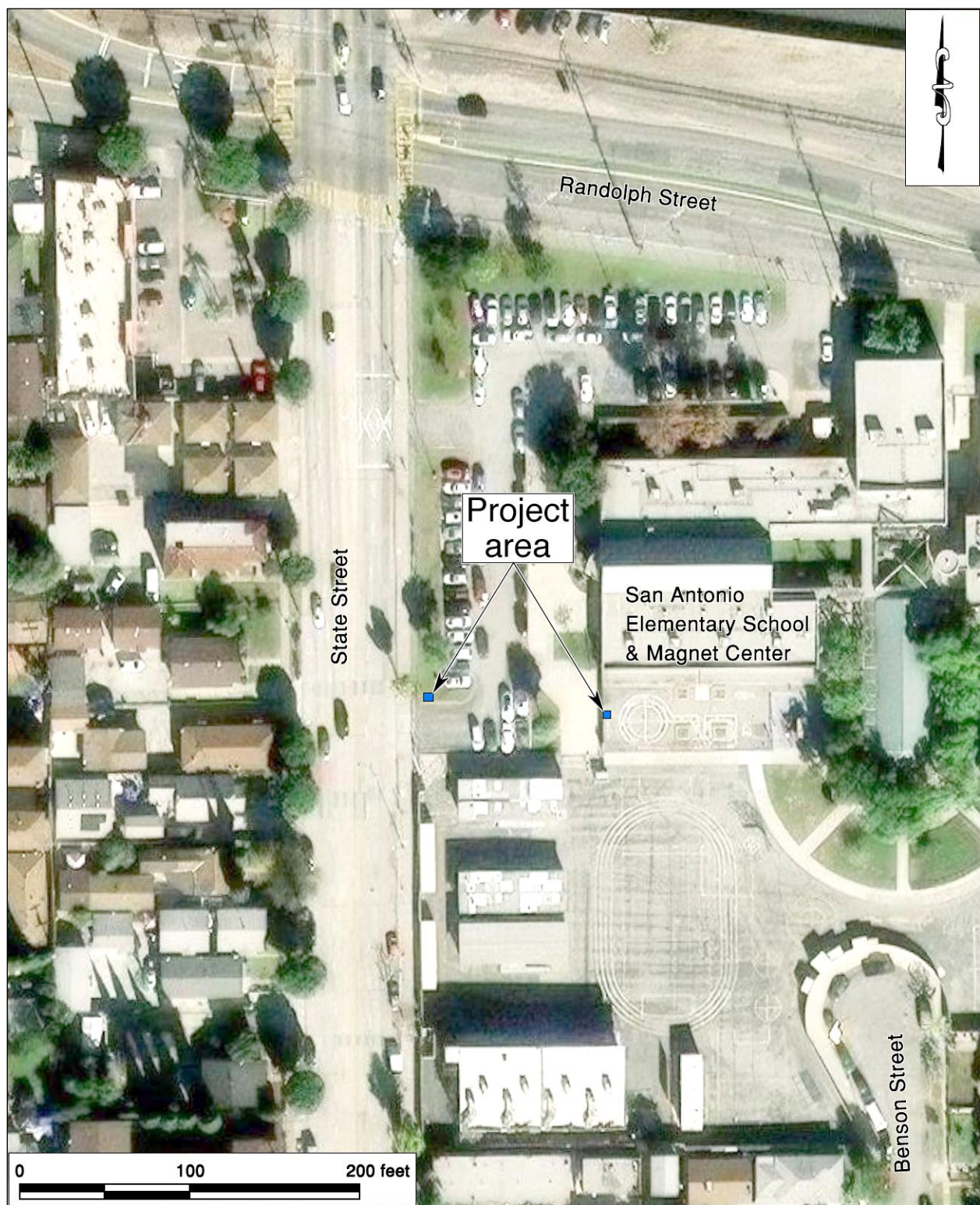


Figure 5. Huntington Park project site at San Antonio Elementary School (detail).



Figure 6. Maywood project site at Maywood Academy High School (detail).

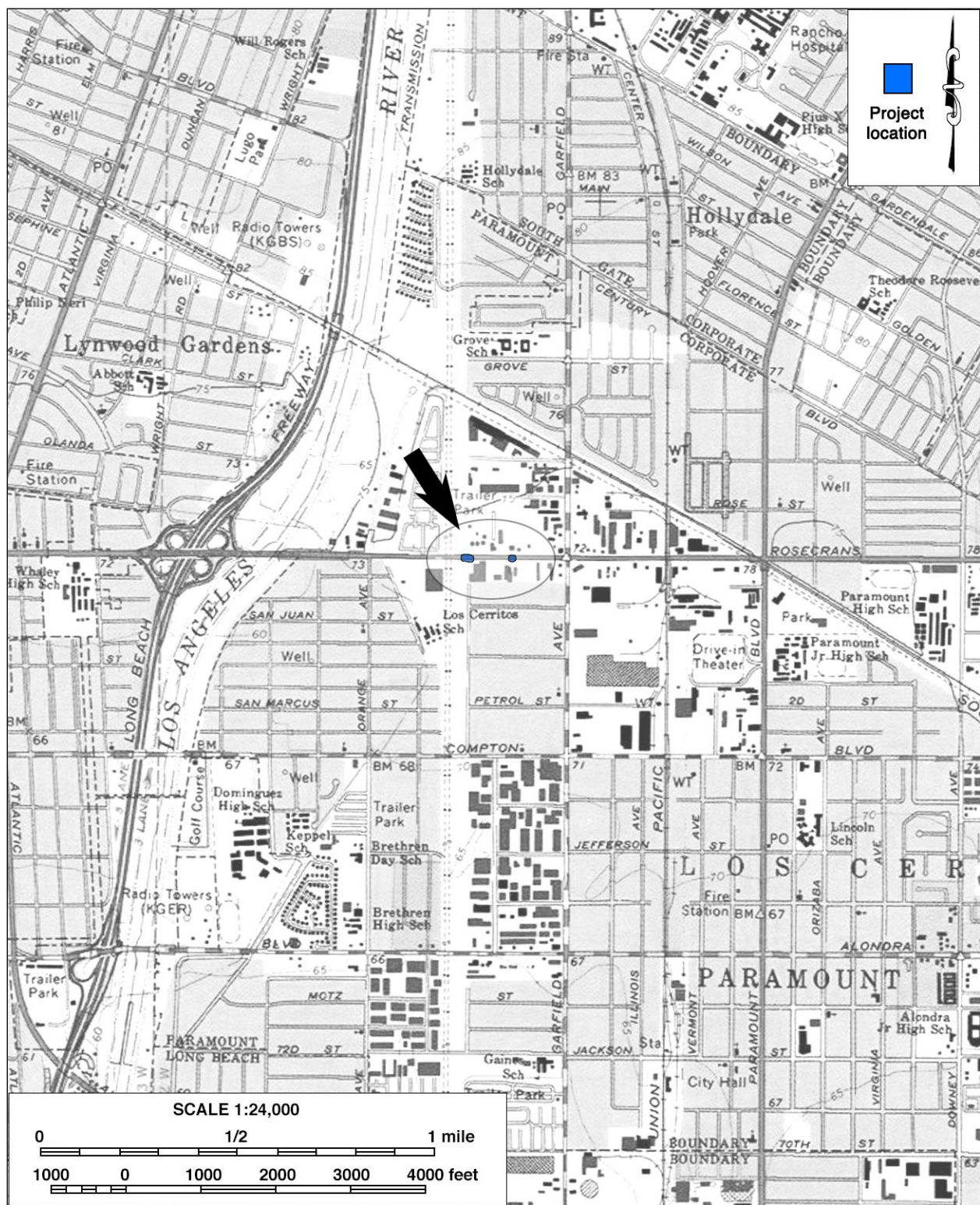


Figure 7. Paramount project site. (Based on USGS South Gate, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1981c])

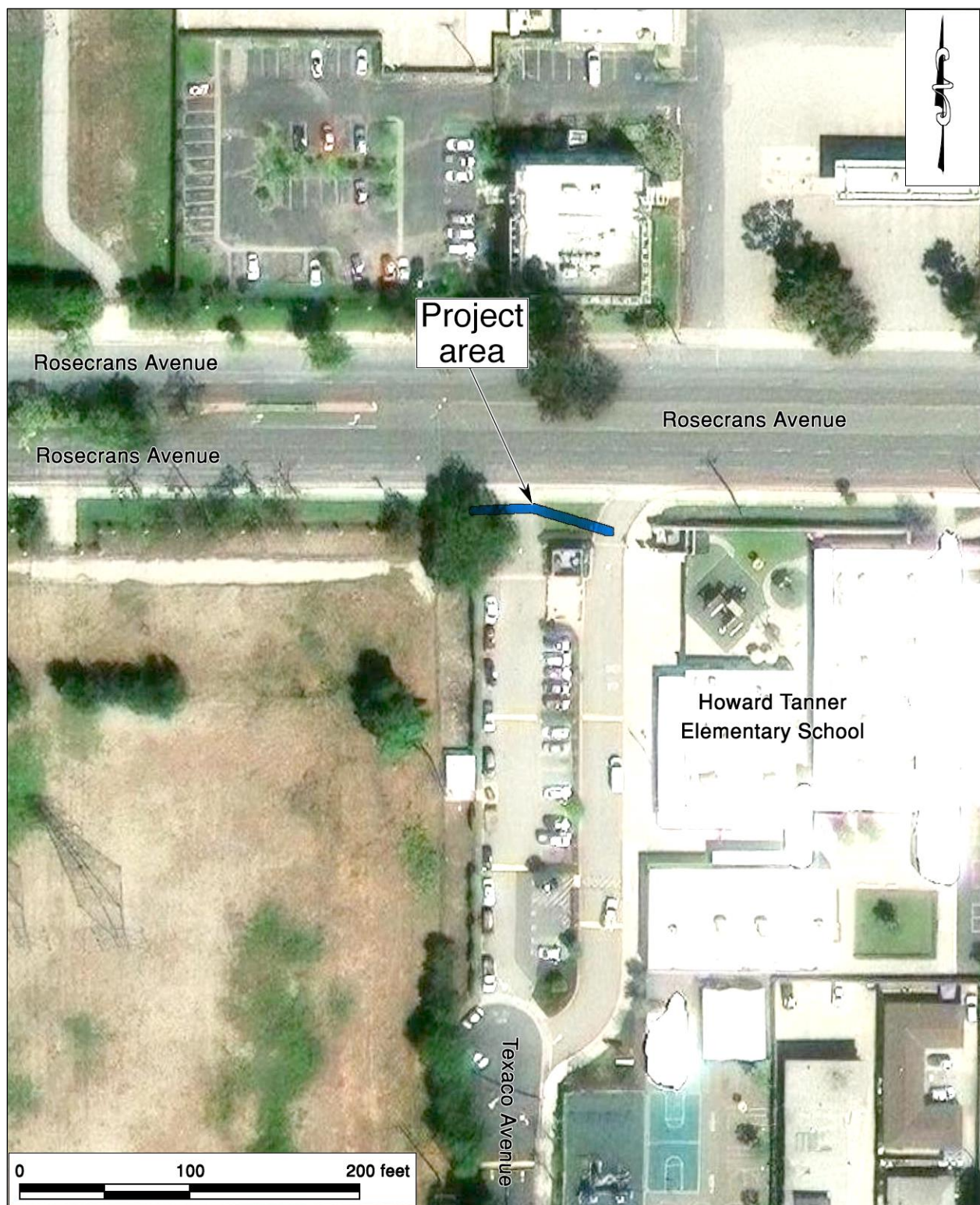


Figure 8. Paramount project site at Tanner Elementary School (western portion).

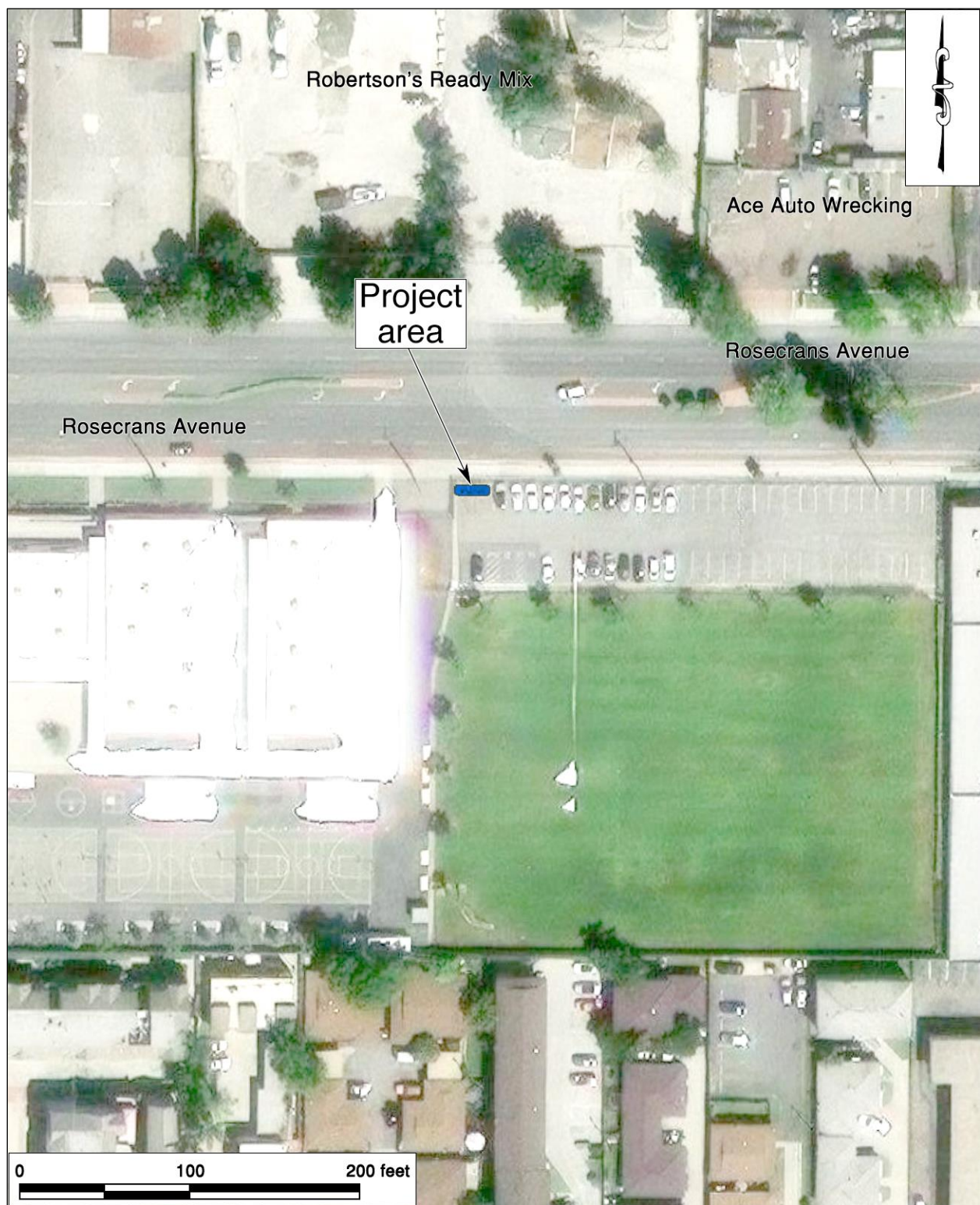


Figure 9. Paramount project site at Tanner Elementary School (eastern portion).

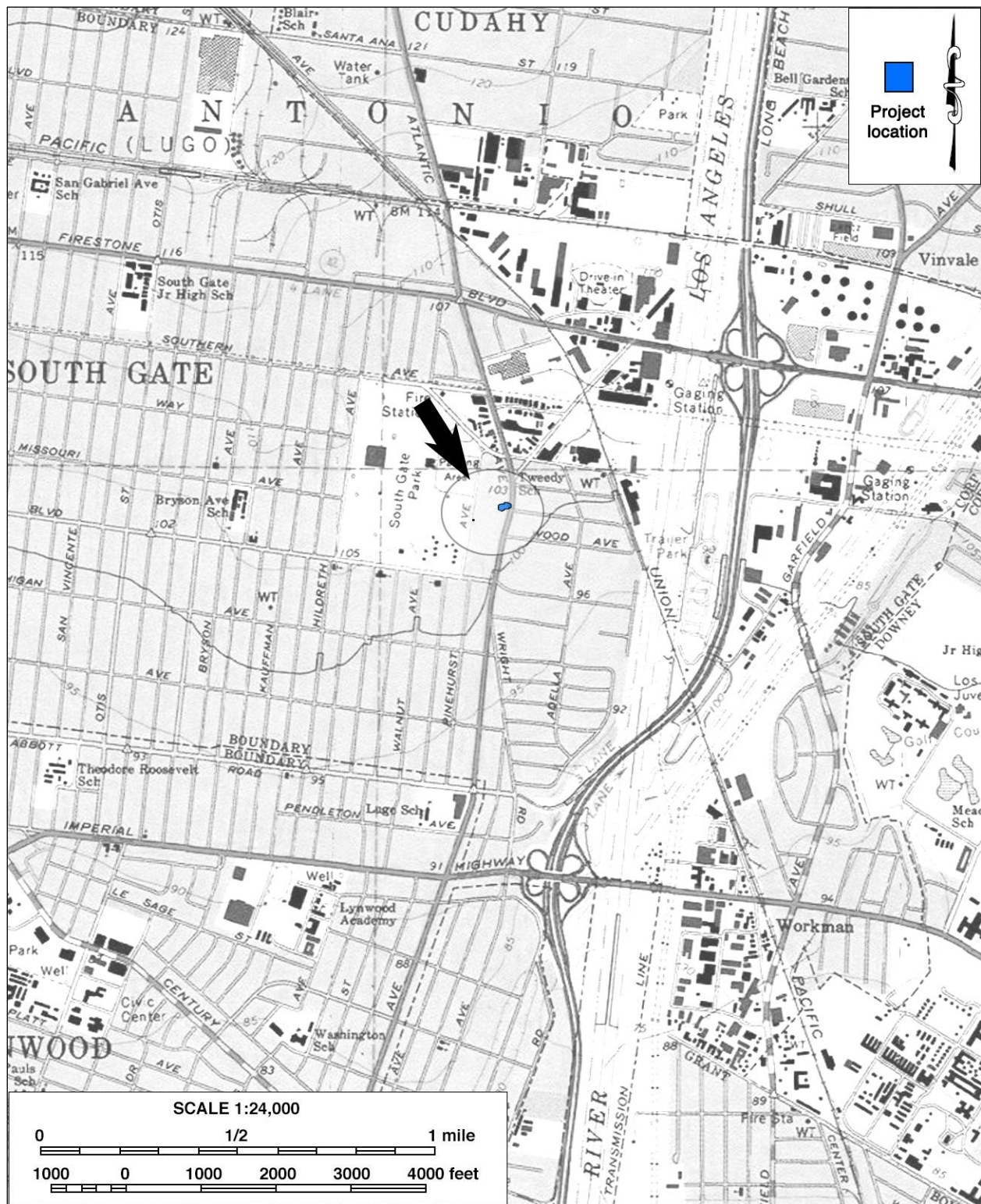


Figure 10. South Gate project site. (Based on USGS South Gate, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1981c])

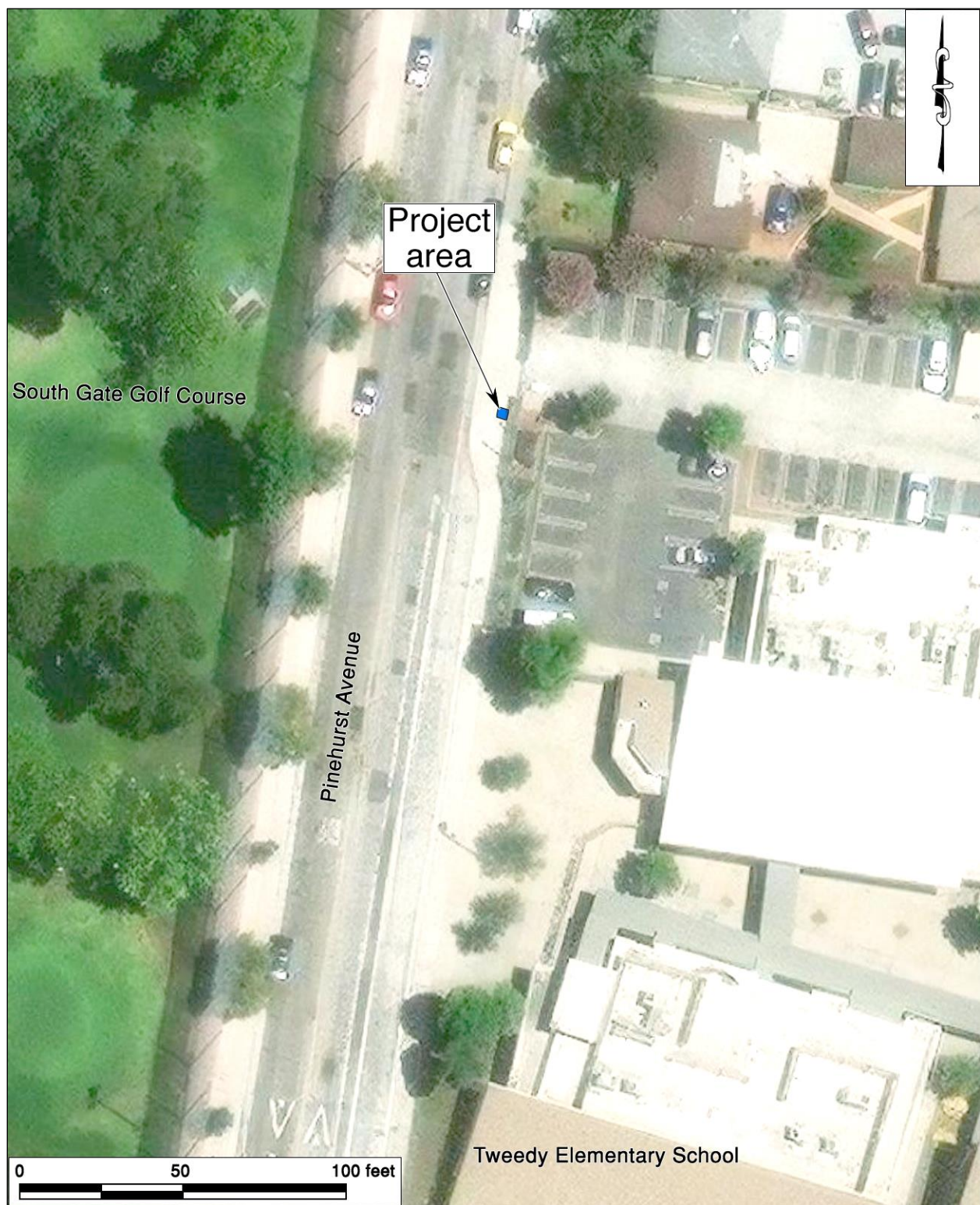


Figure 11. South Gate project site at Tweedy Elementary School (detail).



Figure 12. South Gate project site across Atlantic Avenue (detail).

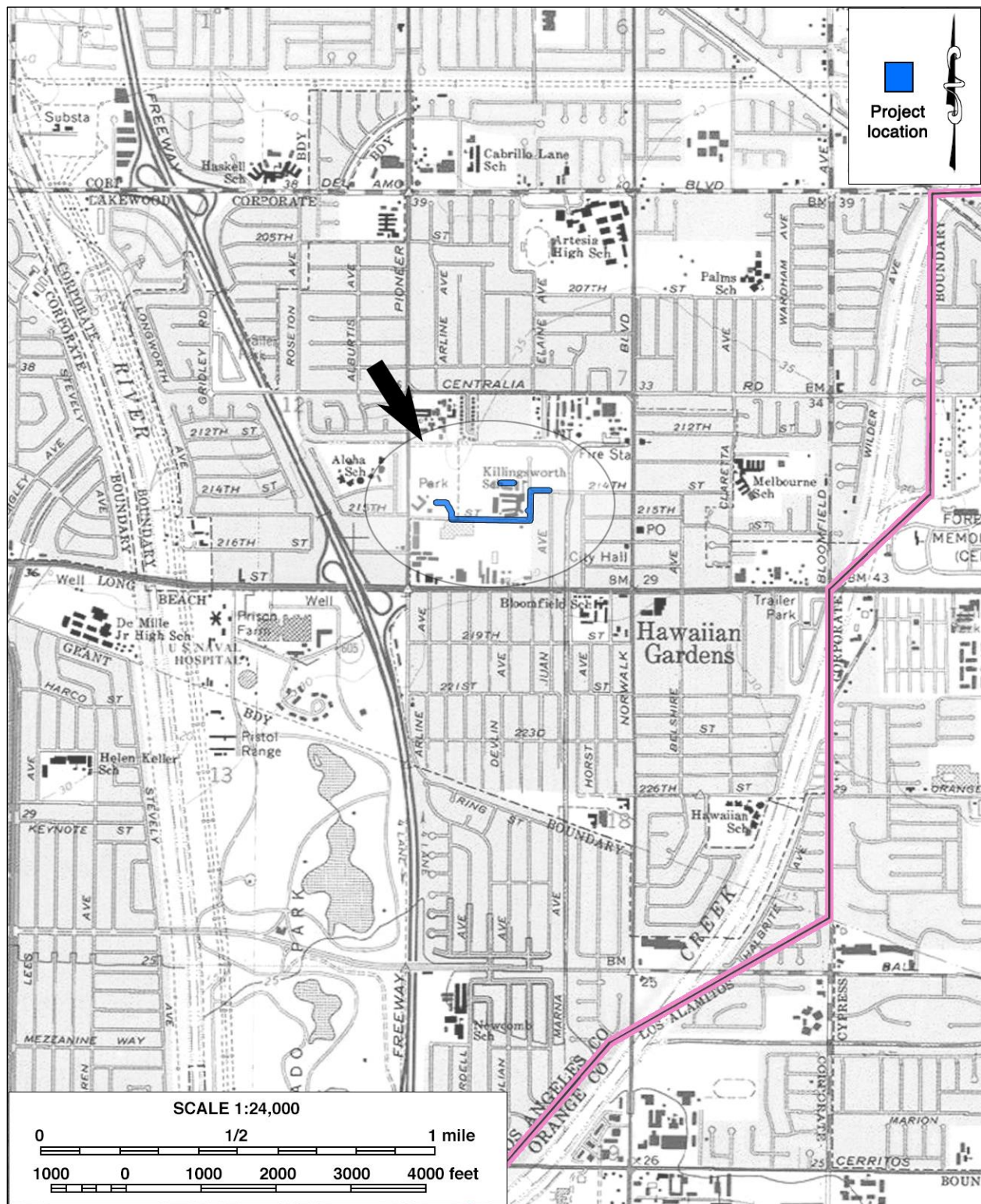


Figure 13. Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood project site. (Based on USGS Los Alamitos, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1981b])

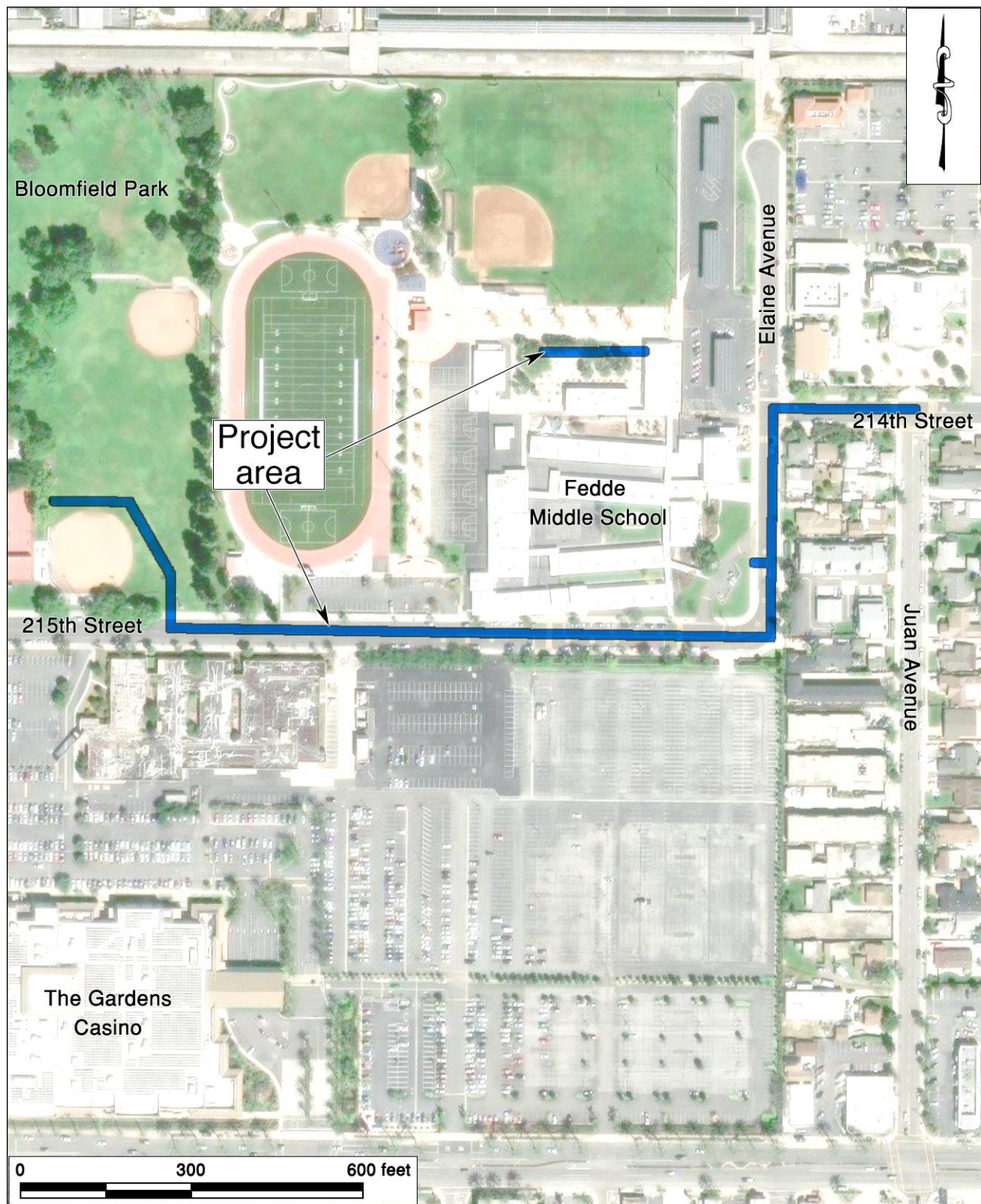


Figure 14. Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood project site at Fedde Middle School and Bloomfield Park (detail).

The Central Basin Municipal Water District (CBMWD), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000 et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the CBMWD with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may exist in the project area. In order to accomplish this objective, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, historical and geoarchaeological background research, Native American consultation, and an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods and results of the various avenues of research and the final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project sites are scattered across the Los Angeles Basin, in fully urbanized areas of typical residential and commercial settings. The natural environment of the region is characterized by its semi-arid Mediterranean climate, featuring hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters, typical of the southern California coastal plains. The average rainfall in this area is approximately 12 inches per year, most of which occurs between December and March.

Elevations within the project area range approximately between 30 to 160 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is generally level at each location, largely the result of past human alterations. As the current land uses at the project sites suggest, the ground surface is the entire project area has been extensively disturbed. While the project sites would be characterized by the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Community in their natural state, today the entire project area is covered by road pavement, sidewalks, parking lots, and artificial landscaping, with little vestige of the native landscape and vegetation remaining (Fig. 15).

CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological Context

In attempting to describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years, archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks that endeavor to correlate the technological and cultural changes that are observable in archaeological records to distinct time periods. The general framework for the prehistory of the southern Californian coastal region is outlined in Moratto (1984), which is the basis for the following discussion.

According to some theories, migration of indigenous groups from the interior deserts of southern California to the already inhabited coastal region appears to have taken place around 7,500 years ago. Unfortunately, very little is known about the coastal groups during this early period in prehistory. With the immigration of people from the interior, a fusion of regional cultural traits, specifically those pertaining to subsistence procurement, occurred between the newcomers and coastal inhabitants. The newcomers introduced new plant resources and plant processing techniques to the coast groups while they learned to exploit more intensively the littoral resources.



Figure 15. Typical landscapes in the project area. *Clockwise from top left*: typical sidewalk to be removed (near San Antonio Elementary school, view to the west); typical public roadway to be impacted (near Tweedy Elementary School, view to the east); example of manicured landscape to be disturbed (Bloomfield Park, view to the southeast); example of meter installation sites (near Fedde Middle School, view to the north). (Photograph taken on November 1, 2024)

Archaeological investigations at various sites along the southern Californian coast have uncovered valuable data regarding later time periods in this region. Sites dating to the La Jolla I Period, ca. 5500-3500 B.C., have yielded numerous millingstone tools, crudely shaped scrapers, and flexed burials. The La Jolla II Period, ca. 3500-2000 B.C., is distinguished from the previous period by the presence of cemeteries, discoids, and various projectile point types. Following this is the La Jolla III Period, ca. 2000-1000 B.C., which is characterized by the influence of Yuman cultural traits from the east on the coastal cultures.

With this second intrusion of eastern groups to the area, increased exploitation of terrestrial food sources further diminished the coastal people's dependence on littoral resources. With an increasing focus on acorn-processing activities, indigenous groups along the southern Californian coast slowly began settling the interior regions. There was also a shift from inhumation to cremation around 500 B.C., possibly another result of eastern influences.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Los Angeles Basin is situated in the central traditional territory of the Gabrielino, a Takic-speaking people who were considered among the most populous and powerful ethnic group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). The Gabrielino's territory spanned from San Clemente Island along the coast to the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County, and their influence spread as far as the San Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California. The leading ethnographic sources on Gabrielino culture and history include Bean and Smith (1978), Miller (1991), and McCawley (1996). The following summary is based mainly on these sources.

Prior to European contact, native subsistence practices were defined by the varying surrounding landscape and primarily based on the cultivating and gathering of wild foods, hunting, and fishing, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. In inland areas, the predominant food sources included acorns, piñon nuts, other seeds, roots, wild fruits/berries, and wild onions. Medicinal and ceremonial plants such as yerba buena, elderberry, and sage were typically cultivated near villages. Common game animals included deer, antelope, rabbits, wood rats, fish, and waterfowl. Coastal Gabrielino utilized marine resources and had an advanced maritime navigation technology with an emphasis on the *ti'at*, the plank canoe used by only a handful of groups in North America (Gamble 2002).

Both inland and coastal Gabrielino populations had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire subsistence, shelter, and medicine or to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as those procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers, as well as baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. However, much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known, although evidence suggests the existence of a moiety system in which various clans belonged to one or the other of two main social/cultural divisions. There also seems to have existed at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich. Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of nonlocalized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. Due to forced labor, dietary

deficiencies, introduced diseases, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among groups of Gabrielino descendants, including the reconstruction and utilization of *ti'at* and incorporating the ethnographic names *Kizh* and *Tongva* into official documentation (Stickel 2016).

Historic Context

The earliest Europeans to arrive in present-day southeastern Los Angeles County were Spanish explorers and missionaries, who were awarded authority over most of the area after Mission San Gabriel was established in 1771. Soon after, the Spanish colonial government granted vast tracts of land, or *ranchos*, to prominent soldiers for their loyal service to the crown (Ethington 2005; Macias 2006). Among them was José Manuel Nieto, a Spanish soldier who built an adobe house on a temporary land concession he received in 1784 from Governor Pedro Fages of Alta California, which included all of the land from the mountains to the sea between the San Gabriel River and the Santa Ana River (Bandy and Bandy 1998; Strawther 2012).

After Nieto's death in 1804, his 167,000-acre concession was divided among his heirs into five smaller *ranchos*, Las Bolsas, Los Alamitos, Los Cerritos, Los Coyotes, and Santa Gertrudes, through formal land grants from the Mexican governor, José Figueroa (Bandy and Bandy 1998). Three of the cities in the project areas are situated on former Rancho Los Cerritos land grant land: Bellflower, Lakewood and Paramount; Hawaiian Gardens is in the former Los Coyotes Rancho. The three others, Huntington Park, Maywood, and South Gate, fall within the 29,514-acre San Antonio Rancho land that was granted to Don Antonio Maria Lugo in 1810 (Ethington 2005).

Early on the wealth of the *ranchos* revolved around cattle raising, a wildly lucrative business that provided the scaffolding for the economic and social development of the region for nearly a century and formed the basis for private property development in the greater Los Angeles area under both Spanish and, later, Mexican rule of the province after the latter gained independence in 1821 and then to the United States in 1848 as a result of the Mexican-American War (Ethington 2005; Macias 2006). A land boom in the 1880s, spurred by the completion of the competing Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe railways across southern California, brought immediate and significant growth to the region. In a pattern often repeated in the history of the American West, dozens of towns, surrounded by irrigated agricultural land, were laid out before the end of the 19th century, many of them established along the rail lines (Ethington 2005).

During the early 20th century, industrialization and urbanization increasingly assumed dominant roles in regional growth. Petroleum was discovered in the rolling hills of southeastern Los Angeles County in the late 1890s, triggering a new boom and that brought other industrial interests to the area (Da Rold 1979:10). The oil fields and associated transport facilities and manufacturing factories, railway terminals, and banks were among the growing enterprises around the turn of the century. Transportation corridors and commuting patterns, fueled in part by the development of an interurban railway system—spearheaded by the Pacific Electric Railway—and a regional highway system, began to take shape in the years leading up to World War II, although agriculture remained strong in support of the expanding population of industry workers and other new residents.

For the southeast county region and much of the Los Angeles Basin, the post-WWII boom marked a dramatic departure from previous development patterns, when suburban housing tracts and associated shopping centers became the focus of local development. Soon the remaining stretches of farmland along the Los Angeles-Orange county line became a prime target for tract home developers, a trend of continued development that has essentially merged the cities in greater Los Angeles into one metropolitan area.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. Located at California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the official cultural resource records repository for Los Angeles County. During the records searches, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project areas. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks or Points of Historical Interest, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

As a part of the research procedures, CRM TECH archaeologist Frank Raslich pursued geoarchaeological analysis to assess the potential of the project area for the deposition and preservation of subsurface cultural deposits from the prehistoric period, which cannot be detected through a standard surface archaeological survey. Sources consulted for this purpose included primarily topographic and geologic maps and reports pertaining to the surrounding area. Findings from these sources were used to develop a geomorphologic history of the project area and address geoarchaeological sensitivity of this work.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, USGS topographic maps dated 1896-1981, and aerial photographs taken in 1956-2023. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On September 30, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands

File. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH further contacted a total of ten tribal representatives in the region, both in writing and by telephone, between November 11 and December 2, 2024, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project areas. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On November 1, 2024, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was conducted on foot at an intensive level by walking along the linear alignments and around the connection/meter locations. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years of age or older). Ground visibility was generally good (85-90%), but the native ground surface was almost entirely obscured by asphalt, concrete, or dense manicured grass.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to the SCCIC records, most of the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study (Figs. 16-20), and no cultural resources had been recorded within project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records searches, only one-third or less of the land had been surveyed previously, consisting of some 140 surveys performed between 1975 and 2017 (Figs. 16-20). The record search results pertaining to each project site are discussed further below.

Bellflower Project Site (Fig. 16): Three historic-period cultural resources, including two buildings, were previously over a half-mile away from the project area. One resource, a segment of Site 19-186110 (Southern Pacific Railroad), was recorded as lying outside of but adjacent to the project area. Given the limited ground disturbance at this project site, No prehistoric (i.e., Native American) cultural resources were recorded within the one-mile radius.

Huntington Park and Maywood Project Sites (Fig. 17): There were 140 historic-period resources recorded within the scope of the records search around these project sites, the majority of which were buildings that did not meet CRHR criteria. None of them was located within or adjacent to the project area. No prehistoric cultural resources were recorded within the one-mile radius.

Paramount Project Site (Fig. 18): Thirteen historic-era cultural resources were previously recorded within the scope of the records search, including buildings and a rail line. All of them lie more than 3/4 mile away from the project area, thus requiring no further consideration in this study. No prehistoric cultural resources were recorded within the one-mile radius.

South Gare Project Site (Fig. 19): One historic period resource, the Union Pacific Railroad, was recorded with the one-mile records search, lying over a half-mile away from the project area. No prehistoric cultural resources were previously recorded within the scope of the records search.

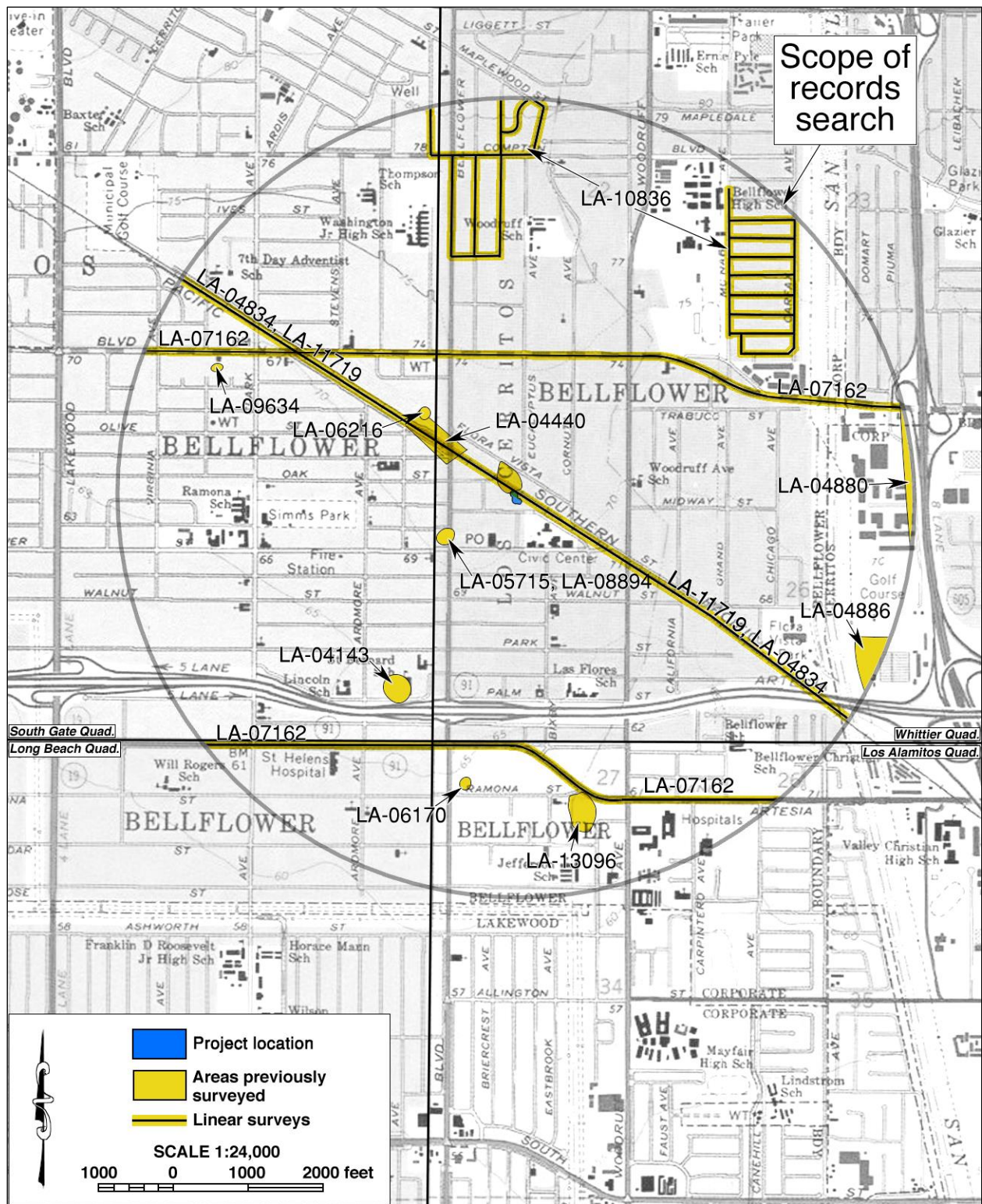


Figure 16. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the Bellflower project site., listed by SCCIC file number.

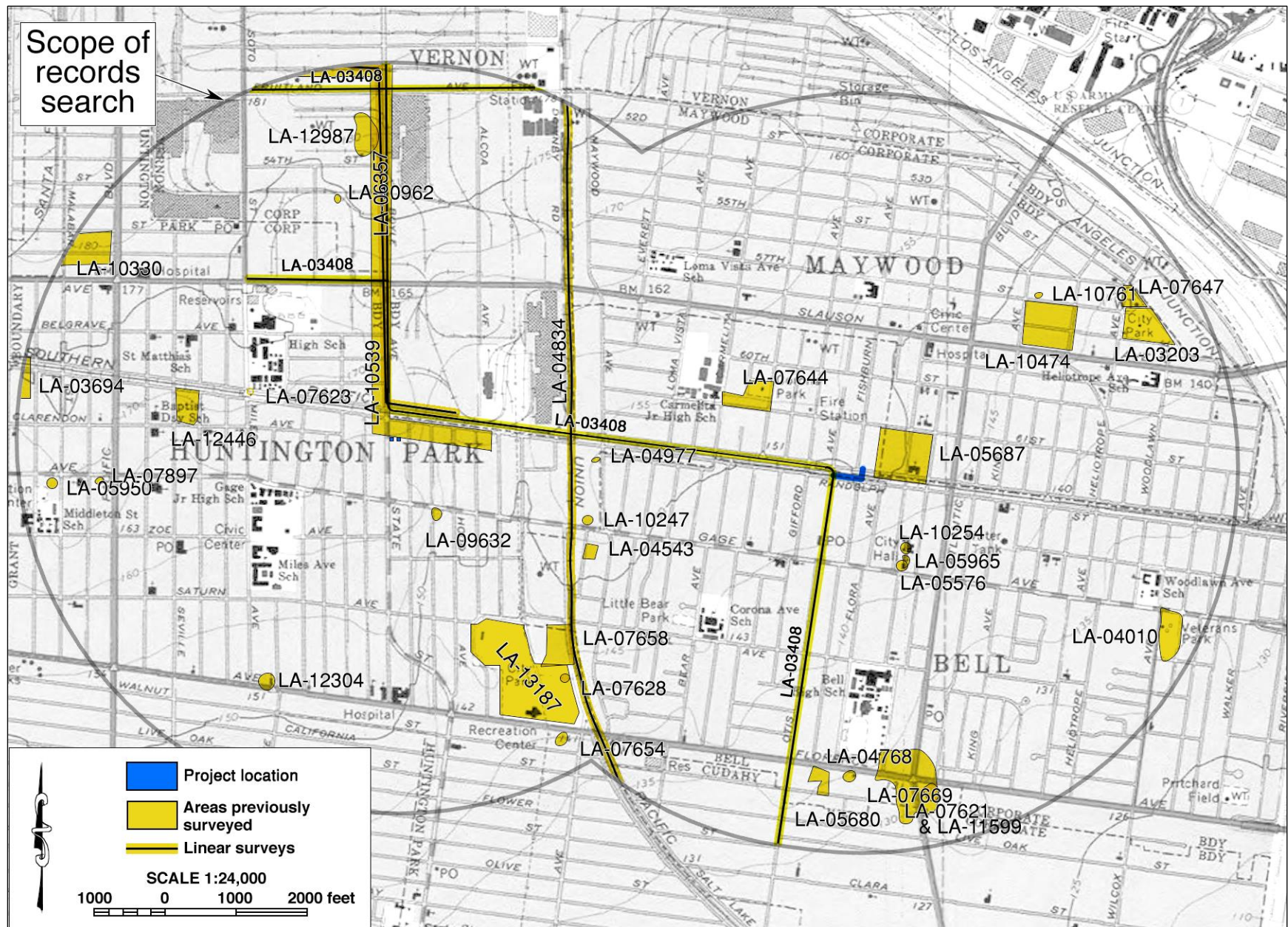
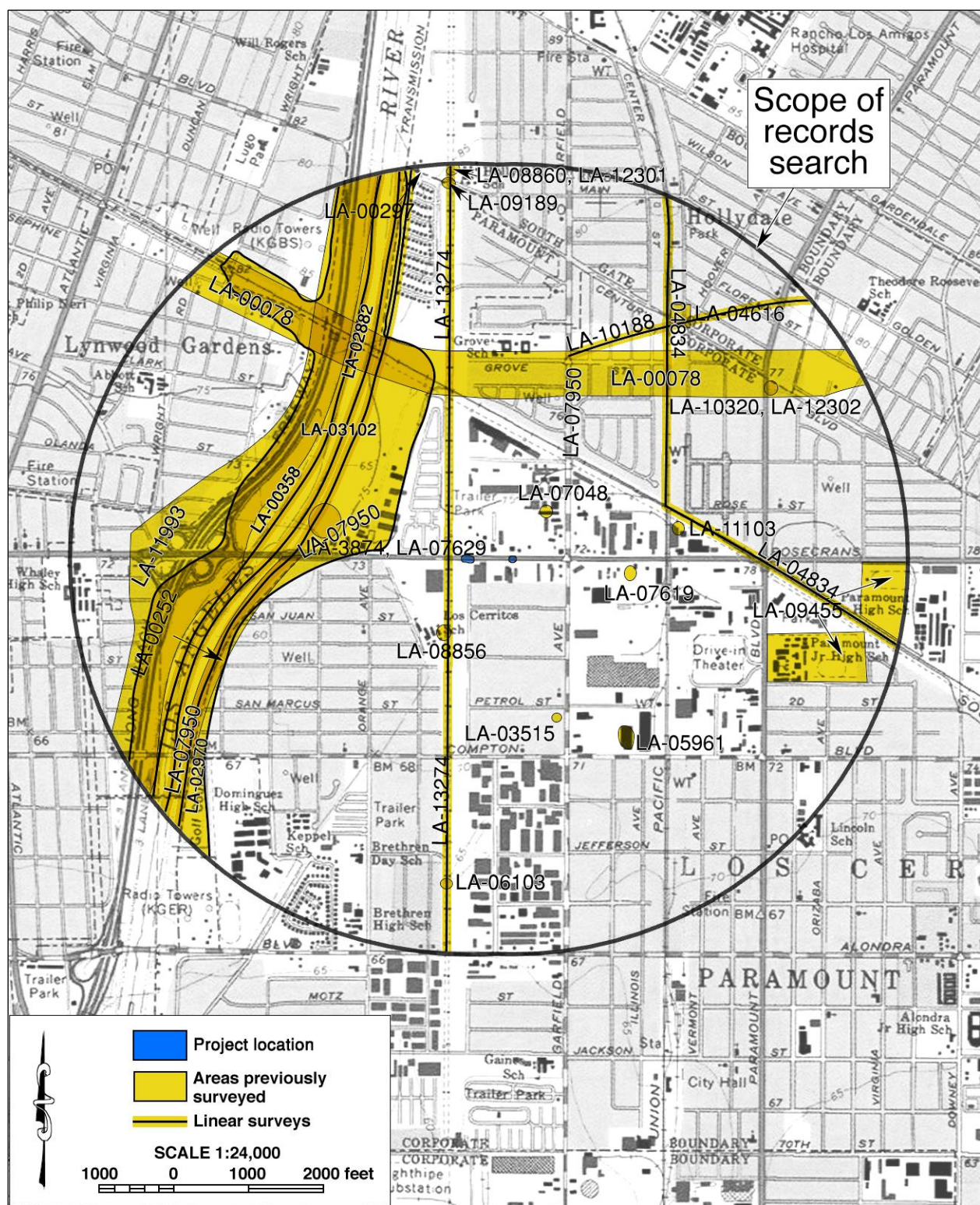


Figure 17. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the Huntington Park and Maywood project sites..



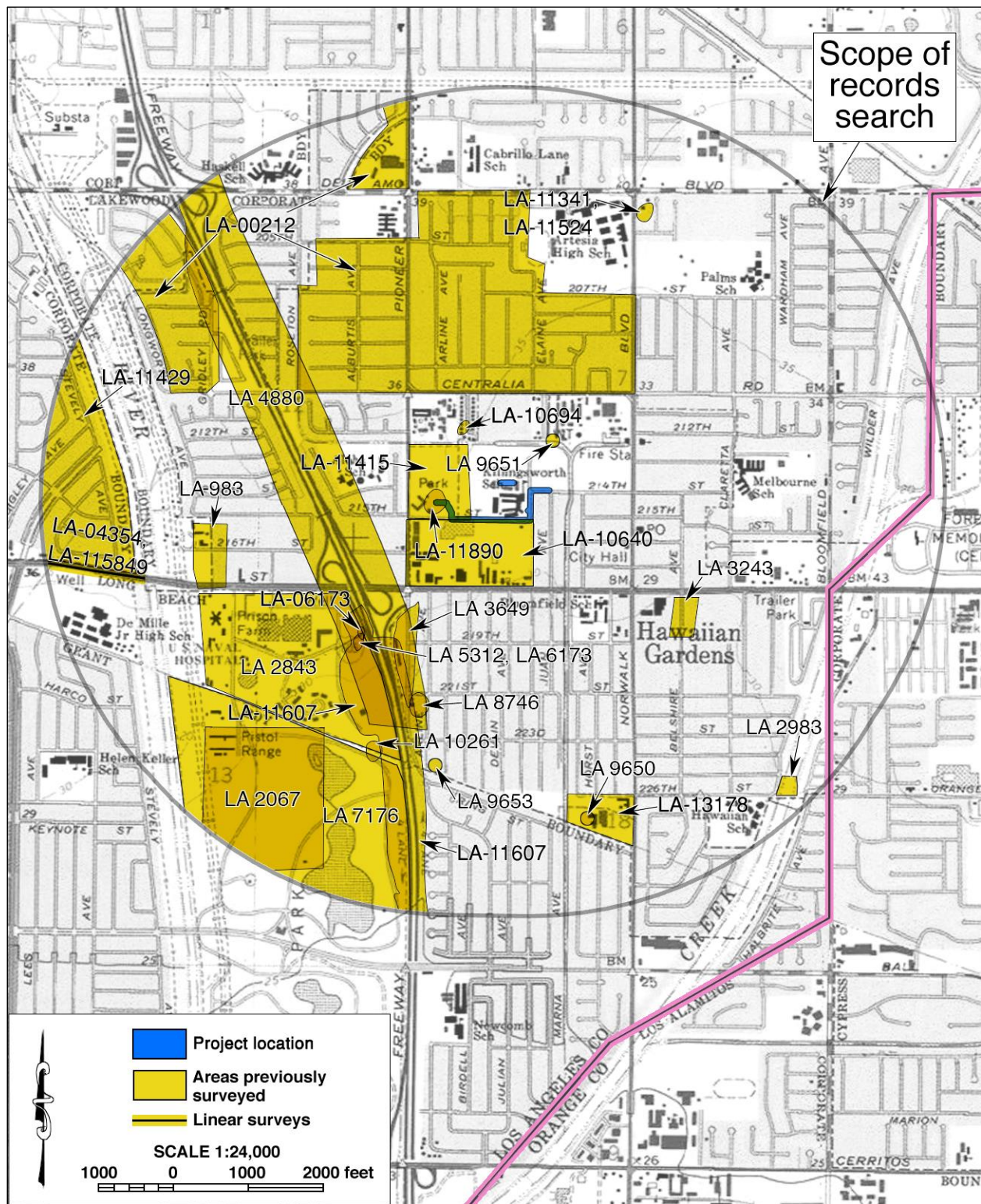


Figure 20. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood project site..

Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood Project Site (Fig. 20): A large prehistoric site, 19-004195, was previously recorded approximately 300 feet north of the portion of the project area at Bloomfield Park and 400 feet west of the portion on the Fedde Middle School campus. The site was identified as a Gabriellino cemetery as well as a habitation site, possibly associated with the ethnohistorically known village site of Apahanga.

The cemetery was identified during excavations in 2011 on the Fedde Middle School sports field. Fragmented human remains were recovered from 231 loci within and adjacent to dirt spoils that had been excavated for the installation of a storm drainpipe (Stickel and Flaherty 2011). Based upon the condition of the bones and the artifacts recovered, the site was believed to date to sometime over the last 1,000 years. Artifacts recovered from the site include an intact deer bone awl, an Olivella disk bead, a shell scraper, and numerous flaked-stone pieces. Prehistoric habitation was evidenced by the recovery of numerous ecofacts. These include the remains of ground squirrels, rodents, and rabbits along with fragments of small faunal remains that were burnt. Based upon the observations of the construction-related excavations, archaeologists estimated that the site appears to range from 75 to 100 centimeters below ground surface, but it was noted that the deposits might in fact go deeper in other portions of the site.

A non-invasive ground penetrating radar study was also conducted at the time and revealed 150 other “targets” that were assumed to be reflections of subsurface human burials. It was suggested that this finding could mean that the site contain multiple cemeteries, further enhancing the potential significance of this site. At that time, the chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, Andrew Salas, stated his belief that the site may represent the village of Apahanga. Archaeological interpretations of the discovery state that this site may have exceptional research potential, with the possibility to produce unique and highly significant data. The presence of Site 19-004195 clearly indicates a high archaeological sensitivity for this portion of the project area, including the subsurface component.

Three historic-era resources were also recorded within a one-mile radius of this project site. One them, 19-188841, is located within 500 feet of the project area. This resource is the Carson Street Baptist Church, now known as the Emmanuel Church. Due to modern alterations and routine maintenance, this building was found not to meet any of the NRHP or CRHR criteria for significance. The other two are located more than 3/4 mile away. One of these, Site 19-191952 (Forest Lawn Memorial Park), does appear to meet the criteria to qualify as a “historical resource.” However, because of the distance away from the project area, this project has no potential to impact this resource, either directly or indirectly.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Surface sediments within the project area have been mapped as young alluvial valley deposits of Holocene and Late Pleistocene age (*Qya*; Fig. 21). These soils have been described as unconsolidated to slightly consolidated, undissected to slightly dissected, clay silt sand and gravels existing along stream valleys and alluvial flats of larger rivers (Matti and Cossette 2007; Southern California Areal Mapping Project 2000). The deposition of these soils could be contemporary with early human occupation in the area. In prehistoric times, the vicinity of the project area was likely used for resource procurement and habitation.

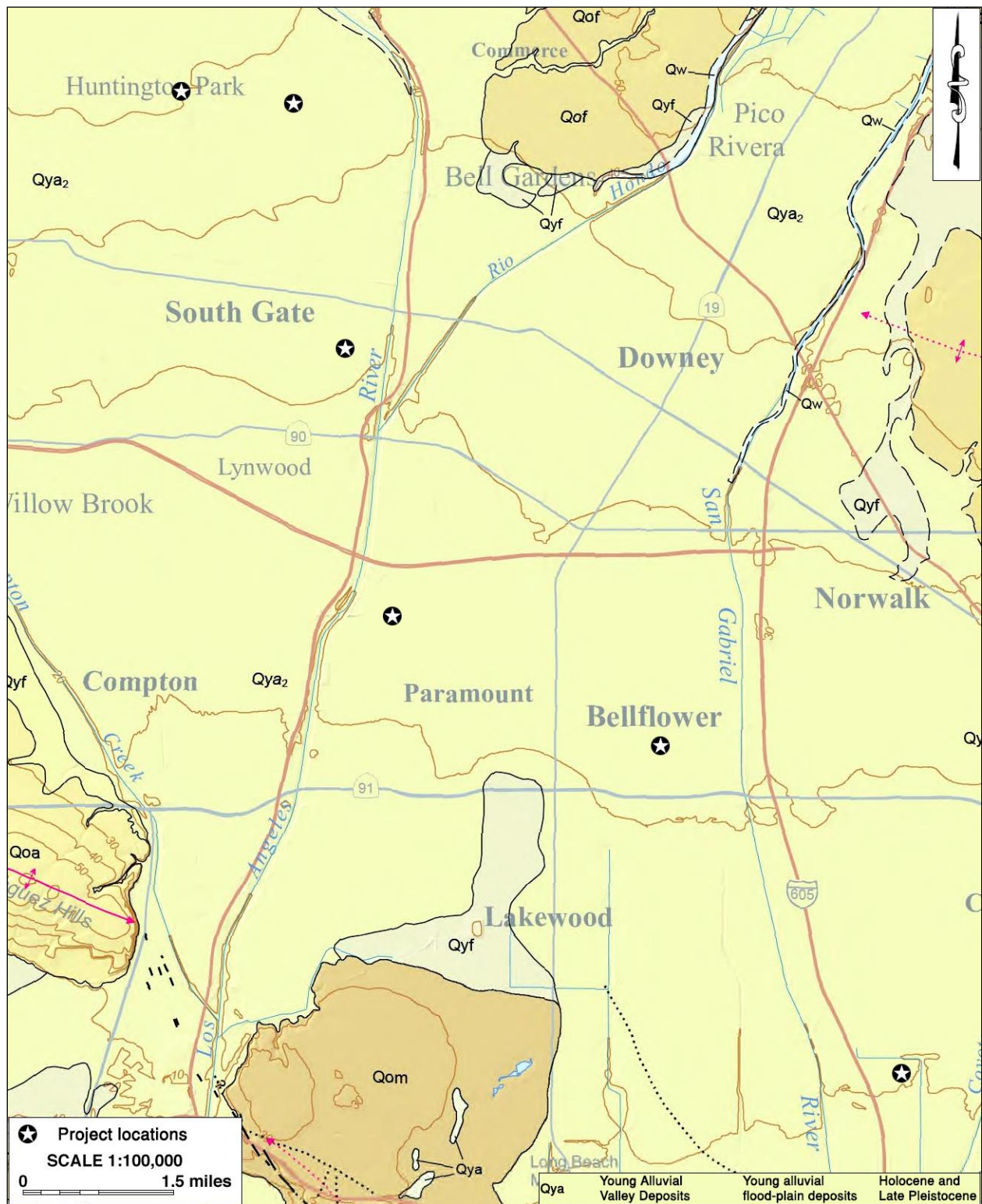


Figure 21. Geologic map of the project vicinity. (Based on Saucedo et al. 2009)

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near permanent or reliable sources of water, while the level, unprotected valley floor was used mainly for resource procurement, travel, and occasional camping during these activities. This is corroborated by the ethnographic literature that identifies foothills as preferred settlement environment for Native Americans. Because the project is situated in close proximity to the Los Angeles River, it was subject to occasional flooding but had a reliable water supply nearby. Based on the settlement patterns discussed above, the project areas could have provided a favorable setting for both short-term procurement land-use opportunities as well as potentially permanent or long-term habitation by the indigenous population during prehistoric times.

The proposed projects will occur within soils that have been extensively disturbed by past development, road construction and the installation of underground utility lines. These soils offer a highly unlikely environment for any prehistoric archaeological deposits to survive intact, especially in the portions of the project area that coincide with paved public roadways. Overall, the subsurface sediments in the project areas are unlikely to contain any intact, potentially significant archaeological remains of prehistoric origin within its vertical extent. However, less disturbed soils found in the project area, particularly near the Los Angeles River, could potentially contain archaeologically sensitive resources.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The cities in the project area align along a 15-mile-long, northwest-southeast oriented swath of southeast Los Angeles County. Not surprisingly, they share a thematic path typical to the overall development of the non-coastal Greater Los Angeles Basin, i.e., historically entrenched agricultural land giving way to developing industries, population growth, and escalating land values. More specific to the southeast Los Angeles County cities in the project areas, the agricultural beginnings followed by new and quickly developing industries resulted in relatively chaotic growth in the pre-World War II years, which required reassessment and civic planning to accommodate the post-war boom in the years afterward. Beginning in the early 1890s and early 1900s, these rapid changes, reflected in various historic maps, can be seen beginning in the 1920s and continuing throughout the 1950s. A brief account of each city's development is presented below.

City of Bellflower

Bellflower was also a relatively latecomer to cityhood, having incorporated in 1957 in an effort to keep local control over zoning and development (City of Bellflower n.d.). Like other cities in the area, Bellflower' was agrarian when in 1906 Pacific Electric Railway extended its Long Beach Line into and established a station there. The name "Bellflower" was chosen as a result of a contest to find a pleasant name to attract newcomers. Bellflower experienced the World War II housing boom much the same as other nearby towns, as they shifted from rural to suburban, but did not industrialize. Instead, the economic focus was consumer retail business. Later, Bellflower sought to cultivate its small town essence with its agrarian sector intact, primarily made of Dutch descent dairy farmers (City of Bellflower n.d.). By the 1990s however, the dairies had moved farther inland, and the post-war middle class now flocked to regional shopping malls, leaving Bellflower on the verge

of becoming insolvent. In more recent times, the city has turned to attracting new business with business -friendly civic policies and infrastructure improvements. Bellflower's population in 2023 is estimated at 75,122 (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

City of Hawaiian Gardens

The unusual name of Hawaiian Gardens was first attached to the area in 1927 and is attributed to a way stop of the same name that consisted of a bamboo-framed shack covered with palm fronds that once stood along a horse trail near Coyote Creek (Jacobs n.d.:14). While sodas, fruits, and sandwiches were available, the real draw to the stand was reportedly moonshine, which was taboo at the time due to Prohibition (Jacobs n.d.:14). Because of its low elevations, land in the tiny community was often flooded and sometimes marshy, but as modern channelization developed in the region, the area became known for excellent farmland. It was also comparatively cheap land to buy and drew bargain hunters to the community as the Depression drew to a close. World War II brought another influx of people to the area to work in nearby aircraft assembly plants. Beginning in the early 1950s, Long Beach, Lakewood, and Artesia attempts to annex the community were thwarted and the city eventually incorporated in 1964 (Jacobs n.d.:25).

Also in 1964, Interstate 605 was completed along the western edge of the city, further opening the door to urbanization. Residents approved casino-style gambling in 1995, making Hawaiian Gardens one of the seven cities in Los Angeles County to allow such gaming (*Los Angeles Times* 1997). The City of Hawaiian Garden's population in 2023 is estimated at 13,396 residents.

Huntington Park

Like many cities in southeast Los Angeles County, Huntington Park's history begins as part of Rancho San Antonio. Once passed from the Lugo's control near the turn of the 20th century land developers A.L. Burbank and E.V. Baker acquired 100-acres, immediately subdivided into lots and named it La Park. In 1902, tycoon Henry Huntington was persuaded to route his Pacific Electric Railway through the La Park community, which developers Burbank and Baker dutifully changed to Huntington Park, although the name was not official until incorporation in 1906 (City of Huntington Park n.d.). Regardless of the railway, Huntington Park remained rural, and the population stayed relatively low, at 4,500 people in 1920, but in the next 10 years exploded to 30,000 as industrial interests were built on the western and northern edges of the city. Residential and commercial growth followed after World War II, with the development of Huntington Park's Pacific Boulevard Central Business District becoming a regional highlight (Siskin 2001:7). Today the city is predominately Latino in makeup, with a population in 2023 estimated at 51,942 (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

City of Lakewood

Despite its proximity to Long Beach and the Port of Los Angeles, Lakewood remained primarily agricultural land partial to dairying through the turn of the 20th century (City of Lakewood n.d. (a, b)). In contrast to nearby cities' industrial growth after regional oil finds and petroleum development in the 1920's, Lakewood's evolution was predominately as a bedroom community for industry workers. The onus of the residential theme took on significant new meaning after World War II as

housing needs of returning veterans and the expansion of the defense industry in nearby Long Beach grew at a rapid pace. In 1950, the community of Lakewood conceived the Lakewood Plan, one of the earliest postwar attempts to implement the concept of a planned community. As a result, nearly 20,000 homes were soon built, designed to be affordable and uniform based on one of a handful of designs, ushering in the tract home concept that remains operative today. Its success, and in an effort to maintain its land zoning and residential housing mandate, resulted in the city's incorporation in 1954. The City of Lakewood's population in 2023 is estimated at 78,135 (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

City of Maywood

The City of Maywood was incorporated in 1924 and entered the Los Angeles City school district two years later (Siskin 2001:7). Previously, the community's economy focused on agricultural products in support of Los Angeles but by the 1930s had shifted to local industrial pursuits, where many of Maywood's population were employed. Consequently, a housing demand increase during the post-World War II boom included by a rise in apartment development, followed by an influx of Latino residents between 1980 and 1990 (Siskin 2001:7). Covering just over one square mile, Maywood is among the smallest metropolitan gateway cities and is integrated with many of Los Angeles' services, such as housing coalitions and utility service districts (City of Maywood n.d.). The City of Maywood's population in 2023 is estimated at 23,824 (U.S. Census Bureau).

City of Paramount

Paramount was an important part of southeast Los Angeles County dairy land for much of the first half of the 20th century. During the time prior to its 1957 incorporation, it was known as 'Hynes' after a well-known hay dealer and landowner there, and later Clearwater, but assumed the name Paramount in 1948 to avoid postal conflict (City of Paramount n.d.). Its agricultural base suffered both pre- and post-World War II as large dairy operations stood in the way of skyrocketing land values and lucrative development schemes. The city became part of an "industrial belt" that stretched from Commerce to the Port of Los Angeles (City of Paramount 2007). Unplanned and unchecked industrial and commercial growth eventually left the city blighted and neglected, with social ills in tow (City of Paramount 2007). City leaders began seeking ways to unite local manufacturing hubs with modern suburbanization and upgrades to improve the city's appearance. The program was called "Paramount Impressions", and its success won the City recognition as an "All-America City" by the National Civic League in 1988 (City of Paramount n.d.; 2007). Paramount's population in 2023 is estimated at 51,072 (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

City of South Gate

When incorporated in 1923, the City of South Gate chose its name after its location at the "south gate" of Rancho San Antonio (City of South Gate n.d.). Previously, much of the land that would become South Gate had been subdivided around 1917 and lots had been sold by an ambitious realtor. By the following year, 125 houses had been built and a school established (*ibid.*). As such, South Gate was among the earlier examples of increased land values and development edging out farmland. Residential growth brought industry to South Gate, including the arrival of Firestone Tire and Rubber, built in 1928 on a former bean field. General Motors followed in 1936, as did other industrial companies. The City of South Gate's population in 2023 is estimated at 90,070 residents (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated October 15, 2024, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC's reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all ten Native American groups on the referral list on November 11, 2024 (see App. 2). For some of the tribes, the inquiries were sent to the designated spokespersons on cultural resources issues in lieu of the individuals on the NAHC's referral list, as previously recommended by the tribal government staff. The ten tribal representatives contacted during this study are listed below:

- Lorrie Gregory, Cultural Resource Coordinator, Cahuilla Band of Indians;
- Andrew Salas, Chairperson, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation;
- Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians;
- Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council;
- Sandonne Goad, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation;
- Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe;
- Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes;
- Heidi Lucero, Chairperson/THPO, Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A;
- Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

On November 25 and December 2, 2024, CRM TECH carried out follow-up telephone solicitations with the tribes who had not responded to the initial letter (see App. 2). As of this time, two of the 10 tribes have responded to the inquiry in writing, and two others have provided their comments by telephone (see App. 2). Among them, three tribes chose to defer to groups in closer proximity to the project area. Vanessa Minott of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians stated via e-mail that the tribe would defer to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Lorrie Gregory of the Cahuilla Band of Indians stated via e-mail that the tribe is unaware of any cultural resources in or near the project area and that they would defer to the Kizh Nation. Jessica Valdez of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians replied via telephone, stating that the tribe would defer to Chairperson Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

When reached by telephone, Anthony Morales stated that the project location was culturally sensitive based on its location near the Los Angeles River and the tribe's past experiences on previous projects in the vicinity. Mr. Morales recommended monitoring during ground-disturbing activities that may occur during the project and stated that the tribe would like to participate in the monitoring.

FIELD SURVEY

Throughout the course of the field survey, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of historical or prehistoric age were encountered within or immediately adjacent to the

project boundaries. In the Bloomfield Park portion of the Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood project site, the field survey was expanded beyond the project boundaries in search of possible evidence of prehistoric archaeological features or artifacts associated with Site 19-004195 that was previously recorded nearby. However, due to the extent of past landscaping work in the park, little native soil could be observed in and around the project area, and no surface indication of any prehistoric archaeological remains was found.

At the Maywood project site, the project proposes to bore beneath a segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is historical in age and may be considered an extension of Site 19-186110, for pipeline installation near the intersection of Randolph Street and Fishburn Avenue. At the depth of 20 feet below surface, the boring operations have no potential to affect the current condition and appearance of the railroad. As such, the railroad, while lying across the project alignment, is considered to be outside the vertical extent of the project limits and thus requires no further consideration in this study. The majority of the public roadways containing various segments of the project alignments are also historical in age, based on maps and aerial photographs consulted during the background research. However, as working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, their current configuration and appearance reflect the results of repeated upgrading and constant maintenance since the historic period, and none of them exhibits any distinctively historical character. Therefore, they, too, require no further consideration.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

STATUTORY/REGULATORY GUIDELINES

CEQA establishes that “a project 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” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resource” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results outlined above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within the project area, and none was identified during the current survey. However, a prehistoric archaeological site that appears to be significant in terms of both research potential and traditional cultural value, 19-004195, was previously recorded in close proximity to the Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood portion of the project area. The site was identified as a Gabrielino cemetery as well as a habitation area that is possibly associated with a village site reported in ethnohistoric literature, Apahanga.

The presence of Site 19-004195 within a few hundred feet of the project area suggests a high level of archaeological sensitivity for the portions of the project area lying across open land within Bloomfield Park and the Fedde Middle School campus, especially since the cultural remains were discovered in excavated subsurface sediments in a previously disturbed area. While no indication of any archaeological features or artifacts was observed on the surface at these locations, the potential for such features and artifacts to be encountered during excavations for the proposed pipeline installation cannot be determined on the basis of the surface inspection alone. Further archaeological investigations, including limited subsurface exploration, will be necessary to ascertain the sensitivity of the sediments within the project boundaries prior to the commencement of construction activities.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these findings, CRM TECH concludes that the proposed project’s potential to impact “historical resources” remains indeterminate at this time due to the possibility of subsurface archaeological deposits of prehistoric origin at the Hawaiian Gardens/Lakewood project site. To ensure CEQA compliance for the proposed project, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the CBMWD:

- A limited archaeological excavation program, known commonly as an Extended Phase I survey, should be implemented in the portions of the project area in Bloomfield Park in Lakewood and on the Fedde Middle School campus in Hawaiian Gardens. The scope of an Extended Phase I survey consists mainly of excavation of shovel test pits and, if necessary, backhoe trenches to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the subsurface sediments and search for evidence of buried cultural deposits. If any prehistoric archaeological remains associated with Site 19-004195 are discovered during the Extended Phase I survey, additional excavations using standard Phase II testing procedures will be required to evaluate the significance of the findings.
- Since the exploratory excavations of an Extended Phase I survey may not be able to reach the maximum depth of ground disturbance required for pipeline installation at these locations, archaeological monitoring should be required during project construction at Bloomfield Park and the Fedde Middle School.

- The Extended Phase I survey and future archaeological monitoring should be coordinated with local Native American groups, such as Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, who may wish to participate.
- No further cultural resources investigations are recommended elsewhere in the project area. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.
- Human remains unearthed during the project will need to be treated in accordance with Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98.
- Under these conditions, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with the cultural resources provisions of CEQA.

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1981c Map: South Gate, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1964 edition photorevised in 1978.

1981d Map: Whittier, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1965 edition photorevised in 1981.

APPENDIX 1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

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| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside. |
| 1987 | M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. |
| 1982 | B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China. |
| | |
| 2000 | “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno. |
| 1994 | “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno. |

Professional Experience

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|-----------|--|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1993-2002 | Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |
| 1993-1997 | Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California. |
| 1991-1993 | Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. |
| 1990 | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside. |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside. |
| 1985-1988 | Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1985-1986 | Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1982-1985 | Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China. |

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.

1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist.” SAA Online Seminar.

2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.” UCLA Extension Course #888.

2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood.

2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” AEP Symposium.

1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.

1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.

1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.

1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.

1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.

1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.

1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2016-2010 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
- 2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors, San Diego State University, California.
- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College, California.
2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2016- Archaeological Consultant, Friends of Maha'ulepu, Koloa, Hawai'i.
2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, San Diego State University Foundation.

Presentations

- 2023 "The Kumeyaay-Critical Awareness, Critical Activation," Salaam, San Diego College of Continuing Education.
2023 "A Look at the Three Wise Men and Their Global Celebrations," The Epiphany Project.
2022 "Voices: A Latina Advocate Shares about Life, Stereotypes, & Rising Above," Salaam online event.
2022 "The Original Beach Town: San Diego's Coastal Heritage," San Diego Archaeological Center Living Room Lecture.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
- 1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
- 2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
- 2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
- 1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/CREW CHIEF
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut,
 California.

2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the
 United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of
 Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

2022- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San
 Bernardino.
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula,
 California.
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San
 Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* A total of ten local Native American representatives were contacted during this study; a sample letter and correspondence are included in the appendix.

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Proposed Central Basin Municipal Water District Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project (CRM TECH No. 4175)

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Names: Los Alamitos, South Gate, and Whittier, Calif.

Township 3 South **Range** 12 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 27
(Bellflower City Hall, Whittier Quad)

Township 2 South **Range** 13 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 24 and 23
(Maywood Academy High School San Antonio Elementary School, South Gate Quad)

Township 3 South **Range** 12 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 18 and 6
(Tanner Elementary School and Tweedy Elementary School, South Gate Quad)

Township 4 South **Range** 11 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 7
(Bloomfield Park and Fedde Middle School, Los Alamitos Quad)

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to install new recycled water pipeline through installation of distinct recycled water segments within public rights-of-way and internally at the seven public sites that will connect to the District's new recycled water transmission system at the locations; Bellflower City Hall, 16600 Civic Center Dr, Bellflower, CA 90706 (175 LF),

Maywood Academy High School, 6125 Pine Ave, Maywood, CA 90270 (600 LF), San Antonio Elementary School, 6222 State St, Huntington Park, CA 90255 (85 LF), Tanner Elementary School, 7210 Rosecrans Ave, Paramount, CA 90723 (520 LF), Tweedy Elementary School, S B Street and W 6th Street, to El Camino and 6th Street, Tustin, CA 92780 (130 LF), Bloomfield Park 21420 Pioneer Blvd, Lakewood, Ca 90715 (325 LF), and Fedde Middle School 21409 Elaine Ave, Hawaiian Gardens, CA 90716 (6,300 LF), in Los Angeles County, California.

September 30, 2024



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 15, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
*Yokayo Pam-o, 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
Bennae Calac
*Paium-a-Yuin'a Band of
Luiseño Indians*

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

Re: Proposed Central Basin Municipal Water District Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/15/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non- Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego

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

Record: PROJ-2024-005399
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Central Basin Municipal Water District Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project, Los Angeles County.



November 11, 2024

RE: Central Basin Municipal Water District
Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities
Approximately 1.3 Linear Feet of Pipeline in Various Cities in Los Angeles County, California
CRMT TECH Contract #4175

Dear Tribal Representative:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing Section 106 and CEQA-compliance study for the project referenced above. The primary component of the project is to install new recycled water pipelines within public rights-of-way and seven public sites that will connect to the District's new recycled water transmission system. The Area of Potential Effect for the project consists of approximately 1.3 linear miles of new recycled water pipeline segments and laterals to seven project sites located in different cities within the Central Basin Municipal Water District Service's area at the locations; Bellflower City Hall 16600 Civic Center Dr, Bellflower CA 90706 (175 Linear feet), Maywood Academy High School 6125 Pine Ave, Maywood, CA 90270 (600 Linear feet), San Antonio Elementary School, 6222 State St, Huntington Park, CA 90255 (85 Linear feet), Tanner Elementary School 7210 Rosecrans Ave, Paramount, CA 90723 (520 Linear feet), Tweedy Elementary School, 9724 Pinehurst Ave., South Gate, CA 90280 (130 Linear feet), Bloomfield Park 21420 Pioneer Blvd, Lakewood, CA 90715 (325 Linear feet), and Fedde Middle School 21409 Elaine Ave, Hawaiian Gardens, CA 90716 (6,300 Linear feet), in Los Angeles County, California. The accompanying maps, based on USGS Los Alamitos, South Gate, and Whittier, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depict the locations of the APE.

The Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated October 15, 2024, that Sacred Lands File search was negative for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity but recommends contacting local Native American groups for any additional information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the APE, and/or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client for the project, namely the Central Basin Municipal Water District. We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the APE. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.uc
Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location maps

Phone: 909 824 6400 Fax: 909 824 6405

RE: [External] NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed CBMWD Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project, Various Cities, Los Angeles Co (CRM TECH # 4175)



From Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
To elopez@crmtech.us <elopez@crmtech.us>
Date 2024-11-12 16:36

Acha'i Tamit,

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

Respectfully,
Vanessa Minott,
Tribal Administrator



Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539
951-659-2700 ext. 102
760-668-0460 work cell

From: elopez@crmtech.us <elopez@crmtech.us>

Sent: Monday, November 11, 2024 1:35 PM

To: christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu; sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com; tongvatcr@gmail.com; kaamalam@gmail.com; jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com; Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>; jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov; lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov; admin@gabrielenoindians.org; GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Cc: Ngallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>

Subject: [External] NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed CBMWD Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project, Various Cities, Los Angeles Co (CRM TECH # 4175)

Hello Tribal Representative,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting the cultural resources study for the Proposed Central Basin Municipal Water District Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project, Various Cities, Los Angeles County (CRM TECH # 4175). The undertaking entails the installation of approximately 1.3 linear miles of new recycled water pipeline segments and laterals to seven project sites located in different cities within the Central Basin Municipal Water District Service's area. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) lies mainly within public rights-of-way and internally at the seven public sites that will connect to the District's new recycled water transmission system (see attached).

The Native American Heritage Commission reports in a letter dated October 15, 2024, that Sacred Lands File search was negative for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity but recommends contacting local Native American groups for any additional information (see attached). We are asking for any specific information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the proposed project locations. I'm also attaching the NA Scoping Letter, the negative NAHC SLF Response, and the project location map. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/ or information regarding the proposed project location. We would also appreciate any information that the tribe may provide that CRM TECH can include in our report.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Eulices Lopez

(909) 824-6400 (phone)

(909) 824-6405 (fax)

CRM TECH

1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B

Colton, CA 92324

NA Scoping Letter for the Proposed CBMWD Prop 1 Recycled Water Customer Conversion for Disadvantaged Communities Project, Various Cities, Los Angeles Co (CRM TECH # 4175



From Lorrie Gregory <L.Gregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
To elopez@crmtech.us <elopez@crmtech.us>
Cc BobbyRay Esparza <besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov>
Date 2024-11-12 23:03

Good afternoon,

Thank you for reaching out to the Cahuilla Band concerning the referenced project. We are unaware of any cultural resources at or near the project area. We kindly defer to the Kizh nation for further information regarding this undertaking.

We appreciate your efforts in the protection and preservation of cultural resources.

Respectfully,

Lorrie Gregory
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Phone: 1 (951) 782-0481
Email: lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov



TELEPHONE LOG

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Telephone Contacts	Note
Lorrie Gregory, Cultural Resource Coordinator	Cahuilla Band of Indians	None	Lorrie Gregory, Cultural Resource Coordinator, responded by e-mail on November 12, 2024 (copy attached).
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation	2:40 pm, November 25, 2024; 3:33 pm, December 2, 2024	Left messages; no response to date.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	2:42 pm, November 25, 2024; 3:37 pm, December 2, 2024	Mr. Morales considers the area to be culturally sensitive based on its location near the Los Angeles River and the tribe's past experiences on previous projects in the vicinity. The tribe recommends monitoring during ground-disturbing activities that may occur in the construction phase and would like to participate in the monitoring.
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	2:44 pm, November 25, 2024; 4:18 pm, December 2, 2024	Left messages; no response to date.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	2:46 pm, November 25, 2024; 4:20 pm, December 2, 2024	Left messages; no response to date.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	2:48 pm, November 25, 2024; 4:22 pm, December 2, 2024	Left messages; no response to date.
Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation-Belardes	2:50 pm, November 25, 2024; 4:25 pm, December 2, 2024	Left messages; no response to date.
Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	2:52 pm, November 25, 2024; 4:28 pm, December 2, 2024	Left messages; no response to date.
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	None	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator, responded by e-mail on November 12, 2024 (copy attached).
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	2:57 pm, November 25, 2024	The Soboba Band deferred to Mr. Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.