



**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY  
FOR THE  
347 HIGHLAND PROJECT,  
MONROVIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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USGS Quadrangle  
*Mount Wilson, California*  
Anza Project No. 22-0001

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Birdseye Planning Group retained Anza Resource Consultants to prepare a Phase I cultural resources study for the 347 Highland Project (project), in the City of Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would construct three pads for residential units on an approximately 7.8-acre site located at 347 Highland Place, Monrovia, California (Assessor Identification Number [AIN] 8503-013-004). The proposed project would remove the existing residence and outbuildings and construct three pads for residential units with attached garages, retaining walls, a common driveway, supporting utilities, and new hillside street. The project would also include a ±52,466 square-foot flood control basin (Highland Desilting Basin), and access road at the western end of the site.

The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Monrovia serving as lead agency. This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this technical report in compliance with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and the City of Monrovia.

The cultural resource records search and pedestrian survey identified no archaeological within the project site. The project footprint (Figure 3) is located within the heavily disturbed canyon bottom and the archaeological sensitivity of the project footprint is considered low. The Sacred Lands File search was positive, indicating that resources important to Native Americans are present within the vicinity of the project site. However, Native American outreach produced no specific concerns regarding the project. A historic period residence is located within the project footprint. The residence was evaluated by the Monrovia Historic Preservation Commission on August 29, 2018 and it was determined that the residence does not have architectural or known historic value that meets the criteria for local landmark status and was assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (Found ineligible for National Register, California Register, or Local designation through survey evaluation).

No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

### UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1997) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are found during ground disturbing activities, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may

recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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Appendix A. SCCIC Record Search Summary
Appendix B. Native American Scoping

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resources Consultants (Anza) was retained by Birdseye Planning Group to prepare a Phase I cultural resources study for the 347 Highland Project (project), in the City of Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California (Figures 1 and 2).

The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with City of Monrovia serving as lead agency.

This study includes a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search and Native American scoping, pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this technical report following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is a three-lot single family residential development on a 7.8-acre site located at 347 Highland Place in the City of Monrovia, California (Assessor Identification Number [AIN] 8503-013-004). The property currently is developed with a single-family home and guest house; a shed, paved driveway and walkways; retaining walls, and ornamental landscaping. Development is concentrated in the lower elevations on the southern portion of the parcel. There is also an existing low dam and retention basin near the west end of the canyon. The existing development is surrounded by steep ascending hillsides cut with natural drainages within native habitat.

The proposed project would remove the existing residence and outbuildings and construct three pads for residential units with attached garages, retaining walls, a common driveway, supporting utilities, and new hillside street. The project would also include a ±52,466 square-foot flood control basin (Highland Desilting Basin), and access road at the western end of the site.

The project site is located within Sections 22 and 23 of Township 1 North, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The project site is depicted on a portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Mount Wilson, CA* 7.5-minute topographical map in Figure 1 and on a Google Satellite aerial background in Figure 2. The proposed site plan is depicted in Figure 3.

### 1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

#### 1.2.1 State

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant 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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, 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 resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b]. PRC, 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, the probability is high 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.

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on, or eligible for, the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

### 1.2.2 City of Monrovia Criteria for Historic Landmarks and Districts

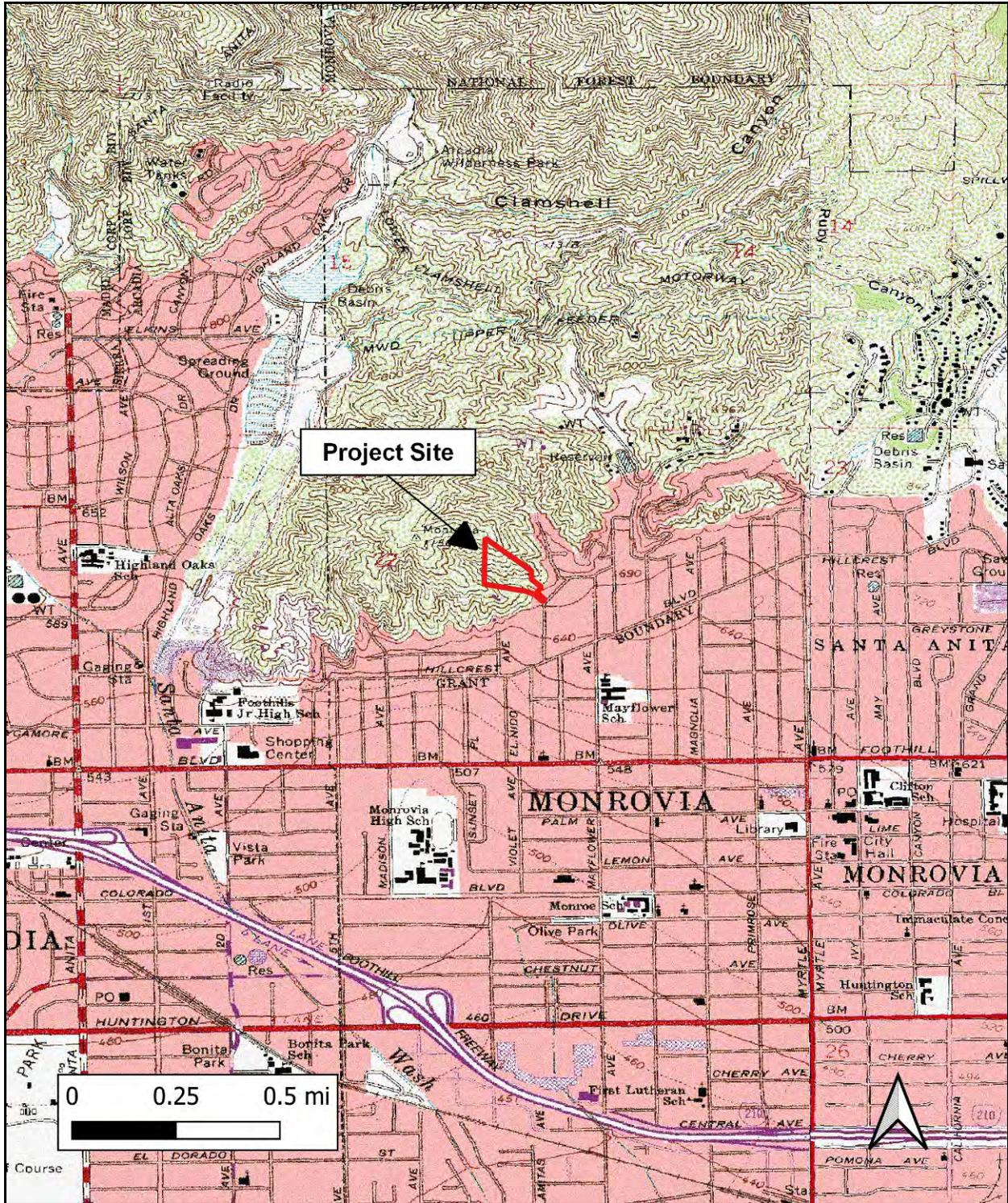
Monrovia’s Historic Preservation Ordinance (’83 Code, § 17.40.060) (Ord. 94-03 § 6, 1994) identifies seven criteria under which a property can qualify for designation as a landmark or historic district (Davis et al. 2018). Not every criterion specifically refers to significance; however, the implication is that the property holds certain level of significance within that category, thereby making it eligible for designation. These criteria are primarily directed at historic built environment resources; however, they may also apply to archaeological resources. The seven criteria for designation are:

- 1) 1. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, regional, state or national history.
- 2) It is representative of work of a notable builder, designer, or architect.
- 3) It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of not less than 50% of historic or architecturally related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by physical layout or development.

- 4) It embodies one or more distinctive characteristics of style, type, period, design, materials, detail, or craftsmanship.
- 5) It has a unique location or physical characteristics or represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, a community, or the City.
- 6) It incorporates elements that help preserve and protect a historic place or area of historic interest in the City.
- 7) It has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

### **1.3 PERSONNEL**

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search, conducted the Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, prepared all GIS and figures, and was the primary author of this report. Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1997).



USGS Quadrangle: Mount Wilson, CA 1966 (1994 ed.)

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Google Satellite Image

Figure 2. Aerial Overview of Project Site

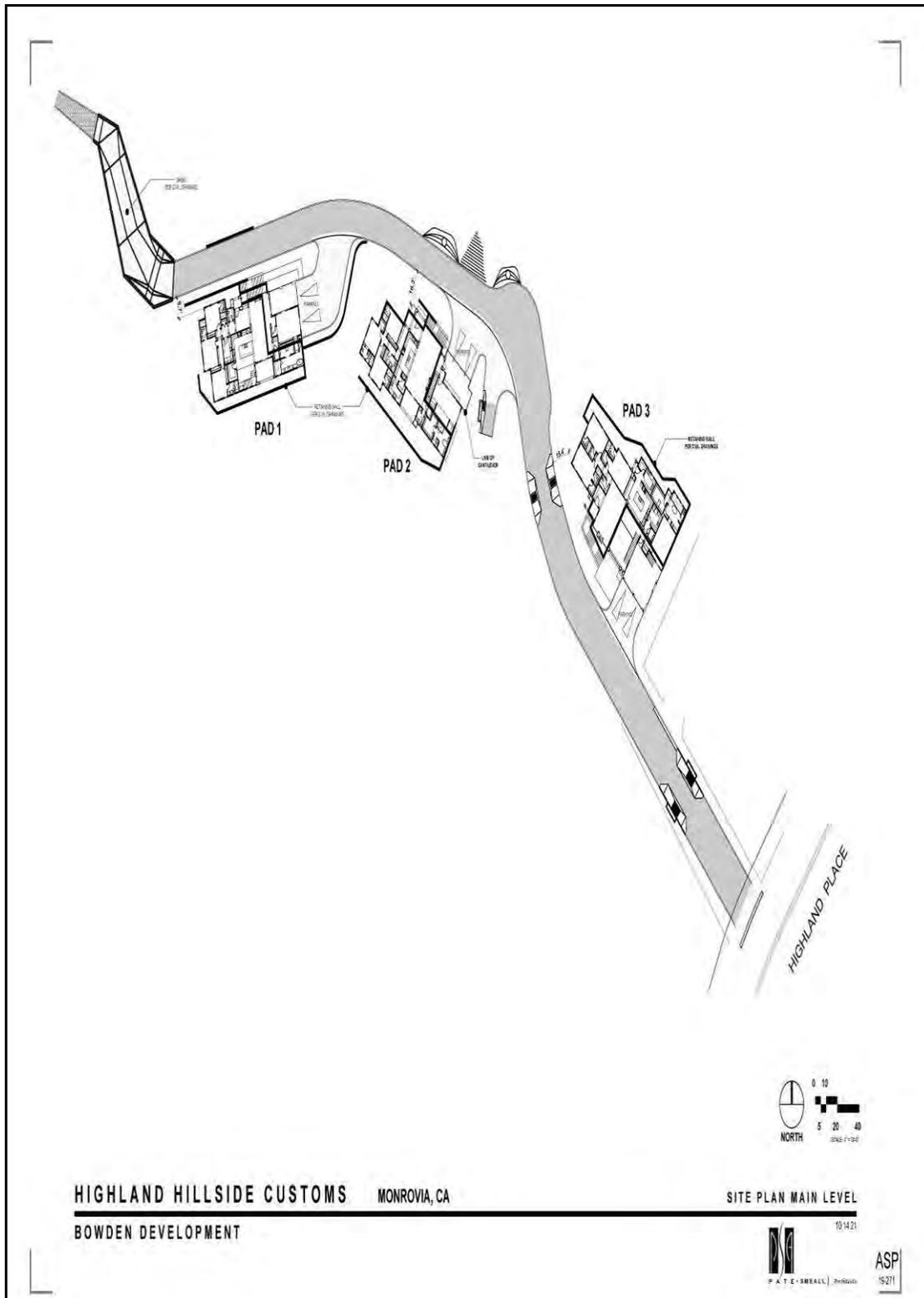


Figure 3. Site Plan

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The 347 Highland Project site is within the steep transition of the San Gabriel Mountains as they descend into the San Gabriel Valley (Figure 1). Elevations within the project site range from approximately 207 meters (680 feet) above mean sea level at the east end of the project site's driveway to approximately 2341 meters (1120 feet) above mean sea level at the northwest corner of the project site. The steep canyon sides and upper elevations of the project site are primarily covered in native vegetation. The narrow canyon floor possesses a mix of native and non-native vegetation, as well as gravel-covered, paved, or developed areas.

Native vegetation communities present within the project site appear to include Valley and Foothill Woodland, Hard Chaparral, and Sage Scrub. Santa Anita Wash, approximately one mile southwest of the project site is the nearest consistent natural water source (Figure 1). Monrovia has a warm-summer Mediterranean climate and averages approximately 18 inches of rain annually. Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain.

The San Gabriel Mountains are within the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province (Yerkes et al. 1965). The project site is primarily underlain by Cretaceous gray quartz diorite, with some Quaternary alluvium along the valley floor (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1998). Native fauna in the region includes bear, deer, coyote, rabbits, rodents, raptors, reptiles, and insects.

### 3. CULTURAL SETTING

#### 3.1 PREHISTORIC SETTING

For nearly a century, archaeologists have developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

##### 3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom-style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

##### 3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition, ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or

other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

### **3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

The Intermediate Horizon, as defined by Wallace, dates from approximately 3,000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

### **3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)**

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in the region are often considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast and southern Channel Islands during the Late Prehistoric Horizon. Alternatively, an existing local population may have adopted the Takic language and lifeways during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

### 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project is located within the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic territory, approximately 18 miles (29 kilometers) south of the transition zone with the Tatavium and Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Adjacent native groups include the Chumash and Tatavium/Alliklik to the north/northwest, Serrano to the north/northeast, Cahuilla to the east, and Juaneño to the south. Santa Catalina Island, which the Gabrielino/Tongva called *Pimu*, and San Clemente Island (*Kinki*) are located at the western extent of Gabrielino ethnographic territory, with the Chumash having occupied most of the northern Channel Islands. The project site is on the southern flank of the San Gabriel Mountains, in the north-central portion of the traditional Gabrielino/Tongva territory.

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants. Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño, but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages.

The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Ethnohistoric work conducted by Stephen O’Neil (2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, roughly twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). Tongva villages in the vicinity of Monrovia include: *Asukša* (or *Ashuukshanga*), the source of the name “Azusa” and located near the headwaters of the San Gabriel River; *Siba*, in San Gabriel; and *Aleupki-nga*, at Santa Anita (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti’at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).

*Chinigchinich*, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The religion was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of

*Chinigchinich* suggest it was a syncretic mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact and subsequent assimilation, the Tongva practiced burial and cremation. Burial was more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast, while cremation was practiced primarily in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

### 3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California history, which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948).

The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 2007).

The outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. These early developments also led to California becoming one of the most diverse states in the Union.

#### 3.3.1 Los Angeles County

The Mexican Period for the Los Angeles County region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General José María Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created prior to California's statehood. Most Mexican Period ranchos were sold or acquired by Americans through court battles, and many were later subdivided into agricultural parcels or tracts. Ranching remained important, however, and by the late 1860s Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production regions of the United States (Rolle 2003). Los Angeles County had a population of 30,000 by 1876 (Dumke 1970 [1944]:7). By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county of Los Angeles, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to

transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1970 [1944]). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled southern California climate in the 1870s–1880s.

### 3.3.2 City of Monrovia

The San Gabriel Valley was a natural route between the population centers of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, which resulted in both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads developing lines through the valley by 1876 (Dumke 1970 [1944]:76). With great soil, adequate water, and transportation and access to market via the railroads, land values in the San Gabriel Valley shot up during the land development boom of the 1880s (Dumke 1970 [1944]). One of the greatest boom town success stories was Monrovia, which was laid out in 1886 by William N. Monroe (Federal Writers' Project 1954). Monroe was a railroad construction engineer who came to southern California in 1875 and became a Los Angeles City Council member in 1880 (Dumke 1970 [1944]). Monroe was joined by Edward F. Spence, former mayor of Los Angeles, attorney John D. Bicknell, and railway builder James F. Crank in establishing Monrovia. The sixty-acre townsite was laid out on former Rancho Santa Anita and Rancho Azusa de Duarte lands, with an additional eight square miles of farm and orchard lands plotted (Dumke 1970 [1944]). Interior lots of approximately 9,000 square feet (0.2 acre) initially sold for \$100, corner lots for \$50 more, and the outlying five-acre farm tracts sold for \$250 per acre. By the time Monrovia was incorporated in November 1887, it had a population of 500, two hotels, street railways, and lot prices had skyrocketed to as much as \$8,000 or more (Dumke 1970 [1944]).

In 1903, the Pacific Electric Railway Company established a line to Monrovia (Davis et al. 2018). The Pacific Electric Railway, commonly called the "Red Cars," connected Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties for local travel (Davis et al. 2018). By the 1930s, Monrovia was known for poultry production, was surrounded by orange, lemon, and avocado groves, and had a papaya orchard at the north end of town (Federal Writers' Project 1954). By 1941, Monrovia occupied approximately 8.1 square miles and had a population of approximately 15,000 (Davis et al. 2018).

Monrovia, like most of Southern California, thrived in the period of economic growth following World War II. Numerous Ranch-style homes were built as residential development replaced many former farm and orchard lands (Davis et al. 2018). Construction of Interstate 210 from Arcadia through Monrovia to Pomona occurred between 1968 and 1971 and further encouraged the residential growth of the city. Downtown Monrovia underwent redevelopment and renovation during the 1970s and 1980s. However, on March 21, 1995, Monrovia's City Council adopted a highly successful Historic Preservation Ordinance (Ord. 95-01), which has led to the preservation of many historic buildings from all the City's eras. As of mid-2017, there were over 140 designated landmarks and two historic districts: Wild Rose Tract and North Encinitas (City of Monrovia n.d.).

## 4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at University of California, Riverside. The search was requested to identify previous cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The SCCIC conducted the records search on March 18, 2022. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (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. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified three cultural resources studies that were conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). One of the studies (LA-03308) included the project site and is discussed after Table 1. None of studies identified cultural resources within the project site.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project site**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-03308	Bissell, Ronald M.	1993	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Madison/Cloverleaf Specific Plan Area, Monrovia, Loa Angeles County, California	<b>Includes project site</b>
LA-06859	Unknown	1996	Arcadia General Plan	Approximately 0.35-mile west
LA-12497	Maxon, Pat	2010	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report, City of Arcadia, 2010 General Plan Update	Approximately 0.35-mile west

Source: SCCIC, March 2022

#### 4.1.1.1 LA-03308

Ronald M. Bissell of RMW Paleo Associates prepared the “Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Madison/Cloverleaf Specific Plan Area, Monrovia, Loa Angeles County, California” in February 1993. This study of approximately 640 acres included the entire current project site. Bissell’s study included pedestrian survey but stated “The traditional method of cultural resources reconnaissance by parallel transects was not possible, given the steep terrain and vegetation cover. However, all open areas, trails, roads, ridgelines, and canyon floors were examined.” The study found one previously unrecorded archaeological site and described six historic built environment resources, none of which were within or adjacent to the current project site.

### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

Four cultural resources were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). None of these resources is within or adjacent to the project site. All four of the resources are historic built environment resources including two residential complexes, one single-family residence, and one survey monument.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project site**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Proximity to APE
P-19-002106	CA-LAN-002106H	Monrovia Survey Monument, c. 1933. Replaced 1962.	Insufficient data	1993 (Ronald Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates)	Approximately 0.25-mile west
P-19-150017		Shinoda Property (residential complex)	Status Code 5S2: Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation	1993 (Tim Gregory, The Building Biographer)	Approximately 0.45-mile northeast
P-19-192329		405 Hillcrest Blvd; ca. 1940s single-family residence	Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2016 (Jeanette McKenna, Mckenna et al.)	Approximately 0.5-mile southwest
P-19-192338		Theo and Florence Leveson Residential Complex	Status Code 5S3: Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation	2016 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Approximately 0.5-mile east

Source: SCCIC, March 2022

## 4.2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND HISTORIC PERIOD MAPS

Anza reviewed historic period aerial photographs online to confirm the project site's land use history. Aerial photographs from 1952 to 2018 were reviewed (NETR 2022). Because of the dense vegetation, steep terrain, and photograph quality, the existing house within the project site, which according to the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor (2022) was constructed in 1909, is not visible until the 1980 aerial photograph. No other structures are visible within the project site on aerial photographs.

Online maps reviewed include the 1928, 1933, and 1941 USGS *Sierra Madre, California* (1:24,000), and the 1953 (1955, 1958, and 1964 eds.), 1966 (1967, 1974, 1988, and 1994 eds.), and 1995 (1999 ed.) *Mount Wilson, California* (1:24,000) quadrangle maps (USGS n.d.). None of these maps depicted buildings or structures within the project site.

### **4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING**

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 7, 2022.

In anticipation of the NAHC response, Anza mailed letters on February 8, 2022, to five Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project site (Appendix B).

The NAHC sent a response on March 25, 2022, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with positive results (i.e., sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are recorded within the vicinity of the project site) and recommended Anza contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near the project site. Anza’s outreach letters included the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

No responses from Native American tribes have been received as of April 26, 2022. All Native American correspondence is presented in Appendix B.

## 5. FIELDWORK

### 5.1 SURVEY METHODS

On March 26, 2022, Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the approximately 7.8-acre project site. Where possible, transects were spaced 10 meters apart and oriented following natural contours. As noted during previous survey (Section 4.1.1.1), much of the project site was too steep and densely vegetated for intensive pedestrian survey.

Mr. Hunt examined all areas of exposed ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools, ceramics), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Mr. Hunt recorded the characteristics of the project site and survey conditions using a notepad and digital camera. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are maintained by Anza in cloud storage online.

### 5.2 RESULTS

The project site is a densely vegetated steep canyon and ridgeline with a residence and water catchment basin within the west central portion of the canyon bottom (Photographs 1-14). Ground visibility during the survey was generally poor (mostly between 10-30 percent) because of dense vegetation in flatter areas with the exception of one open area possessing approximately 70 percent visibility near the southeast corner of the project site (Photograph 2, also visible on Figure 2). This area appears intentionally leveled and cleared. Greater visibility (60-80 percent) was observed on steep canyon sides and game trails; however, these surfaces were generally too steep to be likely for archaeological deposition. Gray quartz diorite bedrock was exposed on many steep slopes (Photographs 5 and 11). Sediments within the Approximately 60 percent of the project site was too steep to survey or access; however, the proposed project is focused within the canyon bottom (Figure 3) and 100 percent of the proposed project footprint was surveyed. The survey was negative for archaeological resources.

The extant residence within the project site (347 Highland Place) was constructed in 1909 (Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor 2022). The single-family home appears to have undergone multiple additions and alterations in various styles resulting in a somewhat ramshackle condition today (Photographs 6 and 7). Additions appear to include expansion of the house into portions with different rooflines and enclosure of a patio into a sunroom (Photograph 6). Alterations include multiple styles of fenestration and siding (Photograph 7). The residence is not identified in the City's 1985 historic survey nor identified in the City's Resolution No. 95-15 regarding potential historic landmarks (City of Monrovia 1995). Similarly, the residence at 347 Highland Place was not identified in the Monrovia Historic Preservation Group's lists of current landmarks or potential landmarks (Monrovia Historic Preservation Group 2022). On August 29, 2018 the Monrovia Historic Preservation Commission determined that the residence does not meet the criteria for local landmark status and was assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (Found ineligible for National Register, California Register, or Local designation through survey evaluation)..

The water retention basin comprises a concrete and rock upper pool set into a canyon narrow, with a secondary downstream basin enclosed by an earthen berm with a corrugated steel pipe through it to direct water flow down the canyon (Photographs 8 and 9). The upper pool may have been used for water storage; however, the overall purpose appears to be management of water flow speed and direction to avoid inundation of the residence during storm events. This study does not include formal CRHR eligibility evaluation of the water basin, but it appears to be associated with the residence.

Open space is adjacent to the north and west of the project site. A small area of open space above residences is adjacent to the east of the project site. Single-family residences and streets border the property on the south, southeast, and southwest.



**Photograph 1. Entrance to project site from Highland Drive, facing northwest.**



**Photograph 2. Flat area in southeast portion of project site, facing northwest.**



**Photograph 3. View of portion of project site, facing east-southeast.**



**Photograph 4. Minor drainage within project site, facing north.**



**Photograph 5. View within project site, facing south.**



**Photograph 6. View of residence in project site, facing west.**



**Photograph 7. View of residence in project site, facing east.**



**Photograph 8. View of catchment basin berm, facing west.**



**Photograph 9.**View of water catchment pool, facing southeast.



**Photograph 10.**Dense vegetation near southwest corner of project site.



**Photograph 11.** Steep terrain near north-central portion of project site.



**Photograph 12.** View from above residence, facing southeast.



**Photograph 13. View of earthen berm and steep canyon, facing southwest.**



**Photograph 14. Dense vegetation and steep terrain near northeast corner of project site.**

## 6. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search and pedestrian survey identified no archaeological within the project site. The project footprint (Figure 3) is located within the heavily disturbed canyon bottom and the archaeological sensitivity of the project footprint is considered low. The Sacred Lands File search was positive, indicating that resources important to Native Americans are present within the vicinity of the project site. However, Native American outreach produced no specific concerns regarding the project. A historic period residence and water basin are located within the project footprint and do not appear to have been formally evaluated for CRHR eligibility but were not identified in citywide historic surveys and do not appear eligible for CRHR listing.

No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities (Sections 7.1 and 7.2).

### 6.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1997) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### 6.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are found during ground disturbing activities, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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**Appendix A:**  
**SCCIC Records Search Summary**

**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

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

3/18/2022

Records Search File No.: 23553.9626

Kevin Hunt  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Record Search Results for the 347 Highland Place Project (22-0001)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Mt Wilson, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to send you what we state on the document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

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

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 4	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 1	LA-03308
Reports within ½-mile radius: 2	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:**  available online; please go to [https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)

**Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed  
**Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed  
**Historical Maps:**       enclosed    not requested    nothing listed  
**Ethnographic Information:**       not available at SCCIC  
**Historical Literature:**       not available at SCCIC  
**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**       not available at SCCIC  
**Caltrans Bridge Survey:**       not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>  
**Shipwreck Inventory:**       not available at SCCIC; please go to  
[http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks\\_Database.asp](http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp)  
**Soil Survey Maps: (see below)**       not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

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

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

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

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

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

Isabela Kott  
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

(X) COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 4 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 3 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 59 pages

(X) Report Copies – (project area only) 54 pages

## **COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – Custom Maps instead of Shape Files**

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement. These instructions are for those of you who cannot accept shape files as a deliverable and need us to make you a custom map of the resource and report locations. Please note that you are charged for each map feature even if you opt out of receiving custom maps. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records if you don't pay for the primary products (custom map features) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you opt out of having us make you a custom map then you are not charged for the "time" to make you a custom map. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.**

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. For LA, Orange, and Ventura Counties, this is good news because we are almost fully digital. The exception to this is that not all of our reports are scanned. You can submit a second request for any unscanned documents when we are back in the office (fees apply).

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING A RECORD SEARCH:**

There is a one-hour minimum per invoice. Use one data request form for each project search. Please send in your requests via email to [SCCIC@fullerton.edu](mailto:SCCIC@fullerton.edu) using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required. If you do not submit shape files of your project area, you will be charged for our time to draw your project area digitally so that we can process your request. Any "special instructions" must be noted on the data request form – not in the body of an email.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.  
<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

### **DELIVERABLES:**

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.

2. **You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. For report locations you can request any radius you like, but we will only be providing custom maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius.** If you don't see a report plotted on the map then it's outside of the ¼-mile radius. You can ask for a project area only search if the lead agency or your client will accept a project area only search.
3. You will receive the type of bibliography that you select on the data request form and in accord with the search radius that you selected. If you need bibliographic information for reports for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius – even if they are not mapped.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports in accord with the search radius if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice per data request form. There is a one-hour minimum per job.
6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the “custom map charges”. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads.
7. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you**
8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at [sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

**Appendix B:**  
**Native American Scoping**

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

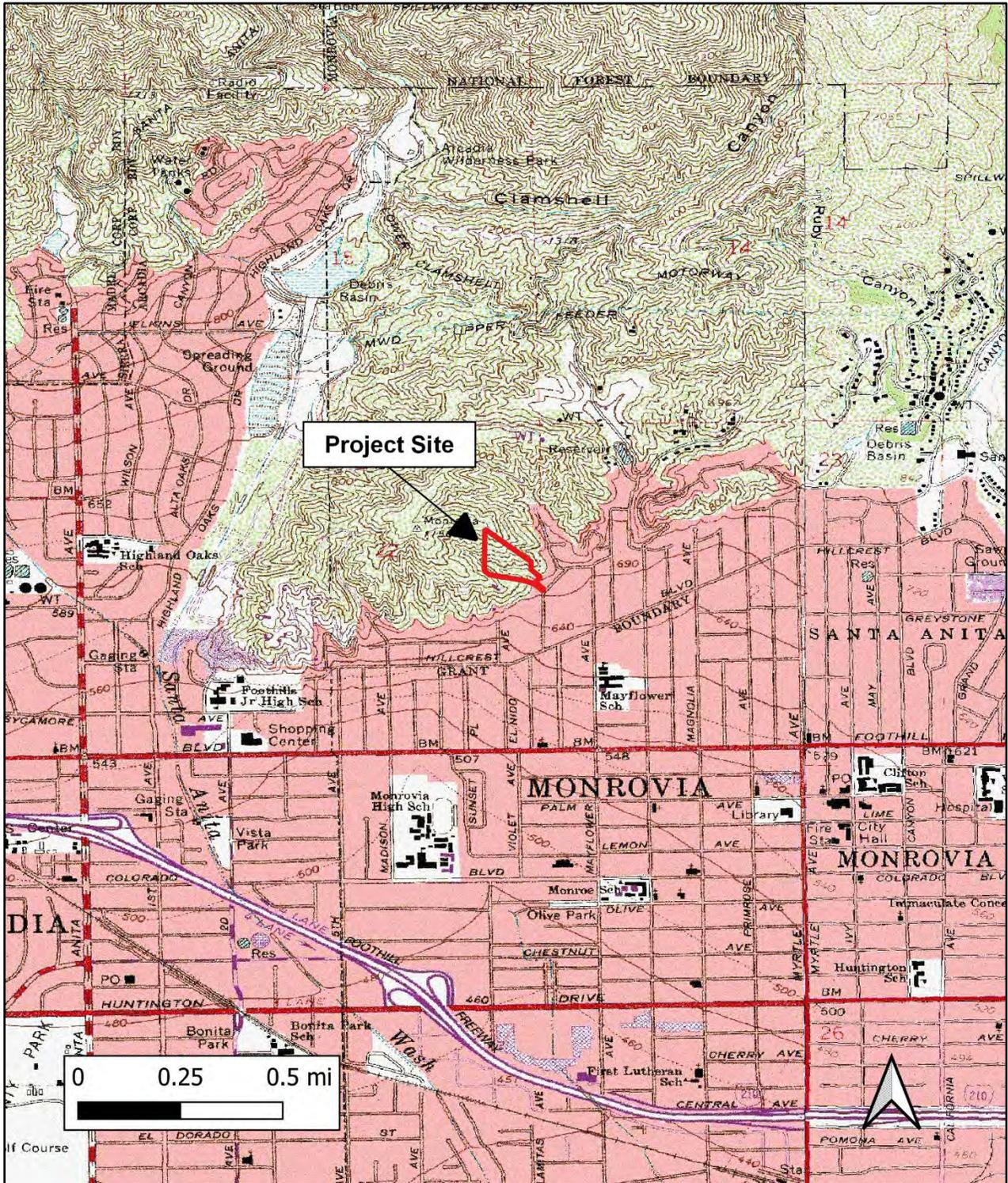
*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: 347 Highland Place Project  
County: Los Angeles  
USGS Quadrangle Name: Mount Wilson, CA  
Township: 1N Range: 11W Sections: 22 and 23  
Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants  
Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
City: Oceanside Zip: 92054  
Phone: 760-207-9736  
Fax: N/A  
Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com  
Date: 2/7/2022

#### Project Description:

The proposed project is a three-lot single family residential development proposed on a 7.45-acre site located at 347 Highland Place in the City of Monrovia, California (see attached figure). Development is concentrated in the lower elevations on the southern portion of the parcel. The existing development is surrounded by steep ascending hillsides cut with natural drainages within native habitat.

The proposed project would remove the existing residence and outbuildings and construct three pads for residential units with attached garages, retaining walls, a common driveway, and supporting utilities. The project would also include a ±52,466-square-foot flood control basin (Highland Desilting Basin), and access road at the western end of the site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Monrovia is the lead agency.



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: *Mount Wilson, CA* 1966 (1994 ed.)

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 25, 2022

Kevin Hunt  
Anza Resource Consultants

Via Email to: [kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com](mailto:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com)

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 347 Highland Place Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

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

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

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

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON  
Laura Miranda  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
Reginald Pagaling  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
Russell Attebery  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
Sara Dutschke  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
William Mungary  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
Isaac Bojorquez  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
Buffy McQuillen  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
Wayne Nelson  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
Stanley Rodriguez  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
Christina Snider  
Pomo

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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Los Angeles County  
3/25/2022**

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

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

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

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Christina Conley, Tribal  
Consultant and Administrator  
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094  
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761  
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

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.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 347 Highland Place Project, Los Angeles County.



February 8, 2022

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

**RE: 347 Highland Place Project, Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 347 Highland Place Project (project; see attached figure). The proposed project is a three-lot single family residential development proposed on a 7.45-acre site located at 347 Highland Place in the City of Monrovia, California. Development is concentrated in the lower elevations on the southern portion of the parcel. The existing development is surrounded by steep ascending hillsides cut with natural drainages within native habitat.

The proposed project would remove the existing residence and outbuildings and construct three pads for residential units with attached garages, retaining walls, a common driveway, and supporting utilities. The project would also include a ±52,466-square-foot flood control basin (Highland Desilting Basin), and access road at the western end of the site. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Monrovia is the lead agency.

Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. Anza has not yet received results but anticipates the NAHC will recommend that we contact you for comment.

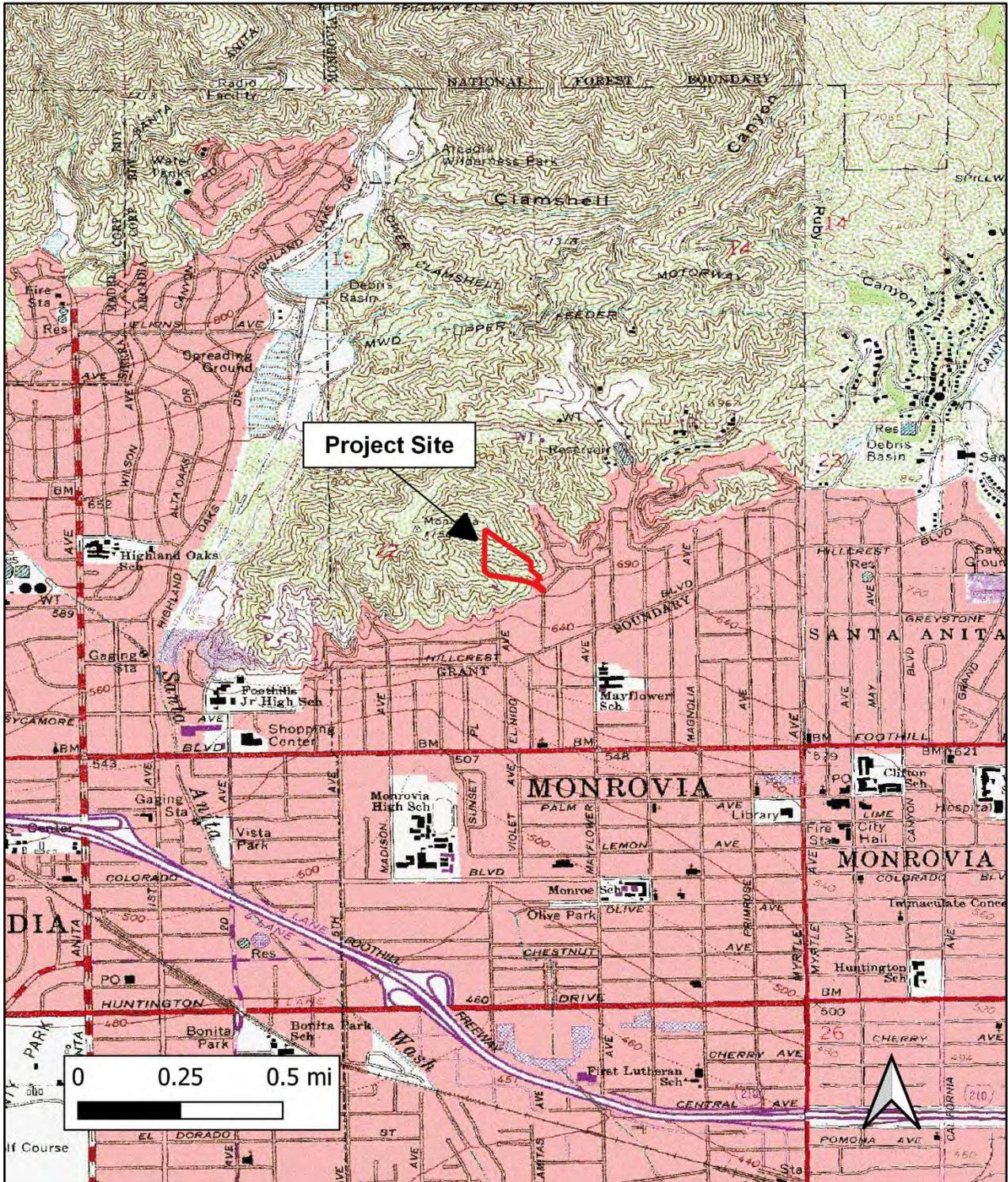
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at [kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com](mailto:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com) or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Mount Wilson, CA 1966 (p. 1994)



February 8, 2022

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

**RE: 347 Highland Place Project, Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 347 Highland Place Project (project; see attached figure). The proposed project is a three-lot single family residential development proposed on a 7.45-acre site located at 347 Highland Place in the City of Monrovia, California. Development is concentrated in the lower elevations on the southern portion of the parcel. The existing development is surrounded by steep ascending hillsides cut with natural drainages within native habitat.

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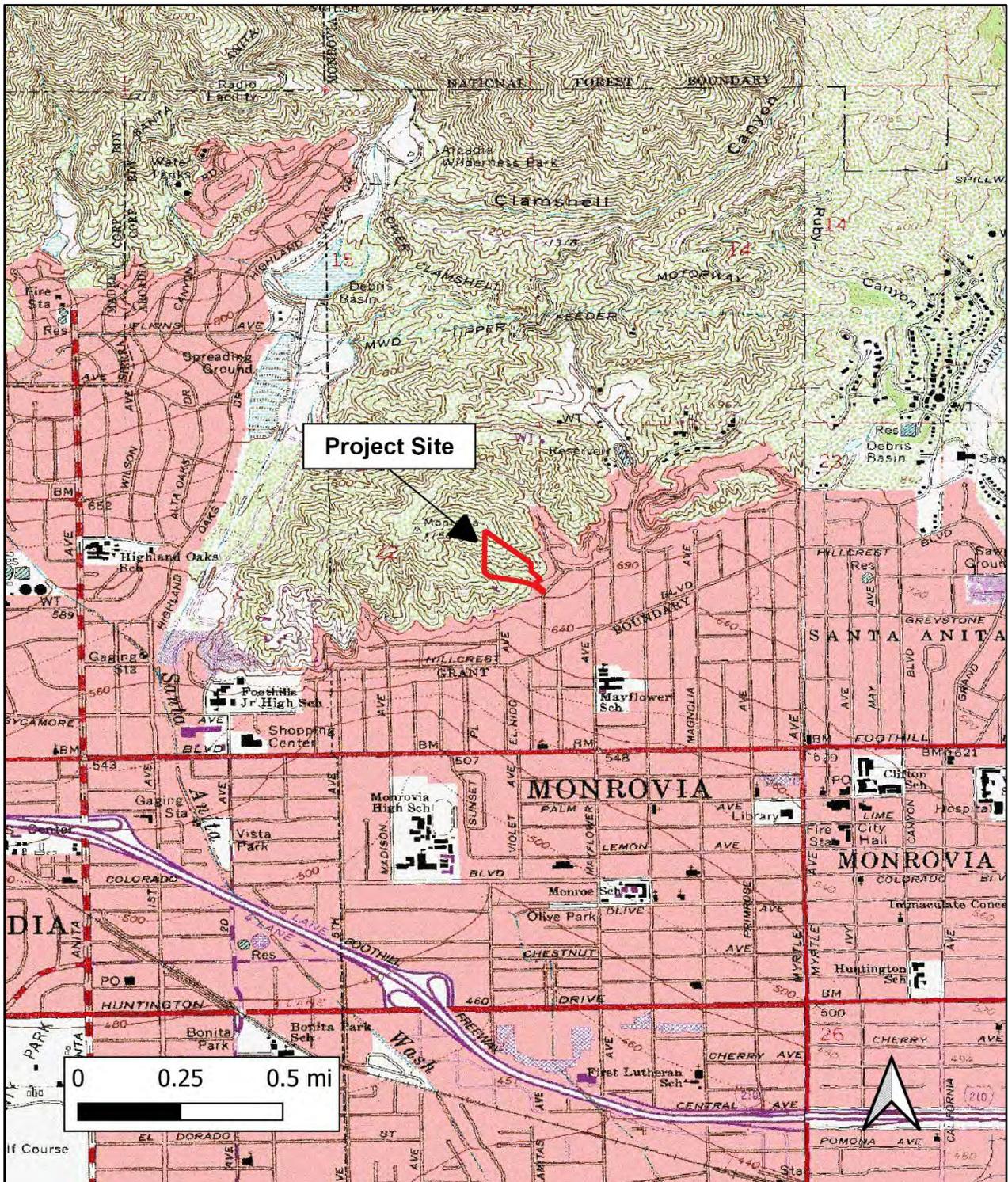
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Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Mount Wilson, CA 1966 (p. 1994)



February 8, 2022

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

**RE: 347 Highland Place Project, Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 347 Highland Place Project (project; see attached figure). The proposed project is a three-lot single family residential development proposed on a 7.45-acre site located at 347 Highland Place in the City of Monrovia, California. Development is concentrated in the lower elevations on the southern portion of the parcel. The existing development is surrounded by steep ascending hillsides cut with natural drainages within native habitat.

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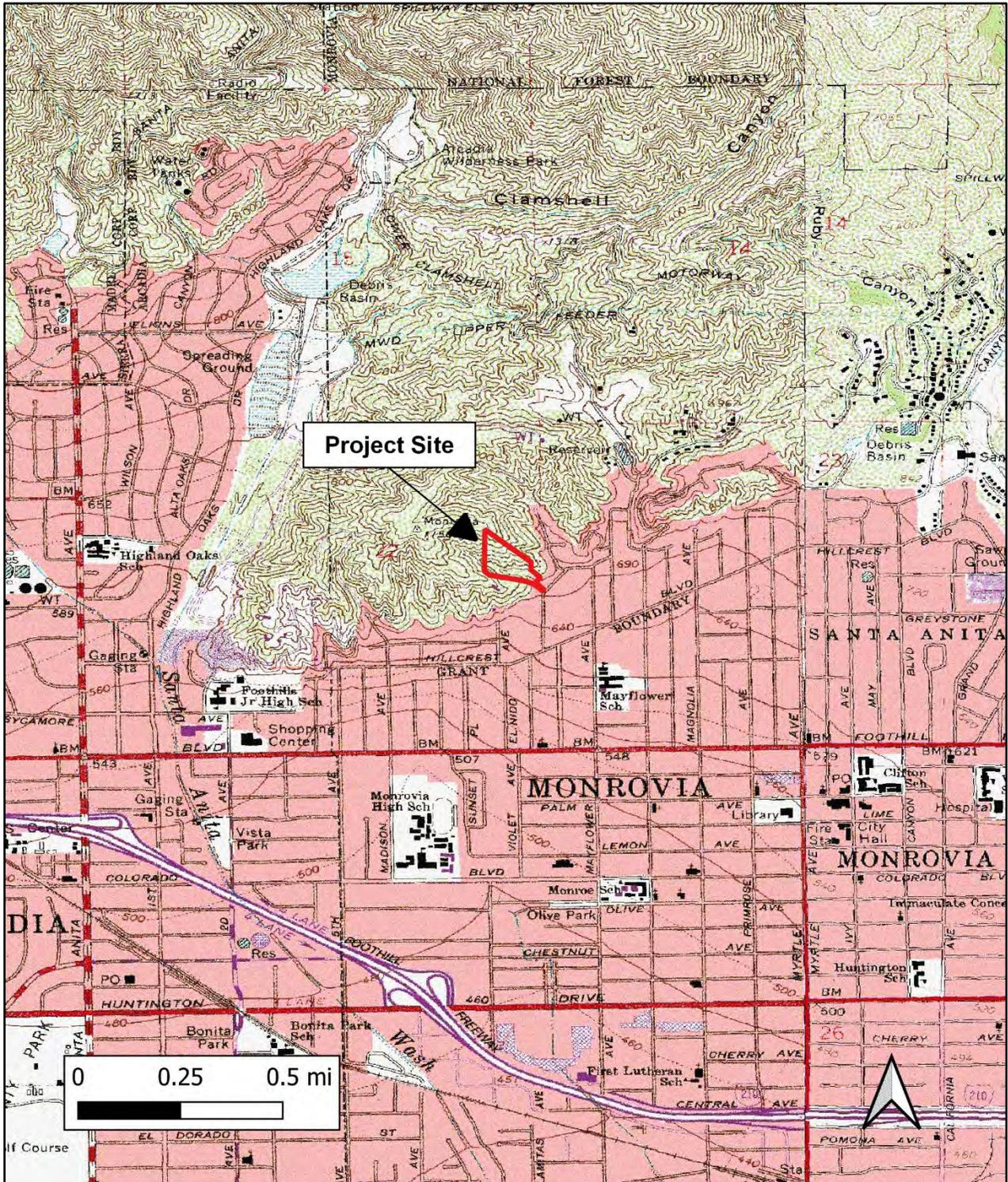
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Sincerely,

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Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Mount Wilson, CA 1966 (p. 1994)



February 8, 2022

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

**RE: 347 Highland Place Project, Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 347 Highland Place Project (project; see attached figure). The proposed project is a three-lot single family residential development proposed on a 7.45-acre site located at 347 Highland Place in the City of Monrovia, California. Development is concentrated in the lower elevations on the southern portion of the parcel. The existing development is surrounded by steep ascending hillsides cut with natural drainages within native habitat.

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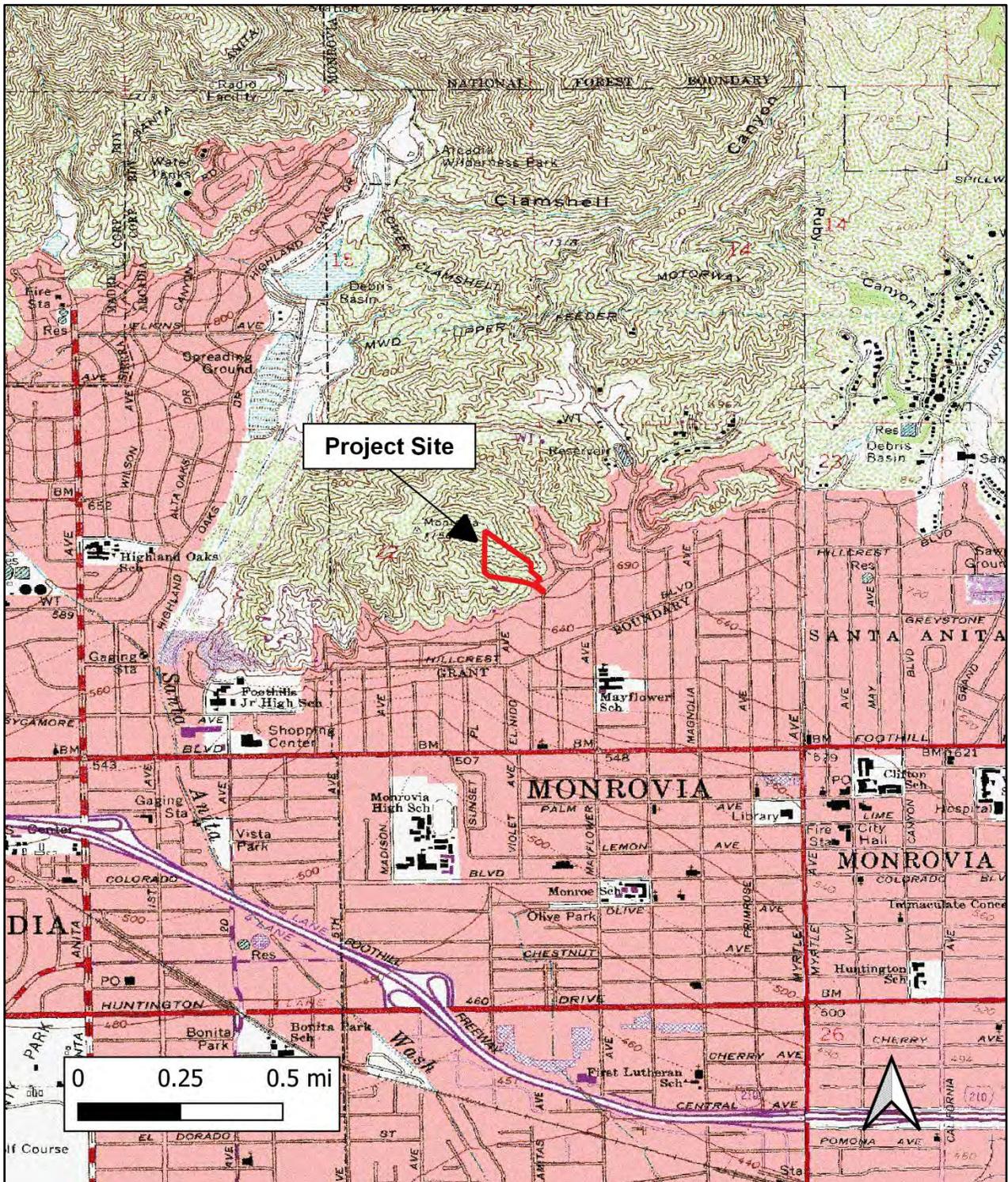
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Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location Map

USGS Quadrangle: Mount Wilson, CA 1966 (p. 1994)



February 8, 2022

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

**RE: 347 Highland Place Project, Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 347 Highland Place Project (project; see attached figure). The proposed project is a three-lot single family residential development proposed on a 7.45-acre site located at 347 Highland Place in the City of Monrovia, California. Development is concentrated in the lower elevations on the southern portion of the parcel. The existing development is surrounded by steep ascending hillsides cut with natural drainages within native habitat.

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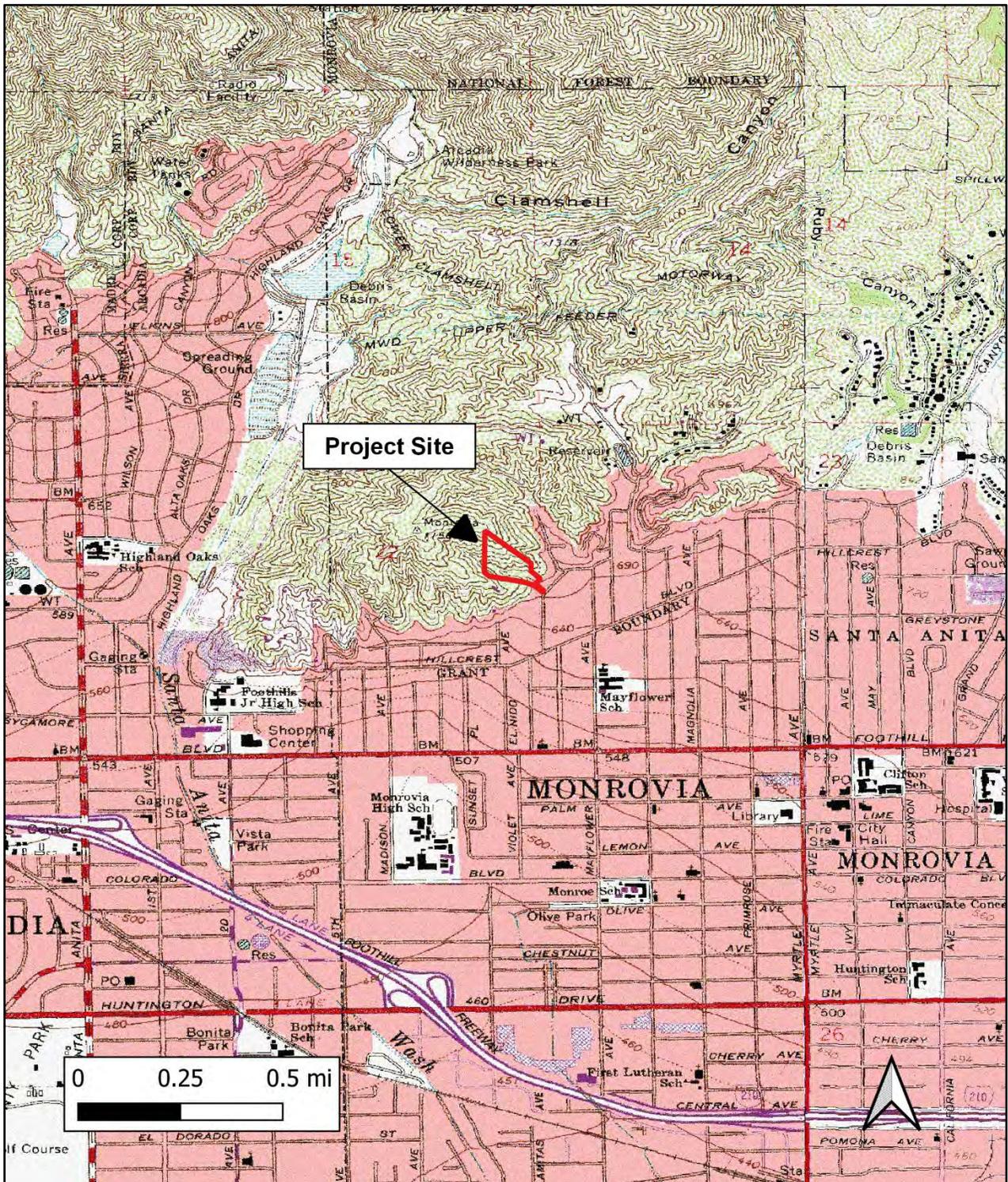
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Kevin Hunt, Principal  
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