APPENDIX D1

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

SELF-STORAGE FACILITY – 4301 TEMPLE CITY BOULEVARD PROJECT, CITY OF EL MONTE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

FOR THE

SELF-STORAGE FACILITY
4301 TEMPLE CITY BOULEVARD PROJECT,
CITY OF EL MONTE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1-1
1.1 Overview 1-1
Area of Potential Effect 1-1
1.2 Methods 1-1

2.0 SETTINGS 2-1
2.1 Natural Setting 2-1
2.2 Cultural Setting 2-1
2.2.1 Prehistoric Context 2-1
2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context 2-2
2.2.3 Historic Context 2-4

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS 3-1
3.1 Records Search 3-1
3.2 Field Survey 3-1
3.3 Native American Outreach 3-1

4.0 FINDINGS 4-1
4.1 Records Search 4-1
4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites 4-1
4.1.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations 4-2
4.2 Native American Outreach 4-3
4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results 4-4
4.4 National Register of Historic Places 4-11

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS 5-1
5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria 5-1
5.2 Potential Effects 5-1

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 6-1

7.0 REFERENCES 7-1

TABLES

Table 4.1-1 - Known Cultural Resource Within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Boundary 4-2
Table 4.1-2 - Known Cultural Resource Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the APE 4-3
Table 4.4-1 – Built Environment Resources Directory Properties Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Boundary 4-11

FIGURES

Figure 4.3-1 – Project Site Overview from the Southeast Corner; View to the West 4-6
Figure 4.3-2 – Project Site Overview from the Southwest Corner; View to the Northeast 4-7
Figure 4.3-3 – Closeup of Paved Surface with Fissures and Volunteer Vegetation 4-8
Figure 4.3-4 – Open Space Between Paved Surface and Eaton Wash Channel; View to the West 4-9
Figure 4.3-5 – Possible Homeless Encampment in Northwest Corner of Project Site, View to the Northwest 4-10

Map 1 - Regional Location Map 1
Map 2 - Project Location 2
Map 3 - Topographic Map with Project APE Shown 3

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A Project Maps
Attachment B Personnel Background
Attachment C Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts
Attachment D CHRIS Records Search

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report for the Self-Storage Facility Project (Project) was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of Magellan Value Partners (Magellan). The project consists of the proposed construction of a self-storage facility in the City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. UEI conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. The northern portion of the project site is located within the City of Temple City and the southern portion of the project site is located within the City of El Monte. The City of El Monte is the Lead Agency and Temple City is the Responsible Agency for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The proposed project would be located at 4301 Temple City Boulevard. The Project consists of the construction of an approximately 133,884 square-foot self-storage facility (including an office) on an approximately 2.45-acre undeveloped lot located at 4301 Temple City Boulevard within the City of El Monte and Temple City, on three parcels (APNs: 8592-005-005 [El Monte], 8592-005-006 and -007 [Temple City]). The proposed self-storage facility would have five levels – a basement and four stories above grade elevation, reaching a maximum height of approximately 51 feet. Additionally, the project would develop parking and loading areas, and landscaping. A eight-foot-tall wrought iron fence and a five-foot-tall max fence in the front, if needed, will be installed that follows the perimeter of most of the project site, with the balance of the site surrounded by an existing seven-foot-tall concrete masonry unit (CMU) located at the southeastern portion of the project site. The project would consist of 17 parking spaces total, including 13 parking spaces for the office and four spaces for the self-storage facility; the project would also provide four spaces for bike parking. The portion of the project site located in the City of El Monte has a General Plan land use designation of Industrial Business Park and a zoning designation of General Manufacturing. The project site is currently covered with asphalt and vacant of any structures.

The Project is located in the central portion of the City of El Monte, and is specifically located at 4301 Temple City Boulevard, between Ellis Lane to the north and Abelene Street to the south (see **Attachment A**, **Map 1** and **Map 2**). This may be seen on the *El Monte, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 11 West, Township 01 South, in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 17 (see **Attachment A**, **Map 3**). The subject property is surrounded to the south by the Southern Pacific Railroad train tracks with warehouses to the south of that, to the north by the Eaton Wash channel and warehouses to the north of the wash, a gated residential condominium complex to the west, and warehouses to the east across Temple City Boulevard.

Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of potential ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A**, **Map 3**).

1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded

cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) and to also determine previous cultural resource surveys within the project area. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of interested local tribes to contact.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards, (see **Attachment B**) is the Principal Investigator for this study. Mr. O'Neil also conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site. Assistant Project Archaeologist Megan B. Doukakis, M.A. (see **Attachment B**), contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, conducted the CHRIS records search at the SCCIC, and assisted with the preparation of this report. Rodrigo Jacobo, M.A., Historian (see **Attachment B**), also assisted with the preparation of this report.

A search of the Built Environment Resources Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation for potential historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was conducted by Mr. Jacobo on July 9, 2024.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton; Magellan Value Partners; the City of El Monte; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

El Monte, site of the Self-Storage Facility project, is situated in the center of the San Gabriel Valley. The city is located on a broad, gently sloping alluvial plain that extends from the south-facing slope of the San Gabriel Mountains. The city is situated between the Rio Hondo River to the west and through the city and the San Gabriel River to the east. Both rivers emanate from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and empty into the Pacific Ocean to the south at Long Beach (the Rio Hondo having first joined the Los Angeles River).

The proposed project is within the northwest corner of the city, which includes commercial development, some residential, and transportation facilities. There is no natural open space in the project vicinity such as riparian habitat or wetlands, and thus no sensitive plant or wildlife species are present.

El Monte is bordered by the cities of Temple City and Arcadia and unincorporated Los Angeles County jurisdiction lands to the north, Irwindale and Baldwin Park to the east, the City of Industry and South El Monte to the south, and Rosemead to the west. The city had a population of 109,450 inhabitants according to the 2020 census (US Census 2024); the population had been 113,475 at the time of the 2010 census and was estimated to be 103,784 in July 2023 (US Census 2024), indicating a declining population. The City has a total area of 9.65 square miles (24.99 square kilometers). The city is served by U.S. Interstate 10 to the south and Interstate 605 to the east.

The project site is at an elevation ranging from approximately 300 to 305 feet above sea level, with a very gradual slope to the southeast.

The general climate is typical of southern California with a cool winter and warm to hot summer. The hot season in El Monte lasts for three months, from late June to late September, with an average daily high temperature of 88 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The hottest month of the year is August, with an average high of 89°F and low of 67°F. The cool season lasts for almost four months, from late November to mid-March, with an average daily high temperature of 68°F. The coldest month of the year in El Monte is December, with an average low of 47°F and high of 68°F (Weatherspark.com 2024).

The San Gabriel Basin region is dominated by unconsolidated to semi-consolidated alluvium deposited by streams flowing out of the San Gabriel Mountains. These deposits include Pleistocene and Holocene (10,000 years ago to the present) alluvium and the lower Pleistocene San Pedro Formation. The geology underlaying the project area is shown as Qyf (Campbell, et al. 2014); this stratum is described as “Young alluvial fan deposits” of Holocene and latest Pleistocene origin – “Unconsolidated deposits of alluvial fans and headwater drainages of fans. Consists predominantly of gravel, sand, and silt”.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

In the history of the Americas, the term "prehistoric period" refers to the time prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans, when native lifeways and traditions remained intact and viable. In the case of Alta

and Baja California, it is widely acknowledged that human occupation began about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred in the ensuing years, archaeologists have developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes observable in the archaeological record into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases. There are many such models for various regions of California (cf. Grayson 2011; Warren 1984), the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986), and interior San Diego (Meighan 1954; True 1958, 1970). Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional synthesis adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the area consists of the following four periods:

- Paleoindian Stage (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), which was characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad-spectrum subsistence strategy. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in American were marked by the use of large dart or spear points that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of the time period was a change in climate and the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points were employed with the aid of atlatls are representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine environments.

- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), during which mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of subsistence strategies. This horizon is often characterized by a large number of millingstones, especially well-made, deep-basin metates and portable formalized handstones (manos), an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping tools), and only a slight representation of dart tipped - projectile points;

- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced by smaller, lighter projectile points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery—and the full development of regional cultures and tribal territories;

- Protohistoric Period (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s), which ushered in long-distance contact with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times).

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The project lies within the territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family. This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011:179).

The Gabrielino were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on traditional Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978), and McCawley (1996).

According to the recent research of several prehistorians, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that the Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1993; Porcasi 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin reaching east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area, north along the coast to Malibu, and south to Aliso Creek in central Orange County.

Different groups of the Gabrielino adopted varied types of subsistence, based on varying combinations of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. Because of the similarities to other southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors (Kroeber 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite class consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith 1978). Some clans owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized 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.

Given its proximity to the San Gabriel River, the El Monte and Temple City region would have served as an important habitation area of the Tongva (Welch 2006). Immediately north are the foothills and ranges of the San Gabriel Mountains, while the San Gabriel Valley itself contained the San Gabriel River and its many tributaries flowing out of the mountains. These mountains, plains and riparian environments would have served as an important resource base for the Tongva and supplied the needs of the several villages in the valley.

Tongva territory was situated generally within the Los Angeles Basin. The Tongva's neighbors were the Serrano on the north in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains, where the headwaters of Pomona Creek, San Dimas Creek and the San Gabriel River are located. With the numerous streams flowing out of the San Gabriel Mountains this area was well watered and so would have been a well populated region in the prehistoric and early contact period, if not quite so densely populated as the coastal territory.

The village of *Shevaanga* was located near the present site of Mission San Gabriel about three miles to the west, and the place name of *Toviscanga* was also apparently near the site of the mission as well (McCawley 1996:41). To the north of San Gabriel and El Monte was the site of *'Akuuronga*, near the dam built for the mission along what is now Huntington Drive, approximately 3.5 miles to the northwest (McCawley, 1996: 42 and Map 6). Villages in the immediate area of El Monte and Temple City have not been identified. Other Tongva place names, which may have been associated with habitations in the past, are *Houtnga* to the north, *Weniinga* to the northeast, east of Covina, and *Awiinga* to the southeast near West Covina and La Puente (Chaffey College 2022).

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. The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the project region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1771. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. Over the next four decades most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California (Engelhardt 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reduccion* (forcing non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), the Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special emphasis on language, place names and natural resources, and preservation of traditional cultural resources.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish / Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, in San Diego. Prior to that, the first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego north to San Francisco Bay in search of Monterey Bay, recording detailed observations of the land and the indigenous peoples encountered along the way. This expedition of 62 people passed through the current study area in early August 1769 (Brown 2001:335-347), encountering the Tongva village of *Yaanga* along the Los Angeles River to the east, noting "about forty springs of pitch, or tar, boiling in great surges up out of the ground" (Brown 2001:341) while scouting to the west, and springs likely associated with the village of *Koruuvanga* near the Santa Monica coast (Brown 2001:347; McCawley 1996:61). Mission San Gabriel was established 15 miles to the east in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt 1931). Mission San Fernando Rey de España, 15 miles to the north in the San Fernando Valley, was not founded until 1797 on lands already under production for crops and mining by Francisco Reyes, then alcalde (mayor) of the Pueblo.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821, Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounded the mission lands in all directions. Except for those large tracts of land, the Mission San Gabriel and Mission San Fernando lands were used for the support of the mission and provided for the large population of Tongva Native Americans. The mission lands were held in trust for Native peoples by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution.

Surrounding the Los Angeles Pueblo common lands, relatively modest rancho tracts were granted during the Mexican period. For example, Rancho La Brea was granted to Antonio José Rocha and Nemesio Dominguez in 1828 by Jose Antonio Carrillo, the Los Angeles Pueblo Alcalde. This was named for the famous tar pits long used by the Tongva people and observed by the Portolá Expedition in August 1769 (Brown 2001:341). El Monte was formed from a portion of the 8,894-acre Rancho San Francisquito (Dalton) to the east of the Pueblo.

2.2.3.2 The American Period to Founding of El Monte

The Mexican American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, the United States rule was firmly established. Following the rapid influx of Americans to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the "Cow Counties" and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers. Coupled with devastating droughts in the early 1860s that crippled many livestock raisers, dismemberment of the Rancheros soon came. This helped pave the way for the "Boom of the Eighties" which saw an influx of people from the eastern United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke 1944). This was the first big spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and satellite communities started to form around the City of Los Angeles to the southeast, west and northwest, and much of the plains between these areas came to be filled with farms and orchards.

With the imposition of United State jurisdiction over California came the requirement to prove title to rancho lands. All land holders were required to bring their cases to the U.S. Land Claims Commission to prove their claims under American law, including Henry Dalton, who owned Rancho Azusa Dalton, Rancho Francisquito, and Rancho Santa Anita, which included an expanse of land from present day San Dimas and El Monte to eastern Pasadena.

In 1845 Henry Dalton, an English immigrant to Mexican California, was granted the 8,894-acre Rancho San Francisquito from Governor Pio Pico. This rancho includes portion of what is now the cities of El Monte, Irwindale and Temple City. Dalton also purchased portions of the Rancho Azusa de Dalton (1844) and Rancho Santa Anita (1847) which, when combined, stretched from present day San Dimas to the edge of Pasadena. Following California statehood, between 1867 and 1873, Dalton sold parts of the San Francisquito in small lots and the entire western two-thirds of the rancho, 5,929 acres, to the Wolfskills, as the cattle ranches broke up and setyt6ers form the east looked to establish farms.

El Monte itself is an area in east central Los Angeles County that was traversed by the Portolá Expedition of 1769-70 and became well known to the Spanish and Mexican period populations as "the monte" using the old meaning of the term for "the wood[s]" as the region, a marshy area between the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, was filled with willows, alders, grapevines and cattails (City of El Monte 2022:I-1).

Eventually the Old Spanish Trail trade route that started in 1829 passed through the Monte on its way to Mission San Gabriel, and this developed into the Southern Emigrant Trail starting in 1847. The Workman-Rowland Party arrived in 1841 with its leaders receiving the land grant of Rancho La Puente in 1845 that included what is now South El Monte and bordered El Monte. At this time El Monte was at the crossroads between Los Angeles, San Bernardino and the San Pedro harbor. The first immigrants to settle in the El Monte area arrived approximately 1849-50, mostly from Texas, Arkansas and Missouri; the first with families included Nicholas Schmidt, Ira Thompson, G. and F. Cuddeback, J. Corbin and J. Sheldon, initiating a growing agricultural community. It was listed as a township in the 1860 and 1870 censuses, with a population of 1,254 in 1870. In 1873 the Southern Pacific railroad established a depot in El Monte that provided easier transportation of produce and so furthering growth of local agriculture.

El Monte incorporated as a municipality in 1912. During the Depression era the city was the site for the New Deal's federal Subsistence Homestead project, with funding to purchase single-family houses to applicants; also, many of the era's Dust Bowl migrants came to settle here. The 1930s also brought social and labor conflict such as the El Monte Berry Strike of 1933.

The city of El Monte developed residential, commercial and industrial areas throughout the late 20th and early 21st centuries, as demonstrated by the project site history derived from USGS topo map and early photo data in **Section 2.2.3.3** below. Due to post-World War II suburbanization "[i]n the 1950s and 1960s the entire San Gabriel Valley, including El Monte, experienced significant housing, commercial, and industrial growth", replacing the city's rural agricultural setting (City of El Monte 2022:I-6 and CD-3). The city's "major nonresidential districts are the Downtown, Auto District, Flair Park, Northwest Industrial Area, and major commercial anchors/centers throughout the community" (City of El Monte 2022:CD-5).

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Historic Aerial Photos

The available historic aerial photos for El Monte dating back to 1948 show Temple City Boulevard is in place as a two lane road, as well as the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) crossing over that road and the Eaton Wash channel crossing under Temple City Boulevard with a bridge (NETROnline 2024). There was some commercial development several parcels away from the project site to the southwest, the southeast and to the north of the channel. However, lots adjacent to the project site were open, with those to the north and south being used for agriculture while the site itself was open with trees and several dirt pathways. The 1952 aerial photo shows no change from 1948 (NETROnline 2024).

By 1953 (NETROnline 2024), however, there was further development along the north side of the Eaton Wash channel and a block to the south; the site itself remained undeveloped with continued agricultural use to the immediate south, southwest and northeast. The 1964 photo shows much the same as 1953 except that the wash channel has been widened and is now concrete; the trees are now gone from the project site. The 1972 and 1980 aerial photos show the same conditions as in 1953 (NETROnline 2024).

By 1987, however, the project area is fully built out. Lots surrounding the project site now have commercial buildings, and the project site itself has numerous small structures in the western half (NETROnline 2024). While the 1988 image is much the same, now the project site lot open area is filled with parked trucks. The 1992 aerial photos show the use has changed to having four large structures in the west area and several small structures in the east. The1993 image shows no change. The following year shows minor use change with the buildings remaining in the west area and the east half as open space. The 1996, 1997,1998 and 1999 photos show the project site as simply a paved surface with no buildings or storge present (NETROnline 2024).

Starting in 2000 (NETROnline 2024) through 2004 the site's paved lot is used for car and truck parking (starting in 1994 several lots to the south were also used for parking cars and trucks). While in 2005 the lot reverted to disuse, commencing in 2009 through 2012 the site was used for storage of various types of equipment (NETROnline 2024). From 2014 through to the last aerial photo taken in 2020 the project site remains empty, as was the case during the 2024 field survey conducted for this project (see **Section 4.3** below).

Historic Topographic Maps

The earliest available historic USGS topographic map for the El Monte area dates to 1894 (USGS 1894). This shows an unnamed road that would become Temple City Boulevard already present as well as the railroad crossing adjacent to the project site, then identified as the Southern Pacific line. There is a single structure at the northwest intersection of this crossing, and a short road heads west immediately north of the intersection, possibly across the project site. There are widely scattered single structures along the main road. Eaton Wash is not indicated. This area is shown as in the community of Savannah. This same map is used for the years 1896 through 1920, as well as 1927, 1931 and 1940 (USGS 1896-1920, 1927, 1931 and 1940).

The 1923 topo map (USGS 1923) names the adjacent north/south road Ellis Lane, and its crossing at the Southern Pacific tracks is shown as within the community of Savannah. There are no structures shown in the project site vicinity. Eaton Canyon Wash is depicted, but does not appear to be channelized. Within three years, however (USGS 1926), there is a single structure in the northwest corner of the intersection, either connected to the railroad or possibly within the project site. The 1932 map (USGS 1932)is the same as the 1926 version.

There is a new version of the USGS topo map for *El Monte* in 1948 (USGS 1948). The main road to the east is now four lanes wide and named Sunset Boulevard; Eaton Wash has been channelized. There are four closely spaced small structures depicted along the south edge of the project site; meanwhile there are still only widely scattered buildings along the boulevard. There is, though, a railroad spur to the south and just west of the project site to a large building. There is no community name present. The1955 USGS map (USGS 1955) is essentially the same as 1948, except that the main street now has its present name of Temple City Boulevard. The project site is now depicted as within the El Monte city boundary and there are three commercial buildings on the block directly south.

The 1963 (USGS 1894) topo map shows the lands to the north, south and southeast of the project site depicted as generalized urban development and no longer shows individual buildings; this is not the same for the project site itself which still shows four structures present. The 1968 map (USGS 1968) is essentially the same though all the buildings on the project site are now gone; there are commercial buildings shown filling the lands to the direct south and the northeast. This map is the same for the 1975, 1982, 1985 and 1994 versions (USGS 1975 – 1994). The remaining USGS maps only show roadways and do not depict land use (USGS 2012 – 2022).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resource inventory and related archival research includes a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, a Sacred Lands File search request to the NAHC, and the list of local Native American entities to contact from the NAHC. Although the project site is fully developed and does not contain any undisturbed native soils, a pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire Project area was conducted. This report presents the results of all of these cultural resource studies and includes cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Ms. Doukakis on June 26, 2024 to identify historic properties on or near the proposed project site. The California State Historic Resources Inventory for Los Angeles County was reviewed to identify local cultural resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), California Register of Historical Resources (2012), California Points of Historical Interest (2012), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), California Historical Landmarks (2012), Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California (1978), and Historic Spots in California (2002).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile radius buffer zone of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**) to assess the sensitivity of the project site for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric – i.e., Native American – cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the project.

3.2 Field Survey

On July 5, 2024 Mr. O'Neil visited the project site to conduct an intensive pedestrian field survey. During the survey, the project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Due to the fully built (paved) environment of the site, direct observation of the ground was limited to landscaping around the edges of the parcel.

3.3 Native American Outreach

On June 14, 2024 Mr. O'Neil sent a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the NAHC via email and United States Postal Service mail and notified the NAHC of the proposed Project activities (**Attachment C**), and requested information on the local Native American tribes and individuals that should be contacted. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on July 9, 2024. Subsequently, the eight tribal organization contacts recommended by the NAHC were contacted via mail and email on July 12, 2024.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC, no prehistoric or historic cultural resources were recorded within the project site boundary, the APE, . There were no prehistoric sites recorded within the 0.5-mile buffer zone of the project site. There were three historic sites recorded within 0.5-mile buffer zone (see **Table 4.1-1** below).

The Union Pacific Railroad segment that runs through the Los Angeles area (including El Monte) was historically known as the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) (19-186112) and dates to the 1870's (Ashkar 1999a). The larger single-track railroad runs from Yuma, Arizona through the Imperial Valley, over the San Bernardino Mountains into the San Gabriel Valley and terminates in Los Angeles County. This was the third railroad to be constructed in the area after the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad and the Southern Pacific line (Herbert 2002). Much of the Union Pacific Railroad track was constructed utilizing materials from the prior railroads. During the initial recording of the SPRR in 1999, the resource was recommended eligible for the NRHP listing under Criterion A and B (Ashkar 1999). Although this railroad was the first transcontinental connection from the Los Angeles area, almost none of the original structures remain making this resource not eligible for the NRHP (Ramirez and Smith 2009).

The Historic Park in Rosemead (P-19-186577) contains the Dinsmore House (a description of the house is not is provided). In the 1880s J.W. Robinson, founder of Robinson's Department stores, developed Edgemont Park, part of which was later incorporated into the City of Rosemead. In the 1910s the Adelbert Dinsmore family moved into the Robinson house and lived there for 17 years; in 1929 the Dinsmore family built a new home on the property south of the Robinson house taking on "the Spanish influence…" (Anonymous 1975:1). Their daughter, Isabel Dinsmoor, lived in the house into the 1970s and offered the property to the City of Rosemead. The City registered the property as a Point of Historical Interest, which was accepted by the State Historical Resources Commission in in 1975.

The United Paint and Body commercial buildings (P-19-190064) was recorded in 2012. It is a "one- and two-story, irregular shaped, asymmetrical, Modern style, commercial structure located on a major commercial artery [9617 Valley Boulevard] in the city of El Monte. It has a concrete foundation, stucco exterior, and a mix of flat and gabled roofs. It has a square tower with hipped roof with Spanish tile projection on the rear of the building. The building is composed of three parts – a two-story section, and two one-story sections" (Crawford 2012:1). The building has been used for auto sales, as a paint and body shop, and currently is a flooring store.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-19-186112	Ashkar, S. Rand F. Herbert R. Ramirez and F. Smith Alyssa Newcomb Audrey von Ahrens	1999 2002 2009 2017 2018	Historic	C-Los Angeles-A-1 (Union Pacific Railroad. Southern Pacific Railroad).
P-19-186577	Anonymous	1975	Historic	Historical Park (9632 Steele Street, Rosemead, California). The Dinsmoor House, single family residence, built 1929 – no description provided.
P-19-190064	Crawford, K. A.	2012	Historic	VY096 United Paint and Body. Located at 9617 Valley Boulevard, El Monte. A one- and two-story asymmetrical Modern style commercial structure built in 1965. Major interior renovations and remodeling in 2011.

4.1.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

According to the records at the SCCIC, there have been four previous cultural resource studies within the 0.5-mile buffer of the project site (**Table 4.1-2**) (see **Attachment D**). None of these studies included portions of the project boundary.

Two of the cultural resource surveys deal with mobile cell phone location surveys – LA-05461 and LA-11935, both in the City of El Monte but not adjacent to the project site. Both noted the presence of historic-era structures – LA-11935 included the United Paint and Body building described above (P-19-190064); LA-05461 noted two commercial buildings where the cell tower would be placed, one constructed in 1925 and another modern structure, neither of which were recorded and did not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP of Historic Places (Duke 2002:4). There was an archaeological investigation for work on Abelene Street in the City of Rosemead (LA-03616) to the south of the project site. There was also a survey related to a proposed fiber optic cable system running through Los Angeles and Riverside Counties; in the project area this was planned to run along the UPRR right-of-way which lies adjacent to the project site to the south; no resources were observed during the survey (Ashkar 1999b:6). (See **Table 4.1-2** below.)

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-03616	Sheppard, Richard S., and Neill E. Brower	1997	Phase III Cultural Resources Investigations: Archaeological Monitoring Program for Abilene Street Reconstruction, City of Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	19-186109, 19-186112, 19-187090
LA-05461	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 096-02 Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-11935	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04152A (VY096 United Paint & Body), 9617 Valley Boulevard, El Monte, California	19-190064

4.2 Native American Outreach

On June 14, 2024, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received July 9, 2024 from Mr. Cody Campagne, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive [emphasis in the original]. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation on the attached list for further information." (See **Attachment C**.)

UEI prepared letters to each of the 16 contacts representing eight tribal organizations describing the project and a map showing the project's location, requesting a reply if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, and asking if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On July 10, 2024, Ms. Doukakis mailed and emailed letters with accompanying maps to all 16 tribal contacts.

An email response was received on July 10, 2024 from the Admin Specialist for the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (on behalf of Andrew Salas, Chairperson), requesting the lead agency's contact information. Ms. Doukakis responded on July 12, 2024 that the project is in the early stages and we do not have information on who the lead agency for this project will be, also noting

that as this is a CEQA project, the lead agency will be contacting them during the AB 52 process at some point in the future. The July 10, 2024 letter to the Kizh Nation did ask if they had information on the SLF site as noted by the NAHC, but they did not address this query.

An email response was received on July 11, 2024 from Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians (on behalf of Steven Estrada, Tribal Chair) indicating that the tribe defers comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

An email response was received on July 18, 2024, from Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council (on behalf of Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson), indicating that the project APE is within a tribally sensitive site and that they will need to monitor all ground disturbances and asked for our next steps. Ms. Doukakis responded on July 19, 2024, indicating that we are currently preparing the Cultural Resources Inventory and we will include the tribe's response and recommendations in that report. We noted that the CHRIS records search did not result in records of any pre-contact archaeological sites. Ms. Doukakis also asked for information that they wish to share on the potentially tribally sensitive site. Ms. Conley responded on July 23, 2024, indicating that the APE is within a sacred area with known/documented findings ,and the NAHC deemed the area positive for Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) which confirms the presence of the resource for the tribe.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Ms. Doukakis on July 23, 2024 to complete the outreach process following a 13-day waiting period. These calls were to the ten tribal contacts who had not already responded to UEI mailing and email. Four telephone calls were placed with no answer and so messages could be left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director and Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Cahuilla Band of Indians; Sandonne Goad, Chairperson for the Gabrieleno / Tongva Nation; and Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director for the Gabrieleno / Tongva Nation. The call to Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrielino /Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians was not answered, and the call was dropped; therefore, there was no ability to leave a voice message. In the call to Charles Alvarez with the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the phone line was found to be disconnected and so no message could be left. In the call to Erica Schenck, Chairperson for the Cahuilla Band of Indians there was no answer, the mailbox was full, and so no message could be left. There have been no further responses from these tribes to date.

During the telephone call of July 23, 2024, Joseph Ontiveros, of the Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the tribe will defer comments to Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairman of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. (see **Attachment C**).

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on July 5, 2024 by Mr. O'Neil. The survey consisted of walking, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface areas throughout the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The survey was conducted in an opportunistic manner where exposed surface and landscaping was present. The survey was conducted in the late morning and early afternoon with a clear sky and temperatures ranging from 82° F. to 90° F. The site was accessed through the south-side fencing west of Temple City Boulevard.

The survey started in the southeast corner of the lot and transects were walked east to west, then shifting north five meters the transects were repeated to the east, and so forth until the last transect ended in the northwest corner covering the flat paved surface. Finishing the paved area, the survey

proceeded to an open space between the paved surface and the Eaton Wash channel running the length of the project site. This space varies between approximately 26 and 30 feet wide and slopes down four feet to the north. This was walked from east to west in one transect.

The main portion of the project site is a flat asphalt paved surface (**Figure 4.3-1** and **Figure 4.3-2**). There was no exposed ground surface within the paved area (**Figure 4.3-3**), though innumerable fissures allow abundant vegetation to grow through. The space between the pavement and the channel is open ground surface though mostly obscured by vegetation, both dried and living (**Figure 4.3-4**).

There was no visibility on the paved surface. In the open space between the along the channel there were several instances of rodent tunnel surface deposits where the soil beneath had been brought up and could be observed.

There is a large scatter of trash and clothing in the northwest corner that may be the remnant of a homeless camp or gathering place, though there is no evidence of overnight occupation (**Figure 4.3-5)**. At the base of one of three palm trees in the open space at the northeast corner is a small shelter constructed round the trunk made of boards enclosing a space approximately 2.5 by 4.0 feet. Further evidence of intrusion can be seen in the southwest corner of the parcel where fencing has been burned, as well as superficial burning of the trunks of the five palm trees along the north edge of the site.

Vegetation in the asphalt cracks consisted of dried grasses and various volunteer non-native weeds. Vegetation in the space between the pavement and the wash channel consisted predominantly of dried wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*) and actively growing patches of native Jimson Weed (*Datura wrightii*). Two species of palm trees grow in the space between the paved surface and wash channel – two California fan palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) in the center and three Canary Island palms (*Pheonix canariensis*) in the eastern portion (see palms in the background of **Figure 4.3-2**).

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic sites and isolates. (Aerial photos indicate that the project site has been paved since at least the 1980s (**Section .2.2.3.3**) with a narrow open gap between the pavement and the Eaton Wash channel, and construction of the Eaton Wash channel would have thoroughly disturbed the adjacent soil.)

Figure 4.3-1
PROJECT SITE OVERVIEW FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO THE WEST

Figure 4.3-2
PROJECT SITE OVERVIEW FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER; VIEW TO THE NORTHEAST

Figure 4.3-3
CLOSEUP OF PAVED SURFACE WITH FISSURES AND VOLUNTEER VEGETATION

Figure 4.3-4
OPEN SPACE BETWEEN PAVED SURFACE AND EATON WASH CHANNEL; VIEW TO THE WEST

Figure 4.3-5
POSSIBLE HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT IN NORTHWEST CORNER OF PROJECT SITE; VIEW TO THE NORTHWEST

4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024) was conducted for this project by Mr. Jacobo on July 9, 2024. It was determined that the project APE does not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the NRHP.

It was determined that within the 0.5-mile radius of the project area there are 21 properties that have been evaluated under the NRHP (BERD). A total of 19 of those 21 properties listed are dwellings. The remaining two properties – property numbers 165176 and 128028 – are commercial/industrial buildings.

All listed properties were issued the same evaluation score code of 6Y which denotes that the property has been determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 Process. Code 6Y also indicates that the property has not been evaluated for the California Register or any other local listing. While these properties have been determined ineligible for the NRHP, they all have yet to be evaluated for the California Register or any other local listing, for which they may or may not be eligible.

Table 4.4-1
BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES DIRECTORY PROPERTIES WITHIN A 0.5 MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation
N/A	165181	N/A	4116 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165163	N/A	4117 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165180	N/A	4122 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165165	N/A	4123 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165179	N/A	4126 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165170	N/A	4127 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165178	N/A	4132 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165171	N/A	4135 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165172	N/A	4139 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation
N/A	165173	N/A	4143 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165177	N/A	4144 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165174	N/A	4147 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165176	Tex's Glass and Mirror	4237 Baldwin Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	165175	N/A	9960 Bessie Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	171346	N/A	4157 Eunice Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	139225	N/A	4163 Eunice Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	86659	N/A	4133 Gibson Road, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	98485	N/A	4125 Shirley Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	102142	N/A	10205 Rose Street, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	150685	N/A	4013 Shirley Avenue, El Monte, CA	6Y
N/A	128028	N/A	9617 Valley Boulevard, El Monte, CA	6Y

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources in the state historic preservation law [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant historical resource if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources were identified during the present investigation; therefore, evaluation was not required for this study.

5.2 Potential Effects

No listed NRHP or CRHR cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be on call to assess the finds.

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6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric and one historic archaeological resource were observed during the field survey. The potential for subsurface cultural and or historical deposits is minimal. The previous cultural resources surveys within the 0.5-mile buffer resulted in no archaeological sites or isolates being recorded. The fully built environmental of the project site, including intensive ground disturbance resulting from the Southern Pacific Railroad track construction along the southern boundary of the project, and the Eaton Wash Channel along the northern boundary of the project site, suggests that ground here has been significantly cut and filled, with no original surface soil remaining. No prehistoric or historic resources properties were identified in the CHRIS records search within the project boundary or the 0.5-mile buffer, and the results of the pedestrian assessment indicate it is highly unlikely that prehistoric properties will be adversely affected by construction of the Project.

There have been four responses received from the contacted tribes that noted cultural resource concerns. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requested the lead agency's contact information. The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians indicated that the tribe defers comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council indicated that the project APE is within a tribally sensitive site and that they will need to monitor all ground disturbances. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the tribe will defer comments to Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairman of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

As noted above, one of the Native American tribal organizations recommended Native American tribal monitoring of subsurface disturbance during project construction. This was stated by Ms. Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator with the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council.(See **Section 4.3** and **Attachment C**.) Ms. Conley did not provide information on the tribally sensitive site in the project area. No other tribe indicated a concern for potential TCRs.

The cultural resource study findings suggest that there is a low potential for finding resources during the construction work. There will be subsurface excavation for the new structure foundations and basement floor 12 feet below grade with the slab of the elevator pits an additional four feet for a total of 16 feet excavation below grade. This will reach into previously undisturbed natural soil. Therefore, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor observe this subsurface disturbance work. During ground disturbance work, if prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor should be called to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this Project, work will halt and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will make recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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APPENDICES

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

Map 1
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\GISSVR\gis\Projects\7275_MVP_Self Storage_ElMonte_ISMND\MXDs\7275_MVP_2_0_Regional_Location_2024_07_03.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Los Angeles County, 2021; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2024.

July 03, 2024

Scale: 1:633,600

N

0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

Legend

Project Location

Temple City Self-Storage Facility

Regional Location

UltraSystems environmental • management • planning

Map 2
PROJECT LOCATION

Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

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June 27, 2024

Scale: 1:1,800

N

0 75 150 Feet

0 15 30 Meters

Legend

Project Boundary

Temple City Self-Storage Facility

Project Location

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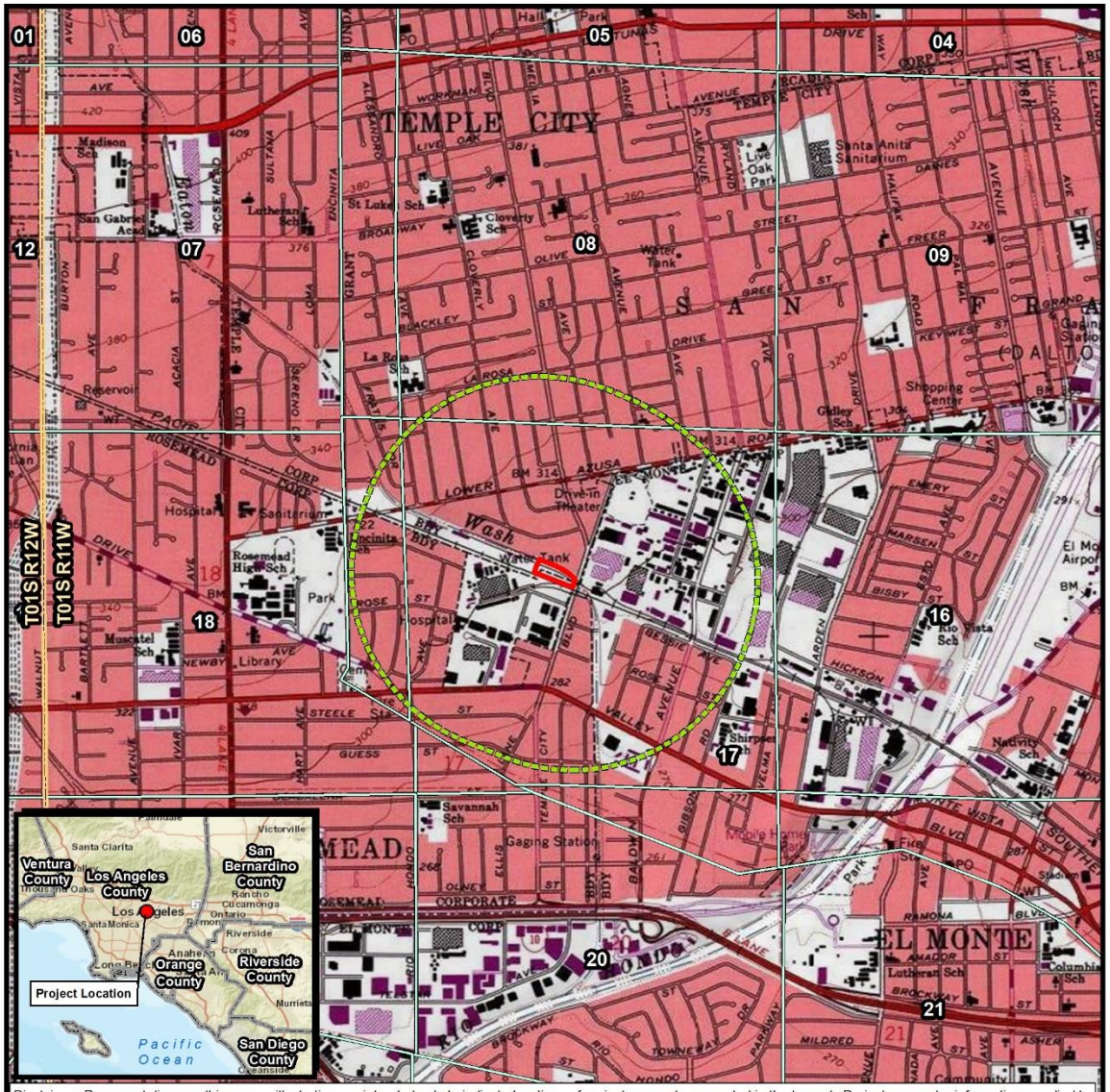
Map 3
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH PROJECT APE SHOWN



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June 25, 2024

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Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

Temple City Self-Storage Facility

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: El Monte
Township: 1S Range: 11W
Section: 17

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ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society of California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience

Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged

storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O'Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background, and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O'Neil is part of UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an $800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O'Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any on-site prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O'Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2019
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles- Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, "Unearthing Mallorca's Past" archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012-2015

Professional Experience

Ms. Black has worked in the field of cultural resource management for five years at environmental firms. Before this Ms. Black had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Ms. Black holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Ms. Black conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Ms. Black contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: $357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Ms. Black participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: $2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Ms. Black contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Ms. Black contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center–South; Imperial Solar Energy Center–West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: $3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Ms. Black conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Ms. Black was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. Ms. Black directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System - Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: $3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an $800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Ms. Black conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Ms. Black contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Ms. Black also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: $2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Ms. Black was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Ms. Black also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Ms. Black contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Rodrigo Jacobo, MA, BA

Historian/ Cultural Resources Specialist

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Years of Experience
10

Years with Firm
>1

Education

- Bachelor's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin American Studies from the University of California, San Diego
- Master's Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin America/US History from National University
- Online Teaching Certificate in General Education from Palomar College.

Areas of Expertise

- Word
- Excel
- PowerPoint
- Bilingual: Fluent in Spanish

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Rodrigo Jacobo has worked as an academic research historian since 2013 and as an adjunct professor of history since 2017. As both a research historian and adjunct professor he specialized not only in history but also ethnic and cultural studies. He has extensive expertise in the application of research methods and analysis, qualitative and quantitative, as well as the utilization of archival records and primary sources. He has worked with other historians and professionals to compile and compose historical reports, monographs and historiographies. In addition to his historical and research skills, he is also a well-spoken public speaker, a skill he mastered as an academic. He holds a BA from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and an MA from National University (NU) in history.

ULTRASYSTEMS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Kaizer Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, California, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The Project consists of the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Redlands Medical Offices site in multiple phases – the first phase is a new 4-stpry Medical Office Building/Ambulatory Services Center; the second phase is a 7-story hospital; the third phase is a 4-story Medical Office Buildings; the fourth phase will be an addition to the hospital. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The project site is 36.5 acres in area. This is located in northeast Redlands, *Redlands, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 03 W, T 01 N, in the NE ¼ of Section 19. The subject property was vacant.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7214.

Fontana Civic Center Expansion Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The proposed project includes the construction of a new City Hall and a new Annex Building with minor landscaping improvements. The project boundary covers an area of approximately 10 acres. Currently the site is occupied by the current City Hall and an annex building on a landscaped and hardscape parcel. This is located in central Fontana Redlands, *Fontana, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 06 W, T 01 N, in the NW ¼ of Section 18. The subject property is occupied by the current City Hall campus.

Mr. Jacobo conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 with Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report. UEI Project 7230.

SELECT HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE

Adjunct History Professor, Palomar College; August 2017 to Ongoing

Currently teaching history at Palomar College, instructing on the following courses: US History, World History, Western Civilization, Chicano Studies, History of the Americas (Latin American Studies). He has taught these courses in both in-classroom and online settings. This demonstrates his expertise in a wide range of historical fields. These classes have been taught using the Blackboard and Canvas platforms. Furthermore, through his time in the

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Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Rodrigo Jacobo

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classroom, he has gathered more than adequate experience working with students and their many needs, which has allowed him to adapt to a variety of individuals, while exposing him to a wide range of learning skills. Finally, through his experiences as a professor he has gained invaluable knowledge about the means to conduct a class, how to prepare and give lectures, how to grade assignments, how to prepare for a class, to understand the learning capabilities of students and, most importantly how to engage students intellectually. He has worked with students of all backgrounds and learning abilities, as well different age groups, from high school students to older adults. Other duties: Participate in curriculum development of transfer courses; Serve with full-time Humanities faculty as resource staff in the History Department for part-time faculty and for the college at large; Participate in Humanities Program responsibilities including, but not limited to, program development and review, Student Learning Outcomes assessment and review, and course coordination; serve on college-wide committees and work with other university departments and community partners to improve student success; maintain professional currency in the field of history.

Research Historian, Palomar College/Free Agent; August 2013 to Ongoing

Currently assisting a variety of professors in their studies and/or research at Palomar College, San Diego County. Mr. Jacobo has assisted in conducting both qualitative and quantitative research, ex. archival research, but also statistical research. This roll has allowed him to further develop his knowledge and expertise in the fields of history and historical research. Being a research historian has allowed him to gain much knowledge and insight into how to conduct research dealing with anything historical in nature. This position has left Mr. Jacobo with research skills that are multi-disciplinary. Also, as a Research Assistant he has specific duties that include data organization and management, data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of results with research teams and/or professors, auditing data quality, preparation of draft documents and presentations, interacting with professors/researchers, coordinating research staff, monitoring project budgets and timelines, and other research support as needed. Lastly, this work has allowed him to develop strong interpersonal skills, strong oral and written communication skills, strong quantitative and qualitative analysis skills and a strong grounding in research methodology, and the ability to work in a team environment. Other duties: Having expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, keep necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical. Also, being able to and having the knowledge of to access data bases and archival holdings for the purpose of conducting research.

History Instructor, Idyllwild Arts Academy; August 2021 to May 2023

Mr. Jacobo worked as a history instructor at the international boarding school, Idyllwild Arts Academy. He taught sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the subjects of World History and US History. He also taught Latin American History and History of World Revolutions, courses that he created. IAA is an international school making it a very diverse environment. Working in this environment allowed him to interact with students of all walks of life and origin. He had the responsibility of teaching these many subjects and carrying out the duties that came with the job, such as giving classes, grading homework and tests and taking part in faculty meetings to collaborate. Such experience includes the ability to develop and implement equity minded classroom pedagogy and initiatives to improve student success and close equity gaps. Other duties included: Possessing an expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, maintain necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical; have excellent public speaking skills, and be highly adaptable to situations to take effective action.

ATTACHMENT C

Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts

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June 14, 2024

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Self Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7275.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Magellan Value Partners to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Self Storage Facility Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of a self-storage facility in the city of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American contact list of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The Project consists of the construction of a self-storage facility. Building A will be 32,648 square feet (sq. ft) consisting of four stores above a basement measuring 114,736 sq. ft. There will also be 14 on-site parking spaces. The City's zoning designation for this site is Light Industrial (M-1). The project area is currently paved and vacant of any structures.

The Project is located in the central portion of the city of El Monte, and is specifically located at 4301 Temple City Boulevard. This may be seen on the *El Monte, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 11 West, Township 01 South, in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 17. The subject property is surrounded to the south by the Southern Pacific Railroad train tracks with warehouses to the south of that, to the north by Eaton Wash and warehouses to the north of the wash, single family residences to the west, and warehouses to the east across Temple City Boulevard. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

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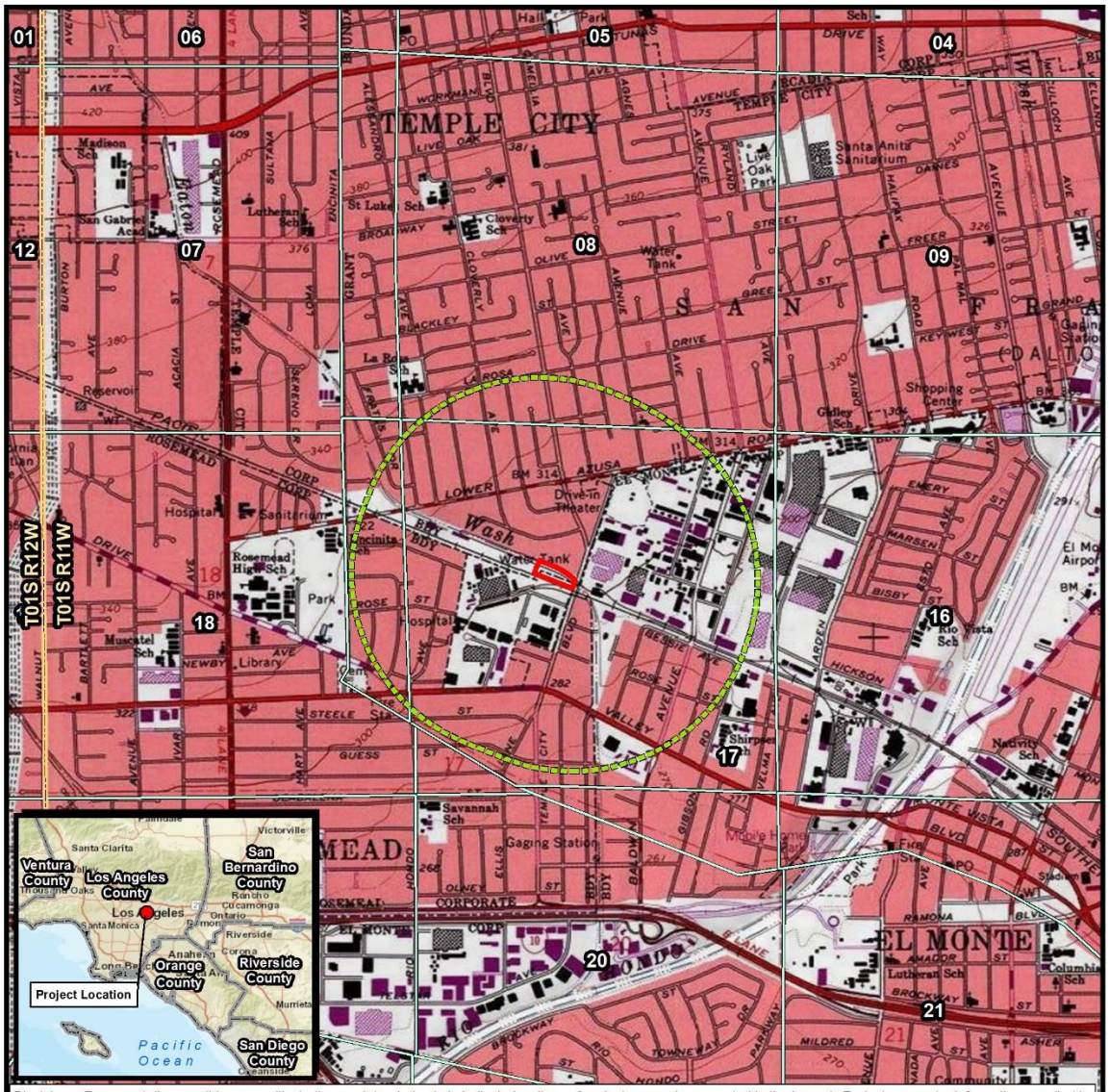

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Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7275_MVP_Self Storage_ElMonte_ISMND\MXDs\7275_MVP_4_5_Topo_2024_06_25.mxd June 25, 2024
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Scale: 1:24,000

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Radius
- Township Boundary
- Section Boundary

Temple City Self-Storage Facility

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: El Monte
Township: 1S Range: 11W
Section: 17

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

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Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

July 9, 2024

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: Self Storage Facility 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 submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
7/9/2024

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	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
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
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
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
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
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Recordi
Report
C

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Self Storage Facility Project, Los Angeles County.

07/09/2024 08:26 AM
1 of 2

UltraSystems
environmental•management•planning

July 10, 2024

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7275.

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by Magellan Value Partners to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Self-Storage Facility Project (Project). The Project consists of the proposed construction of a self-storage facility in the city of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project consists of the construction of a self-storage facility. Building A will be 32,648 square feet (sq. ft), consisting of four stores above a basement measuring 114,736 sq. ft. There will also be 14 on-site parking spaces. The City's zoning designation for this site is Light Industrial (M-1). The project site covers an area of 2.45 acres and is currently paved and vacant of any structures.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 9, 2024, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Project is located in the central portion of the city of El Monte and is specifically located at 4301 Temple City Boulevard. This may be seen on the *El Monte, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangles, Range 11 West, Township 01 South, in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 17. The subject property is surrounded to the south by the Southern Pacific Railroad train tracks with warehouses to the south of that, to the north by Eaton Wash and warehouses to the north of the wash, single family residences to the west, and warehouses to the east across Temple City Boulevard. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer. If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

SAMPLE

Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County
Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	June 14, 2024	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received 7/9/2024.
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 23, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. A telephone call was made on July 23, 2024. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Erica Schenck, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 23, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. A telephone call was made on July 23, 2024. There was no answer and the mailbox was full so no message was left. No response to date.
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Cahuilla Band of Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 23, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. A telephone call was made on July 23, 2024. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. An email response was received on July 10, 2024 from the Admin Specialist requesting the lead agency's contact information. Ms. Doukakis responded on July 12, 2024 that the project is in the early stages and we do not have information on who the lead agency for this project will be. Informed her that as this is a CEQA project, the lead agency will be contacting the tribe during the AB52 process at some point in the future
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. An email response was received on July 10, 2024 from the Admin Specialist. See response above.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 23, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns July 3, 2024. A phone call was made on July 23, 2024. The phone call was not answered, and the phone line dropped. There was no ability to leave a voice message.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. An email response was received from Ms. Conley. See that response below.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. An email response was received from Ms. Conley on July 18, 2024, indicating that the project APE is within a tribally sensitive site and that they will need to monitor all ground disturbances and asked for our next steps. Ms. Doukakis responded on July 19, 2024 indicating that we are currently preparing the Cultural Resources Inventory and we will include the tribes response and recommenda-tions in that report. Informed her that the CHRIS records search did not result in any pre-contact archaeological site records. Ms. Doukakis also requested information on the potentially tribally sensitive site present. Ms. Conley responded on July 23, 2024 indicating that the APE is within a sacred area with known/ documented findings and the NAHC deemed the area positive for TCR which confirms this for them.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrieleno / Tongva Nation	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 25, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. A telephone call was made on July 25, 2024. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 25, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. A telephone call was made on July 25, 2024. There was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 25, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. A phone call was made on July 23, 2024. The phone number was disconnected. No response to date.
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. An email response was received on July 11, 2024 from Ms. Minott indicating that the tribe defers comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Steven Estrada, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. An email response was received on July 11, 2024 from Ms. Minott. See response above.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. Mr. Ontiveros provided a response for the tribe on July 23, 2024. See response below.
Jessica Valdes, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. Mr. Ontiveros provided a response for the tribe on July 23, 2024. See response below.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	July 10, 2024	July 10, 2024	July 23, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent on 7/10/2024. A telephone call was made on July 23, 2024. Mr. Ontiveros indicated that the tribe will defer comments to Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairman of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

From: Christina Marsden Conley
To: Megan Black
Subject: Re: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California
Date: Tuesday, July 23, 2024 4:58:31 PM
Attachments: GTIOC.png

Good evening Megan,
The APE is within a sacred area and known/documented findings. Confirming our knowledge is the NAHC who deems the area positive.

Please let me know your next steps,
Christina

tehoovet taamet
C H R I S T I N A C O N L E Y
•Tribal Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame
•UCLA Scholar-in-Residence
•Catalina Tribal Coalition
•California Coalition of State Tribes, Executive Board
https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/lac/1137966_AREPORTONHARMSCountyofLosAngeles.pdf

G A B R I E L I N O T O N G V A I N D I A N S O F C A L I F O R N I A
The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California tribe is traditionally and culturally recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area to Laguna Beach, extending to the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente Islands

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This e-mail transmission and any documents, files or previous e-mail messages attached to it, maybe privileged and confidential and is intended only for the use of the intended recipient of this message. If you are not the intended recipient, or a person responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, disclosure, retention, copying, dissemination, distribution or use of any of the information contained in, or attached to this e-mail transmission is STRICTLY PROHIBITED. If you have received this transmission in error, please immediately notify me by return email or by telephone at the above number and delete the message and its attachments.

On Jul 19, 2024, at 10:50 AM, Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

Hello Christina,

Thank you for providing this response from the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California.

We are currently preparing the Cultural Resources Inventory and we will include your response and recommendations in that report. The CHRIS records search did not result in any pre-contact archaeological sites either within the project boundary (APE) or surrounding area. Could you provide information on the tribally sensitive site you speak of? This would help support a recommendation for monitoring.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | **Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.**

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 310.850.8127

Please note that I am working remotely. I can best be reached via email or cell.

From: Christina Marsden Conley <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu>
Sent: Thursday, July 18, 2024 4:05 PM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Re: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California

Good afternoon Megan,
Your APE is within a tribally sensitive site. We will need to monitor all ground disturbances. Let me know your next steps.

Take good care,
Christina

tehoovet taamet
C H R I S T I N A C O N L E Y
•Tribal Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame

•UCLA Scholar-in-Residence
•Catalina Tribal Coalition
•California Coalition of State Tribes, Executive Board
https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/lac/1137966_AREPORTONHARMSCountyofLosAngeles.pdf

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GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA
The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California tribe is traditionally and culturally recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area to Laguna Beach, extending to the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente Islands

<image002.png>

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From: Gabrieleno Administration
To: Megan Black
Subject: Re: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California
Date: Monday, July 15, 2024 10:34:34 AM
Attachments: image001.jpg

Thank you Megan

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area " . "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Fri, Jul 12, 2024 at 4:38 PM Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

> Good afternoon,
>
> We are at the very early stages of this project and we do not have information on who the lead agency for this project will be. As this is a CEQA project, the lead agency will be contacting you during the AB52 process at some point in the future.
>
> Best regards,
>
> **Megan Black Doukakis** | **Assistant Project Archaeologist** | **M.A.**
>
> **UltraSystems Environmental** | **WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB**
>
> 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
> Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901

> **From:** Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
> **Sent:** Wednesday, July 10, 2024 10:29 AM
> **To:** Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
> **Subject:** Re: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California
>
> Hello Megan
>
> Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information?
>
> Admin Specialist
> Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
> PO Box 393
> Covina, CA 91723

From:	Megan Black
To:	Vanessa Minott
Cc:	Steve Oneil
Subject:	RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California
Date:	Thursday, July 11, 2024 9:37:00 AM
Attachments:	image001.jpg image002.png

Ms. Minott,

Thank you for providing this response on behalf of the tribe. It will be included in the Cultural Resources Inventory Report.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | **Assistant Project Archaeologist** | **M.A.**

UltraSystems Environmental | **WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB**
16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 310.850.8127

Please note that I am working remotely. I can best be reached via email or cell.

From: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 11, 2024 9:08 AM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California

Acha'i Tamit,
Thank you for reaching out to Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. We defer any comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural department.

Respectfully,
Vanessa Minott,
Tribal Administrator

From:	Megan Black
To:	Vanessa Minott
Cc:	Steve Oneil
Subject:	RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California
Date:	Thursday, July 11, 2024 9:37:00 AM
Attachments:	image001.jpg image002.png

Ms. Minott,

Thank you for providing this response on behalf of the tribe. It will be included in the Cultural Resources Inventory Report.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | **Assistant Project Archaeologist** | **M.A.**

UltraSystems Environmental | **WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB**
16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 310.850.8127

Please note that I am working remotely. I can best be reached via email or cell.

From: Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, July 11, 2024 9:08 AM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] RE: Project 7275 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Self-Storage Facility Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California

Acha'i Tamit,
Thank you for reaching out to Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. We defer any comments to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Cultural 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

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS Records Search Bibliography

Report List

7275 El Monte Self Storage

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03616		1997	Shepard, Richard S. and Neill E. Brower	Phase III Cultural Resources Investigations: Archaeological Monitoring Program for Abilene Street Reconstruction, City of Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	EIP Associates, Inc.	
LA-04835		1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	19-186109, 19-186112, 19-187090
LA-05461		2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 096-02 Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-11935		2012	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04152A (VY096 United Paint & Body), 9617 Valley Boulevard, El Monte, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-190064