

Archaeological Resources Inventory Report for the Corner Lot Park Development Project

Los Angeles County, California

Prepared For:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Lakewood retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2024 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Corner Lot Park Development Project in Los Angeles County, California. The City proposes to construct an open-plan civic park; amenities may include a stage/performance area, parking lot, and restroom facility. The Project is expected to host community gatherings and events, farmers markets, special venue events, and other similar uses.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that one previous archaeological resources study has been conducted within the Project Area and that no sites or isolates have been previously recorded within the Project Area. ECORP's field survey of the Project Area did not identify any archaeological resources. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation

Term	Definition
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Lakewood
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
LACL	Los Angeles County Library
MCA	Medieval Climatic Anomaly
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Corner Lot Park Development Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SCE	Southern California Edison
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCR	tribal cultural resource
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Lakewood retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2024 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Corner Lot Park Development Project in Los Angeles County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible archaeological resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of 4.02 acres of undeveloped land located in the unsectioned Los Cerritos Land Grant within Township 4 South, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1964 (photorevised 1981) *Long Beach, California* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area comprises two parcels: Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 7172-002-905 and 7172-002-906. The Project Area is bounded to the north by a parking lot and the Angelo M. Iacoboni Library, to the south by Del Amo Boulevard, to the east by Civic Center Way, and to the west by Clark Avenue.

1.2 Project Description

The Proposed Project entails the construction of a civic park, which may include the following proposed amenities: a decorative gateway arch, shaded synthetic turf, a stage, permeable pavement and food truck parking, and others. For the purpose of this study, ECORP assumes that the addition of a restroom facility would require trenching to connect to existing water, electrical, and sewer lines located either on Clark Avenue or Del Amo Boulevard. Additionally, ECORP assumes that the trench for the sewer line connection would be excavated to the greatest depth feasible, but would not exceed 10 feet below ground surface. ECORP also assumes that activities such as trenching for water and electrical lines, as well as the possibility of over-excavation of the paved areas, would also constitute a ground disturbance; however, these excavations would not exceed 10 feet of total depth. Therefore, trenching associated with the sewer line connection would likely be the greatest Project-related depth of disturbance (i.e., a maximum of 10 feet deep). The goal of these amenities is to develop the property into a civic park that would be a community focal point for public events, including special events, farmer's markets, and passive use, among others.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of a project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

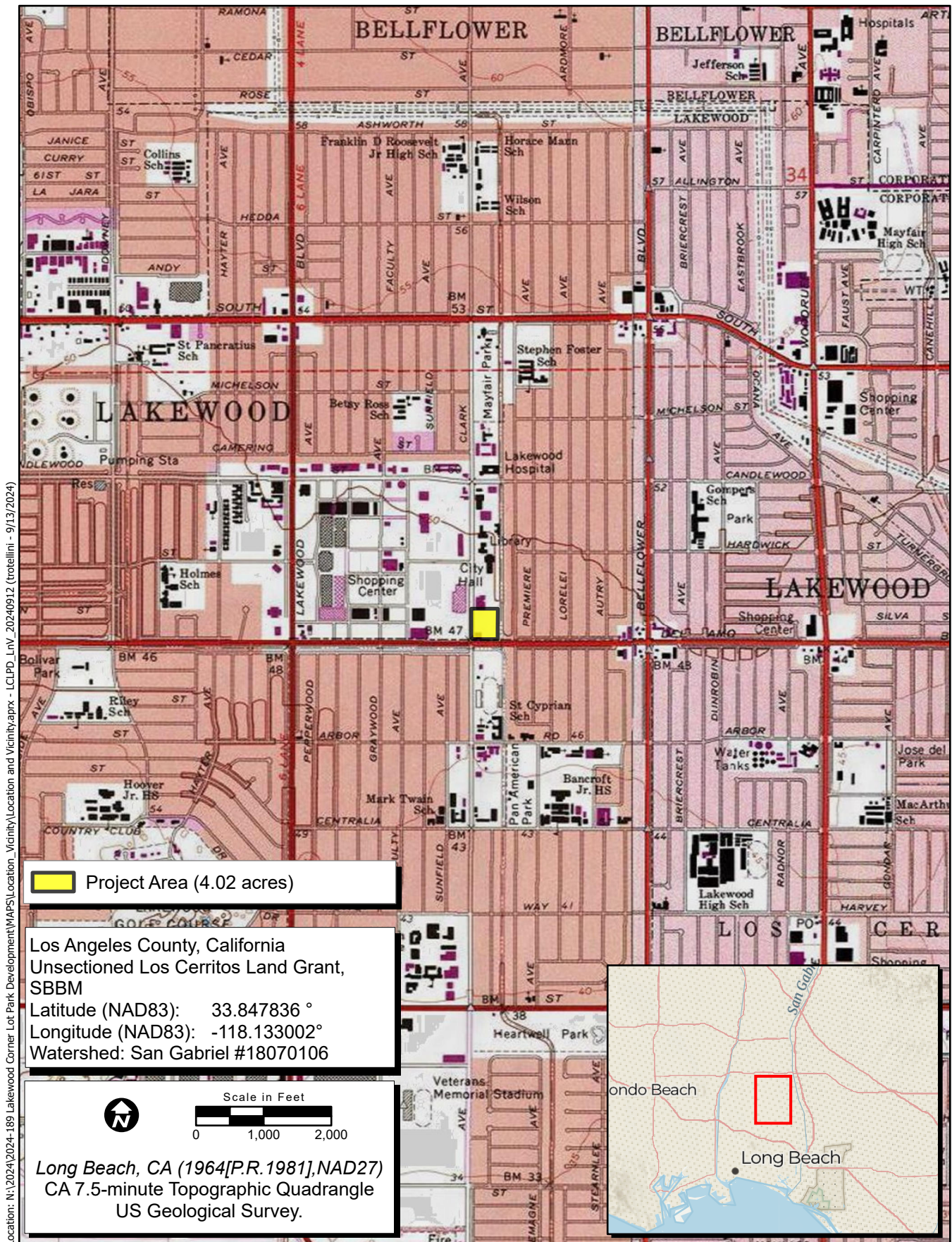


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity



Figure 2. Project Aerial Overview

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, which 2 also represents the survey coverage area.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project Area but could extend as deep as 10 feet below the current surface; therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could affect the physical integrity and integrity of setting of archaeological resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 50 feet above the surface, which is the estimated height of the performance stage scaffolding.

1.4 Regulatory Context

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the City of Lakewood. There is currently no known NEPA/Section 106 lead agency for this Project.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement (see 40 CFR 1502.16[f]) must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether

an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27[b][3]); and
- the degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27[b][8]).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO’s concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if

application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

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

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effects to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

- 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR;

- 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or
- 3) has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5[a]).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[b]):

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852[c]). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5[b]). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. The whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record

between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552). Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a non-confidential document, which is suitable for public distribution.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located between the San Gabriel (approximately 2 miles east) and Los Angeles rivers (approximately 4 miles west), near the eastern edge of a wetland tributary of the Los Angeles River. There are several nearby unnamed drainages that follow a gentle slope to the south of the Project Area, toward the end of the San Gabriel River (formerly Alamitos Bay) at Naples. The Project Area is surrounded by urban development that consists of residential, municipal, and commercial land. Elevations within the Project Area range from 47 to 51 feet above mean sea level.

2.2 Geology and Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey Website, the Project Area is composed of Urban land-Hueneme, drained-San Emigdio complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes (NRCS 2024). This soil occurs in alluvial fans and has a parent material of discontinuous human-transported material over mixed alluvium derived from granite or sedimentary rock. The NRCS does not specify at what depth the human-transported component of this soil ends and the natural alluvial deposits begin.

The geology of the Project Area is characterized as *Young alluvium, Unit 2* (Qya₂); this is a transitional Pleistocene-Holocene geologic unit of alluvium (Saucedo et al. 2016).

The Project Area has a medium potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the presence of modern urban soils that overlay Pleistocene-Holocene alluvium between the Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers, in addition to the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological sites to be located along perennial waterways, such as the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers. Alluvium from the Pleistocene to Holocene eras is associated with human occupation of the area.

The soils and hydrological data described above indicate a medium potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites within the Project Area. However, soil composition and proximity to waterways are not the only factors in determining potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes imported grasses and landscaped sycamore trees. Wildlife species that may occur within the Project Area include tree and ground squirrels, mice, rats, small birds, and hawks.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito Complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 years before present (BP) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Milling Stone Period, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Archaic or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,000 to 3,000 BP)

Residential sites along the coast from this period are shell middens with hearths. The most common artifacts are manos and milling stones (metates) and large core-cobble chopping tools. Other artifacts include hammerstones, large flake tools including scraper-planes and scrapers, worked bone, beads, coggled stones, discoidals, doughnut stones, and stone balls. Projectile points (usually large leaf-shaped points and Elko points) are not plentiful, but faunal remains indicate deer and rabbits were hunted. Sites near bays and estuaries contain abundant shell and fish remains (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Burials were inhumations with associated grinding implements. The Milling Stone Period was originally defined based on sites along the Los Angeles and Ventura County coasts (Wallace 1955). The Milling Stone Period was extended to inland areas when sites with similar artifact inventories (but without shell middens) were investigated near Cucamonga (Salls 1983), in the Prado Basin (Goldberg and Arnold 1988), and in Crowder Canyon near Cajon Pass (Kowta 1969; Basgall and True 1985). Population density was relatively low compared to later periods. The settlement system may have consisted of small bands moving in a seasonal round from the coast to inland areas and back again.

3.1.4 Intermediate Period/Late Holocene (3,000 to 1,350 BP)

Mortars and pestles were first used during the Intermediate Period, and probably indicate the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn, a storable, high-calorie food source, probably allowed greater sedentism. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably accomplished with the *atlatl* or spear thrower. The settlement pattern may have been semi-sedentary with winter residential bases near a permanent water source and use of temporary camps for resource collection during the rest of the year.

In the upper Santa Ana River drainage area, it has been suggested that the Milling Stone Period artifact assemblage (preponderance of manos and metates and core tools and few or no mortars and pestles) continued into the time period designated as Intermediate on the coast (Kowta 1969; Goldberg and Arnold 1988). This may indicate that intensive acorn use began later in inland areas compared to the coast. In western Riverside County the period corresponding to the Intermediate Period on the coast is the Late Archaic. Mortars and pestles were present in small quantities in some Late Archaic sites and entirely absent in others (Goldberg 2001).

3.1.5 Late Prehistoric Period/Late Holocene (1,350 BP to Spanish Contact [A.D. 1769])

The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent

water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

The more intensive use of resources and settlement in permanent villages near water sources in inland areas may have been a response to a warmer drier period known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (1,050 to 600 BP). Droughts during the MCA were "severe enough to cause problems for residents of poorly watered areas of Native California" (Jones and Klar 2007).

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow was also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars which are indicators of the Late Prehistoric Period. Acorns provided a storable resource which promoted sedentism. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group's territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

3.2 Ethnohistory

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrieliño (also known as Gabrieleno, or Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. The Gabrieliño were not the first indigenous group to occupy what ultimately became their territory in the Los Angeles basin. Rather, there was what Kroeber (1925) described as a Takic-speaking "wedge" into the area around 500 B.C.E. The Gabrieliño language was derived from Uto-Aztecan stock, being a Cupan language of the Takic family. It is unknown how many dialects existed, but estimates suggest there were between four and six. These divisions are suggested to have been not only geographical, but also based on village of origin and sociocultural factors (Bean and Smith 1978a). Knowledge of the Gabrieliño is limited because their population had dwindled so significantly by the time of ethnographic research that most of their traditional lifeways had already gone extinct (Bean and Smith 1978a).

At the time of Spanish contact in 1769, the Gabrieliño were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles Basin, much of Orange County, and their territory extended as far east as the

western San Bernardino Valley. The term “Gabrieliño” came from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771 (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). This was the primary mission to which these populations were removed under Spanish rule. Prior to European contact, the Gabrieliño are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

Gabrieliño society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). These settlements included continuously occupied primary villages and smaller satellite camps which were seasonally occupied depending on resource availability. Village populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. These sites were generally near fresh water sources such as springs or rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Coastal Gabrieliño groups established primary villages along the coast, with secondary sites more inland in areas with an abundance of plant resources. Structures present in each village included houses, sweathouses, menstrual huts, and elaborately decorated ceremonial enclosures which were considered sacred. Residential structures, which were large and often housed multiple families, were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The Gabrieliño were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. Subsistence patterns varied across their territory due to the differing ecological zones they encompassed, including coastal marsh, coastal strand, prairie, chaparral, oak woodland, and pinion forest. In general, Gabrieliño food systems included the utilization of mammals, fish, birds, nuts, and numerous plant resources. Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). Acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills were one of the most important food resources for inland groups. Acorns were ground with a mortar and pestle. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground with manos and metates. Protein was supplied by hunting deer, rabbits, birds, and other animals using a bow and arrow, as well as various traps and snares. Coastal dwellers frequently ate shellfish, fish, sharks, and rays. Offshore kelp beds were valued fishing locations for tuna and swordfish, and these were utilized year-round. Dried shellfish and fish were probably exchanged for inland products such as acorns (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996). The islands off the coast were sparse in plant resources and had very few land mammals, so those populations exploited the abundance of sea mammals that congregated around the islands, such as seals, sea lions, and sea otters. Birds were also an important food source for the island dwelling Gabrieliño (Bean and Smith 1978a).

In Gabrieliño culture, women were typically the only wearers of clothing, which included deerskin, rabbit fur, and bird skins, feathers included. Footwear of yucca fibers were typically only used on rough terrain, otherwise everyone went barefoot. Ceremonial costumes donned by chiefs, shamans, and warriors were adorned with colorful feathers, furs, shells, and beads. The attire included elaborate feathered headdresses, skirts, and capes. Exposed skin was decorated with colorful paints. Other physical adornments included red ochre face paint and tattoos. Facial tattoos in particular were used on women to

cover the area below their eyes down to their chests, and men adorned tattooed lines on their foreheads. These tattoos were created using thorns as needles and charcoal as pigment. Gabrieliño hygiene practices included clay and charcoal for scalp and hair health and daily bathing, usually before sunrise (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Material culture included the utilization of shells, asphaltum, and steatite to create tools and other goods. Steatite was highly coveted in Gabrieliño culture and was used for cooking utensils as well as decorative and ritual objects such as pipes and animal carvings. Bedrock mortars, portable metates, manos, and wooden utensils were also utilized. Animal bone was also frequently fashioned into tools such as saws, needles, fishhooks, awls, flakers, and wedges. A primary tool of Gabrieliño culture was the basket, woven from different grasses and bush into decorative colored patterns, with various forms for different purposes, including ceremonial uses and grave offerings. Bows, clubs, and slings were the weapons most commonly manufactured for hunting. Knives, projectile points, scrapers, and choppers were manufactured from stone, both imported and locally available (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Little is known about Gabrieliño social structure. There was some level of hierarchy, with those in the top echelon having their own specialized language. Social hierarchy was based in large part on a kin group's economic status. Political leadership consisted of polygamous chiefs who had ceremonial and economic responsibilities and several assistants to help in these duties. Shamans were also of important status and had a revered position of spiritual leadership. Chiefs and shamans typically only presided over a single village, and these roles were always reserved for men. The Gabrieliño tracked kinship through patrilineal descent. Marriage is thought to have been only between people of comparable social rank. While chiefs were polygamous, other marriages were monogamous. Bride price was paid by the groom and his family, and it could be returned by the bride's family to free her from the marriage. Events such as puberty, birth, and marriage were associated with certain dietary restrictions and often accompanied by ceremonial rites. Death was a significant even in Gabrieliño culture. The dead were typically burned, with some inland groups practicing burial instead. Possessions of the decedent not burned or buried with their remains were used in an annual mourning ceremony, Gabrieliño culture's most significant yearly event (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The first contact between the Spanish and the Gabrieliño occurred as early as 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo arrived in their territory. Spanish missions would not be established until the 1770s, however, by which time the Gabrieliño population had reportedly already dwindled significantly from its greatest numbers. By the late 18th century, the Gabrieliño population had been further reduced due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). By this time, most Gabrieliño had died from disease, were forced into labor on the missions, or had escaped to other territories as fugitives, leaving no intact facet of the precontact Gabrieliño culture (Bean and Smith 1978a). Recently, Gabrieliño culture has undergone a resurgence and current descendants are actively preserving their traditions and heritage.

3.3 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterrey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978b). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.4 Lakewood History

The Project Area is located within the footprint of the Rancho Los Coyotes Land Grant (Native American Heritage Commission [NAHC] 2024), which was granted to Jose Figueroa and Juan Jose Nieto (Pryor 2011). Rancho Los Coyotes itself was a part of Rancho Los Nietos, which was the first and largest land grant but was partitioned into smaller ranchos at the request of Manuel Nieto's heirs in 1834 at the direction of governor Jose Figueroa.

Lakewood was a sugar beet field that became the first post-WWII planned community (Los Angeles County Library [LACL] n.d). The Bixby Investment Company utilized the region extensively for agricultural purposes until about 1930 (LACL n.d). The golf course was designed in 1933 by William Bell (Lakewood Country Club 2024). This time also saw the creation of numerous small housing developments, including Lakewood Village, which was developed by the golf club's owner, Clark Joaquin Bonner (LACL 2024).

In 1950, the Lakewood Park Company developed Lakewood Village as a 3,500-acre, 17,500-unit development, the rapid growth of this development was fueled by the post-war economic boom and housing market resulting from returning service members being able to utilize the G.I. Bill of Rights to secure low-interest mortgage loans (LACL 2024).

3.4.1 The Lakewood Plan

In the 1950s, a group of Lakewood's residents formed the Lakewood Committee for Incorporation when the City of Long Beach made numerous attempts to annex Lakewood Village. The committee drafted the *Lakewood Plan*, which contracted most city services out to the County of Los Angeles while maintaining local control of their government. The Lakewood Plan successful and was widely emulated by other municipalities hoping to solve their issues of providing services while maintaining local control (LACL 2024). Lakewood incorporated in March 1954, and today is known as a bedroom community for neighboring cities.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Michael M. DeGiovine, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this archaeological resources investigation. Associate Archaeologist Nicholas Bizzell conducted the fieldwork. Mr. DeGiovine and Mr. Bizzell prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report and quality assurance review.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is an Archaeologist with more than 19 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California-San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Archaeologist with ECORP and has more than 12 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California. Additionally, Mr. Bizzell is cross trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 31 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton on September 25, 2024 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Los Angeles County (OHP 2023); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2024); OHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2024); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019, 2024a); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2024b); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2024). Historic maps reviewed include the following USGS topographic quadrangle maps:

- 1896 Downey, California (1:62,500 scale);
- 1925 Clearwater, California (1:24,000 scale);
- 1942 Downey, California (1:62,500 scale);
- 1949 Long Beach, California (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1964 (photorevised 1981) Long Beach, California (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1952, 1963, 1972, 1987, 1991, 1997, 1998, 2003, 2004, and 2022 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry and discovered that the City does not have a historical registry. ECORP also searched the Los Angeles Landmark and Records Commission.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California NAHC on September 19, 2024 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether any Sacred Lands are recorded within the Project Area or vicinity. This is because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP sent letters to the Los Angeles City Historical Society and the Los Angeles Conservancy on September 19, 2024 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area on October 16, 2024 using 15-meter transects (Figure 2) and in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983). At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface archaeological resources. The archaeologists inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or

vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources (Appendix A), and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

The records search results indicate that 20 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 70 percent of the total area surrounding the Project Area within the records search radius (Table 1). These studies revealed the presence of one pre-contact site (which consists of a cemetery with lithic, shell, and bone tool artifacts) located outside of the 1-mile search radius and within the City, and historical sites, including built environment resources such as religious and municipal facilities. The previous studies were conducted between 1974 and 2017 and vary in size from less than 1 acre to the majority of the municipality of Lakewood. Of the 20 studies, one included the entire Project Area. The study which included the Project Area consisted of a records search and did not include fieldwork.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies Within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report No.	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
LA-03707	Clelow, C. William Jr.	Preliminary Report of the Potential Impact on Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Gas Transmission Pipeline From Los Angeles Harbor to Yorba Linda - Southern California Gas Co.: Environmental Analysis	1974	No
LA-04630	Lapin, Philippe and Curt Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number E874, County of Los Angeles, California	1999	No
LA-05868	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 05315a Los Angeles County, California	2002	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies Within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report No.	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
LA-05881	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 05101a Los Angeles County, California	2002	No
LA-06050	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 05100b Los Angeles County	2002	No
LA-06056	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 05284 Los Angeles County, California	2002	No
LA-06057	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 05281a Los Angeles County, California	2002	No
LA-08431	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Facility Candidate Sm-262-01 (south Street Plaza), 5715 Lakewood Boulevard, Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2004	No
LA-08461	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate La03262a (south Street Plaza), 5715 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	2006	No
LA-08492	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for Nextel Candidate Ca5554a (monlaco), 5812 Arbor Road, Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2005	No
LA-08493	Harper, Caprice D.	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 264-01, City of Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2004	No
LA-10192	Sriro, Adam	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Project to Replace the Traffic Signals, Controllers, Detectors, and Associated Hardware on Lakewood Blvd.	2001	No
LA-10313	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33774B (Crown America Hand Wash), 5450 South Street, Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2009	No
LA-10800	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for the proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA0124 (Victors), located at 4333 East South Street, Lakewood, California, 90712	2011	No

Table 1. Previous Cultural Studies Within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report No.	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
LA-11078	White, Laura S. and David Van Horn	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Facility La33952A (St. Timothy Lutheran), City of Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2009	No
LA-11429	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Archaeological/Cultural Resources Records Search, City of Lakewood Overview	2011	Yes
LA-12420	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02654A (LA654A SCE/Woodruff), 5414 Woodruff Avenue, Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2013	No
LA-12456	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 14422 (Lakewood LTE), 5220 Clark Avenue, Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2013	No
LA-13151	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the LA0182 Collocation Project, Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1301)	2013	No
LA-13229	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Mayfair Park Stormwater and Run-Off Capture Project in the City of Lakewood, Los Angeles County, California	2017	No

The results of the records search indicate that although Report No. LA-11429 did encompass the Project Area, no portion of the Project Area has previously been the subject of a field survey for archaeological resources; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

The records search also determined that six previously recorded historic-period built environment resources and no previously recorded archaeological resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). These resources are associated with religious activities, energy transmission, and municipal recreation.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-19-)	Year and Recorder	Age/ Period	Site Description
187655	2004 Marvin and Carmack, LSA	Historic	First United Methodist Church
188444	2008 Crawford, K., Crawford Historic Services; 2016 Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.	Historic	Pat McCormick Pool Bldg; Royal St Communications LLC LA2880C; Simon Bolivar Park
188445	2009 White, Laura S., Archaeological Associates	Historic	St Timothy Lutheran Church
190630	2013 K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services; 2013 David Brunzell, BCR Consulting; 2017 K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services	Historic	Lakewood Professional Building; Verizon Candidate #14422 (Lakewood LTE)
190631	2013 K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services	Historic	SCE Tower M4-T6 Del Amo Laguna Bell; T-Mobile West, LLC LA02654A LA654 SCE/Woodruff
192394	2007 Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.	Historic	Mayfair Park; Lisa Fernandez Field; John S. Todd Community Center

Notes: SCE = Southern California Edison

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for Los Angeles County (dated September 23, 2022) listed two built environment resources within 1 mile of the Project Area, within the City of Lakewood: P-19-187655 (First United Methodist Church) located 0.9 mile southeast of the Project Area and P-19-0630 (Lakewood Professional Building) located 0.3 mile north of the Project Area. The BERD lists both resources with a classification of 6Y, which indicates that they were found to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP through a consensus determination of a federal agency and the SHPO. The BERD also lists one resource in the City of Long Beach within 1 mile of the Project Area: Long Beach City College Studio Theatre is located 0.9 mile south of the project area. This resource is also listed with a classification of 6Y.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2024) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the City of Lakewood. The nearest National Register property is known as *Killingsworth, Brady, and Smith* and is located in the city of Long Beach, approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 2024) on September 27, 2024. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 978, Rancho Los Cerritos Historic Site located 3.62 miles west-southwest of the Project Area and is listed in the NRHP.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) does not mention any specific spots within the City of Lakewood.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2024) revealed that all of Township 4 South, Range 12 West (Rancho Los Cerritos) was patented to Juan Temple on December 7, 1867, under the authority of recognition of Spanish and Mexican Land Grants.

A RealQuest online property search for APNs 7172-002-905 and 7172-002-906 revealed that the Project Area consists of 4.02 acres of vacant commercial land and a parking lot.

The Caltrans Local and State Bridges Inventory (Caltrans 2019, 2024b) listed 10 historic-period bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area. All 10 bridges were local bridges built between 1950 and 1963 and are listed as *Category 5 – Bridge not eligible for NRHP*. The Project Area does not contain any bridges.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Smith 1978a) mentions that the Gabrielino population was significantly reduced prior to systematic ethnographic work being conducted; as such, settlement locations are unknown.

The City of Lakewood does not have a historic-preservation ordinance (Los Angeles Conservancy 2024).

The Los Angeles Historical Landmark and Records Commission did not list any properties within the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows that the Project Area was initially used for agricultural purposes. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1896 USGS Downey, California (1:62,500 scale) map depicts the Project Area and a nearby east–west-oriented road within the former Rancho Los Cerritos. Present-day roads do not appear to correlate with the depicted east-west oriented road.
- The 1925 USGS Clearwater, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped land. The map depicts Del Amo Boulevard as a double-dashed line, which indicates an unimproved road. Outside of the Project Area, the present-day road grid is taking shape; however, the map does not depict Clark Avenue or Civic Center Way.
- Aerial photographs from 1928 show the Project Area as agricultural land.
- The 1942 USGS Downey, California (1:62,500 scale) map does not depict any changes to the Project Area or in immediate vicinity compared to the 1925 Clearwater topographic map. The map depicts Lakewood Village less than 1 mile to the south of the Project Area.
- The 1949 USGS Long Beach, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped. The map depicts Clark Avenue as a 4-lane road, shows that Civic Center Way has not been built yet, and depicts Del Amo Boulevard abruptly stopping where it would have intersected with Civic Center Way; previous photographs show Del Amo Boulevard continuing beyond this point.
- Aerial photographs from 1952 show the Project Area as undeveloped, and that Clark Avenue and Del Amo Boulevard are developed.

- Aerial photographs from 1963 show the Project Area as undeveloped but partially devoid of vegetation. The alignment for Civic Center Way appears to have been cleared for construction. City Hall has been built by this time.
- The 1964 (photorevised 1981) USGS Long Beach, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped. It depicts Clark Avenue, Civic Center Way, and Del Amo Boulevard as constructed. The original map depicts City Hall to the north of the Project Area, and the photorevised map depicts the Angelo M. Iacoboni Library in its present-day location, north of the Project Area. The map depicts a structure in the southwestern corner of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1972 show the Angelo M. Iacoboni Library and its parking lot as constructed, to the north of the Project Area. The photograph shows a square structure and associated parking lot within the southwestern corner of the Project Area. The Project Area is otherwise undeveloped.
- Aerial photographs from 1987 show the Project Area as undeveloped. The square structure and parking lot are no longer visible within the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1991 show the eastern extension of the library parking lot to its present-day extent within the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1997 show a structure in the northwestern corner of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1998 show the structure in the northwestern corner and the remaining portion of the Project Area as paved over.
- Aerial photographs from 2003 and 2004 show the structure in the northwestern corner of the Project Area as no longer standing. The structure's footprint is converted into a marked parking lot in 2004.
- All other aerial photographs from 2004 to 2022 show the Project Area in its present-day condition

In sum, the Project Area was mostly undeveloped and vacant until circa 1972, when the library and associated parking lot were constructed.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC was positive, which indicates the presence of Native American cultural resources within or near the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

The Los Angeles Conservancy responded and stated that they are not aware of any historic resources within the Project Area.

The Los Angeles City Historical Society responded and stated that their focus is solely within the City of Los Angeles and not the surrounding areas.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP Archaeologist Nicholas Bizzell surveyed the Project Area (Figure 3) for archaeological resources on October 14, 2024. ECORP did not observe any archaeological resources as a result of this field effort. While approximately half of the Project Area had been covered by an asphalt public parking, the ground visibility for the remainder of the Project Area was between 40 and 50 percent. The southern half of the Project Area, which is comprised of compacted dirt and gravel (Figure 4), is currently serving as the location for a farmer's market. The surrounding street furniture and landscaping, two fire hydrants along Clark Avenue in particular (Figure 5), indicate that the area surrounding the Project Area has been extensively modified.



Figure 3. Project Area Overview from the Northeastern Corner (view west; October 14, 2024).



**Figure 4. Disturbed Ground in Southern Half of Project Area
(view west; October 14, 2024).**



**Figure 5. 1990-Dated Fire Hydrant on Clark Avenue
(view South; October 14, 2024).**

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search and the 2024 field survey did not yield any historic-period or pre-contact resources in the Project Area. Therefore, no known Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA or Historical Resources under CEQA will be affected by the Proposed Project.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Archaeological Resources

The Project Area has a medium potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the presence of Pleistocene/Holocene alluvium between the Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers, in addition to the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological sites to be located along perennial waterways, such as the Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers. Alluvium from this time period is associated with human occupation of the area. However, the Project Area is also situated within a highly disturbed environment, and portions of the project area are covered with impervious surfaces.

In cases where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces, such as pavement, buildings, or structures, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological survey or testing by traditional field methods, other sources of information must be utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits. These sources may include, as appropriate and available, records search and literature review information, archival records, historic maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, or geoarchaeological sensitivity modeling, as described in this survey report. In light of this information, ECORP's recommendations are as follows.

6.3 Recommendations

Although previous studies and ECORP's 2024 field survey did not identify any surface archaeological resources, the Project Area has a medium potential for buried archaeological deposits due to the presence of deep alluvium between the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers; therefore, the recommendations that should be followed if the contractors encounter buried resources are detailed below.

6.3.1 Contractor Awareness Training Program

The lead agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting, as determined appropriate by the archaeologist. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-

disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

6.3.2 Inadvertent Discovery

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded archaeological resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American resource that does not include human remains, then he or she shall further notify [tribe]. The agencies shall consult with the tribes on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are

Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

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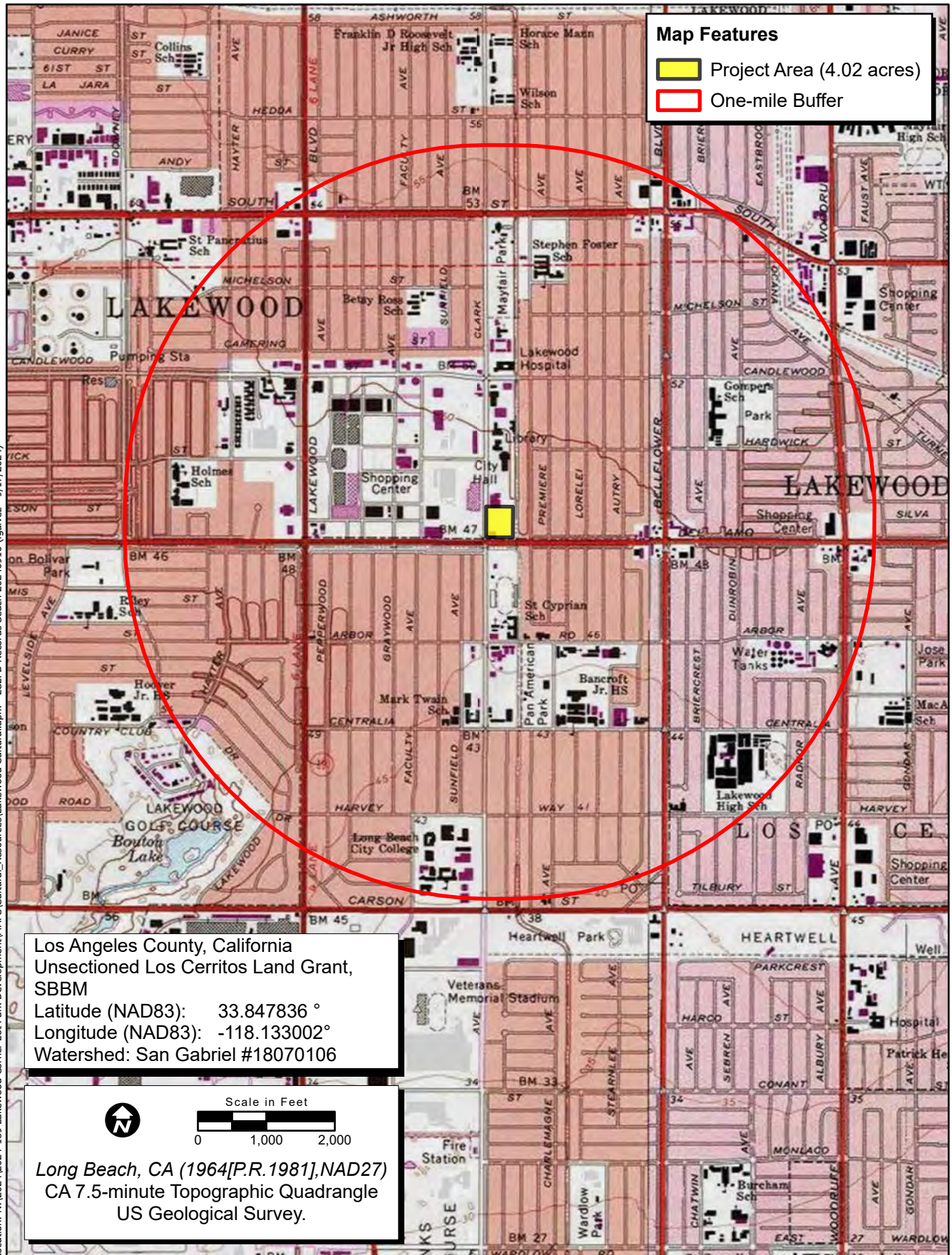
LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

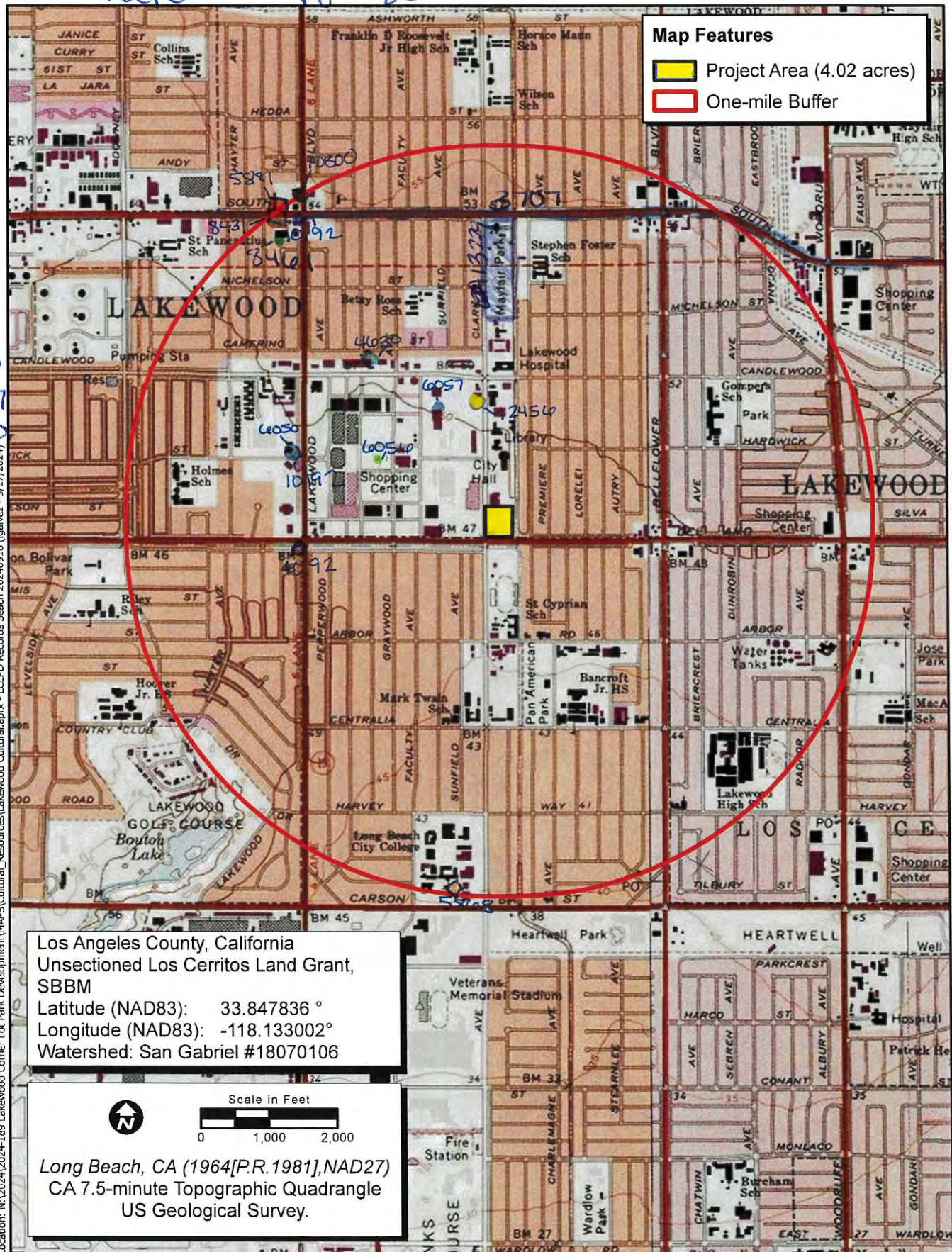
Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

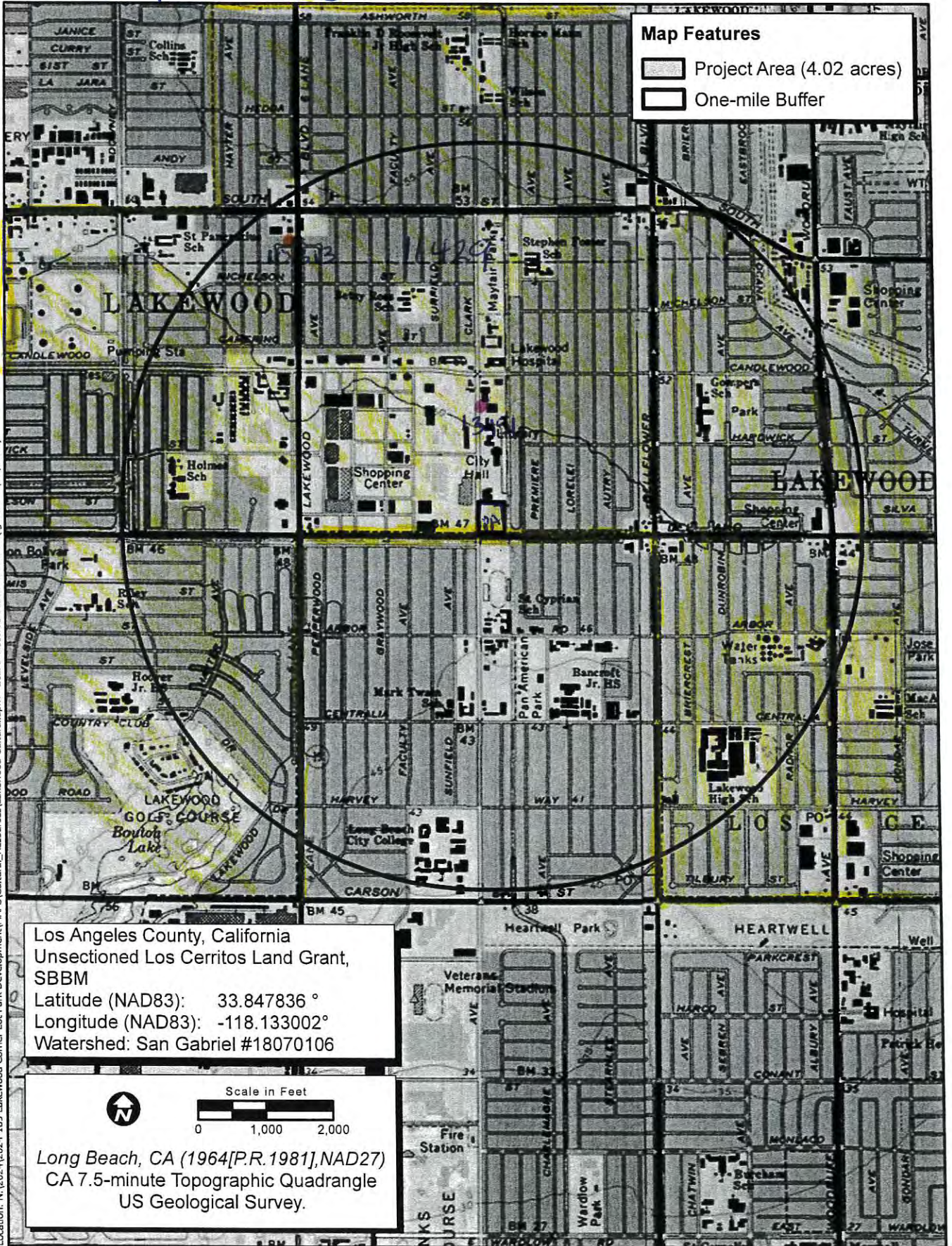


Map Date: 9/17/2024
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

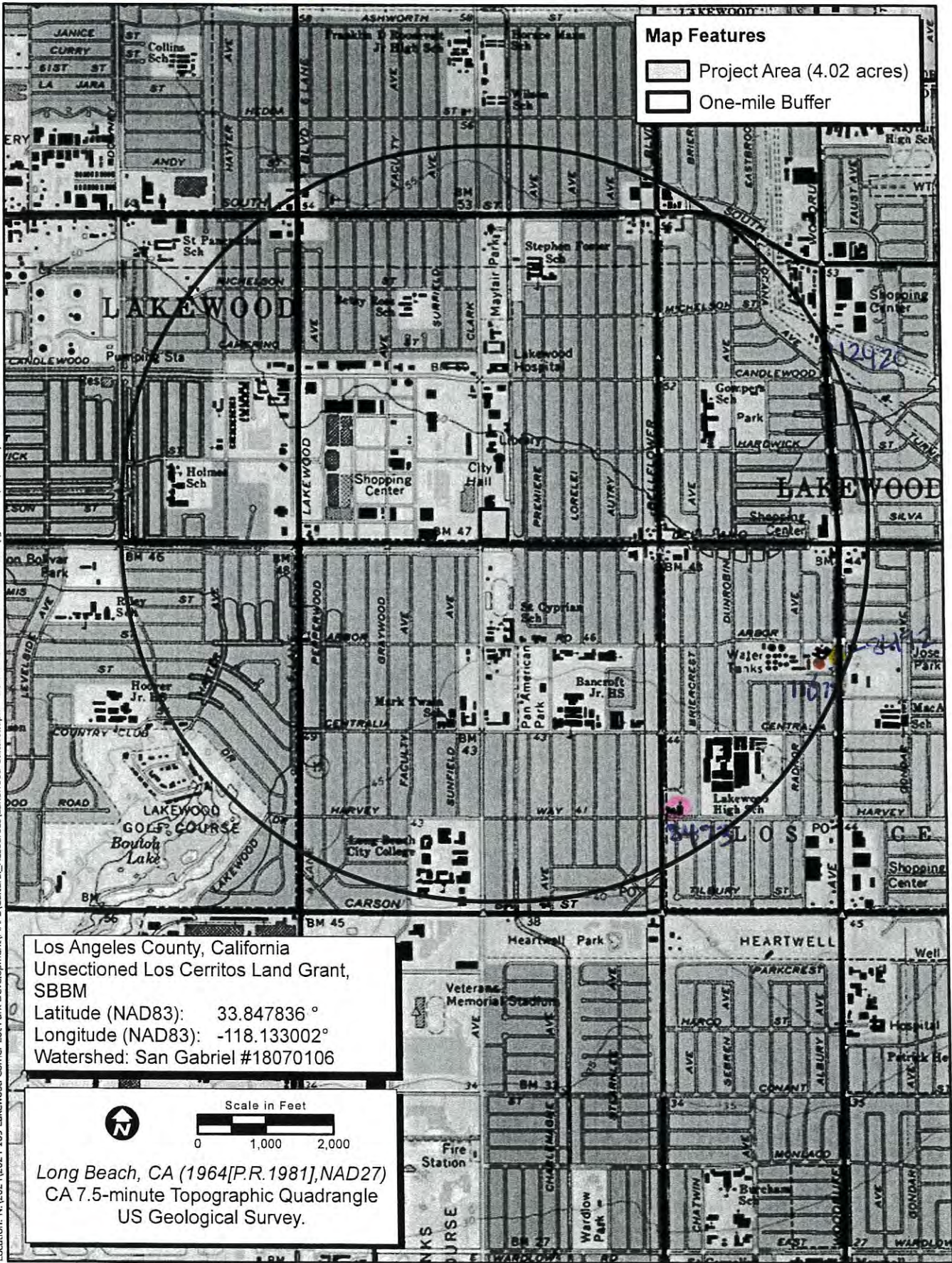


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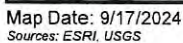


Map Date: 9/17/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search



Map Date: 9/17/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS





September 19, 2024

Los Angeles City Historical Society
P.O. Box 862311
Los Angeles, CA 90086-2311
Sent via email: info@lacityhistory.org

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development Project, Los Angeles County, California (2024-189)*

Dear Los Angeles City Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of the development of an approximately 4-acre park located in Lakewood. This area is within APNs 7172-002-905 and 7172-002-906 and is located on the north side of Del Amo Blvd between Clark Ave and Civic Center Way as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (858) 279-4040 or mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com.

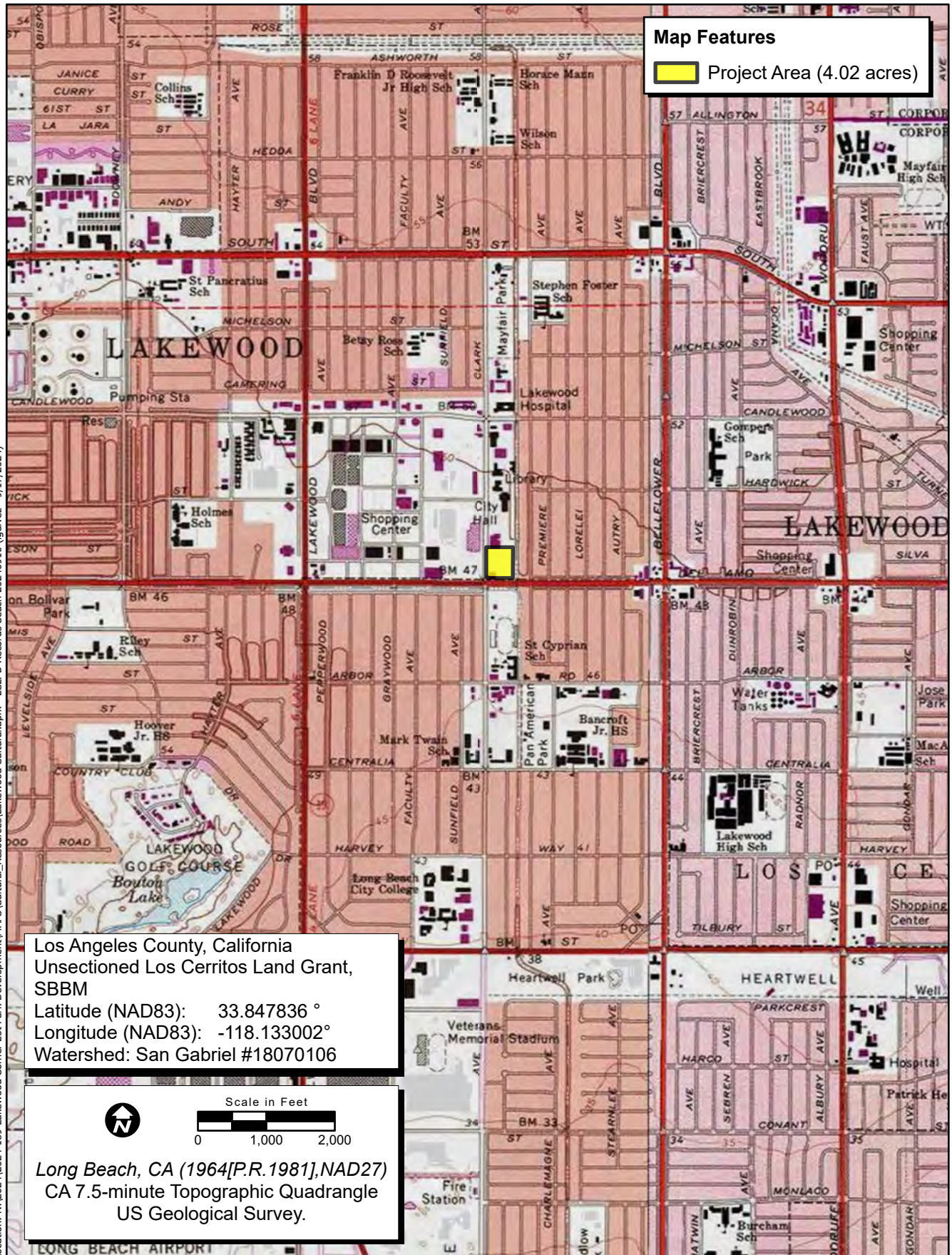
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

Attachment:
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Map Date: 9/17/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Project Area Map

From: [Los Angeles City Historical Society](#)
To: [Michael DeGiovine](#)
Cc: info@lacityhistory.org
Subject: Re: Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development
Date: Thursday, September 19, 2024 12:26:42 PM
Attachments: [image001.gif](#)

Hello,

We are the Los Angeles CITY Historical Society. It looks like your property is in Lakewood, CA.

Just making sure your request goes to the right jurisdiction.

Thanks,

Adam Linder
LACHS, Administrator

On Thu, Sep 19, 2024 at 9:09 AM Michael DeGiovine <mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com> wrote:

Good morning,

Please see the attached project area map and request for input about potential cultural properties or impacts to properties related to this project.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael M. DeGiovine, M.A., RPA

Registered Professional Archaeologist #4909

Staff Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.



California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)

3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370, San Diego, CA 92108

Ph: 858.279.4040 ♦ Cell: 619.495.6705 ♦ Fax: 858.279.4043

mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com ♦ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Irvine ♦ Chico ♦ San Diego ♦ Santa Fe



September 19, 2024

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 W. Sixth Street, Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014
Sent via email: info@laconservancy.org

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development Project, Los Angeles County, California (2024-189)*

Dear Los Angeles Conservancy:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of the development of an approximately 4-acre park located in Lakewood. This area is within APNs 7172-002-905 and 7172-002-906 and is located on the north side of Del Amo Blvd between Clark Ave and Civic Center Way as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (858) 279-4040 or mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com.

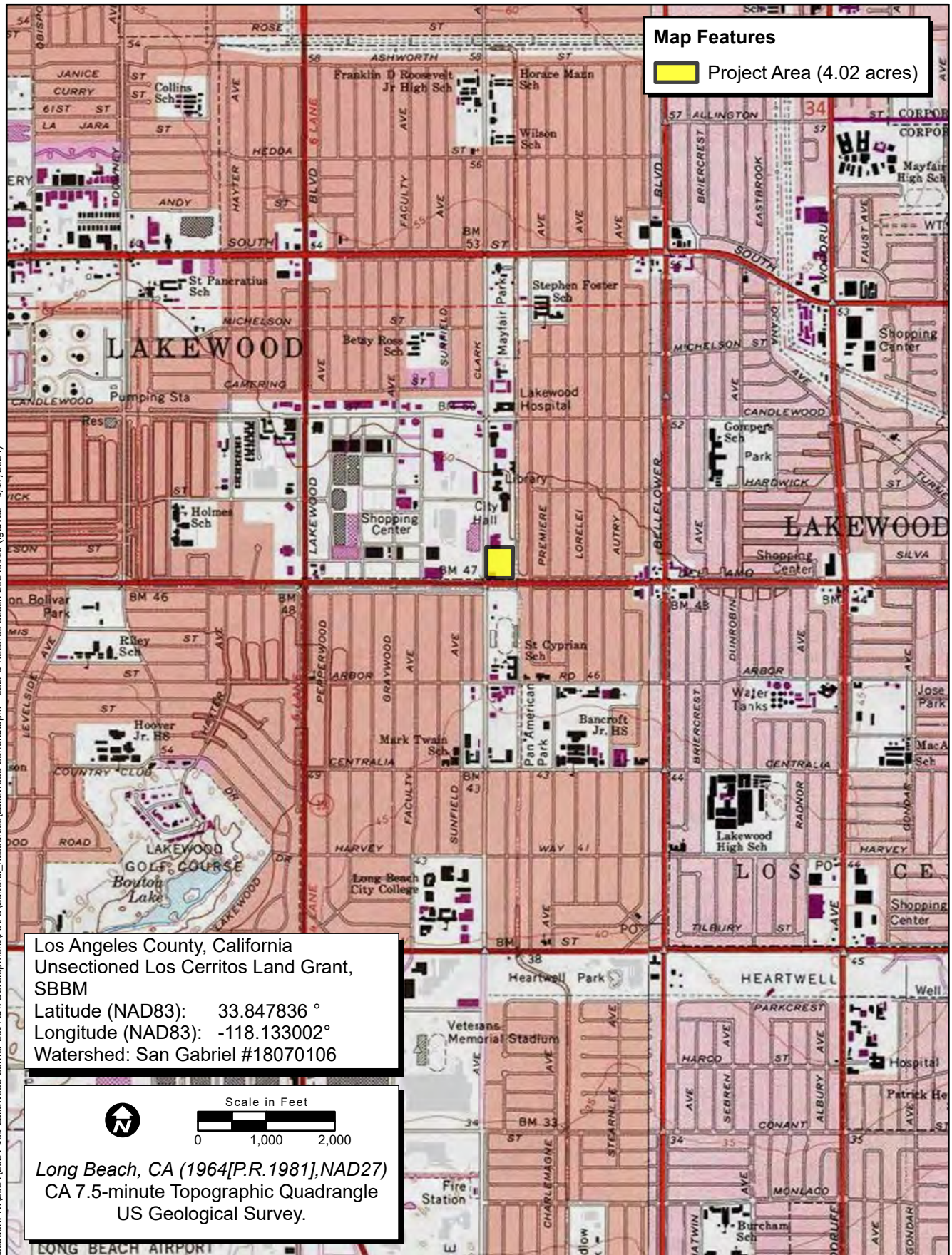
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA

Staff Archaeologist

Attachment:
Project Location and Vicinity Map



Map Date: 9/17/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Project Area Map

From: [Camille Elston](#)
To: [Michael DeGiovine](#)
Subject: RE: Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development
Date: Tuesday, October 8, 2024 2:28:50 PM

Hi Mike,

Thank you for reaching out to us. At this time, we are not aware of any historic resources at that site. If we are made aware of a resource, we will be sure to reach out to you.

Best,
Camille Elston

Camille Elston

Preservation Coordinator
Los Angeles Conservancy
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 430-4217 | celston@laconservancy.org
she/her, they/them

September 19, 2024

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development

County: Los Angeles County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Long Beach, CA (1964, photorevised 1981)

Township: 4S **Range:** 12W **Section(s):** Unsection

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 3838 Camino Del Rio N UNIT 370

City: San Diego, CA **Zip:** 92108

Phone: (858) 279-4040

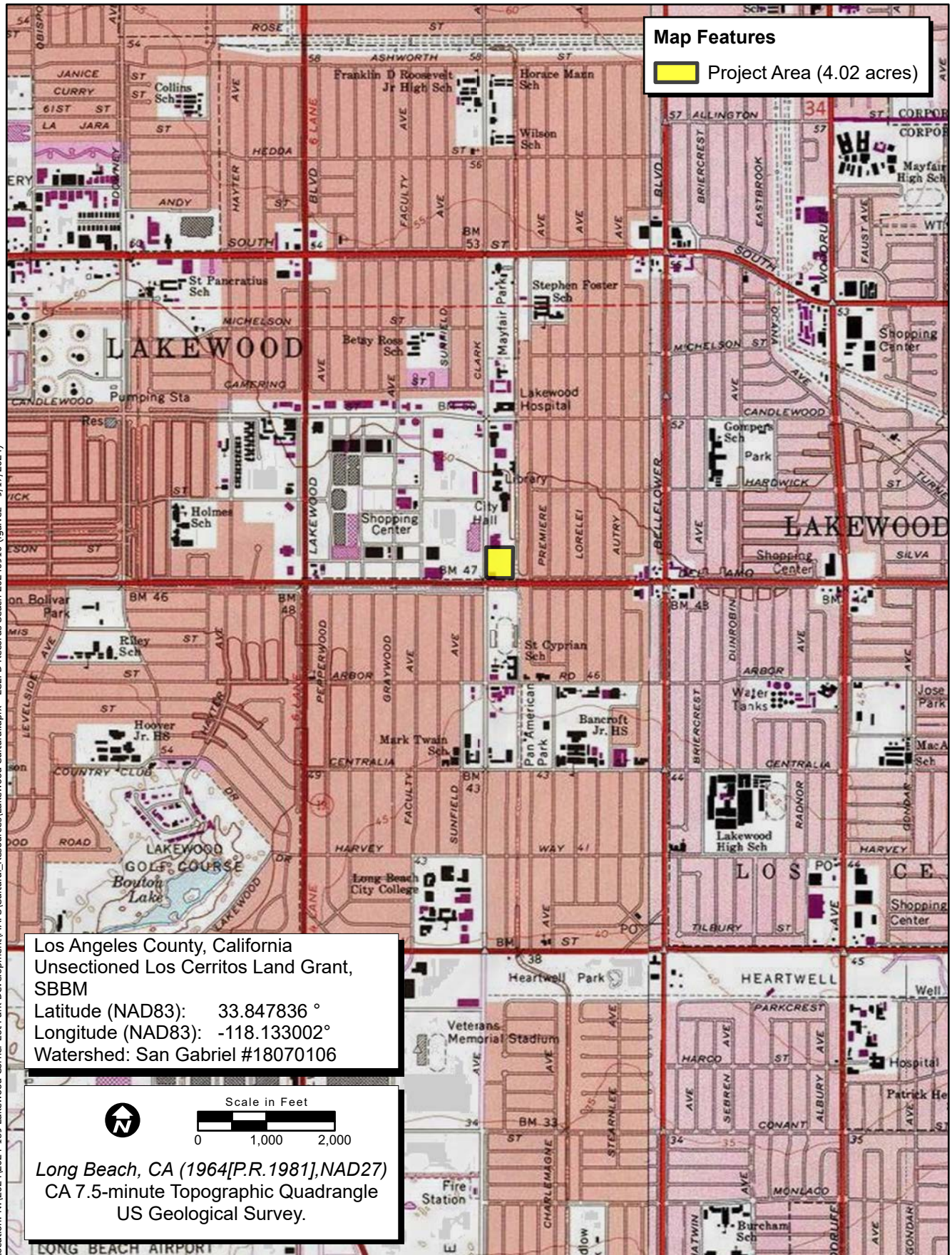
Fax: (858) 279-4043

Email: mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description:

ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development Project in Lakewood. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at (858) 279-4043. Please reference the project number 2024-189 on all correspondence.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.



Map Date: 9/17/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

NAHC SLF Map



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 7, 2024

Michael DeGiovine
ECORP Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development 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/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians 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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
*Chumash*VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki*SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
*Miwok*PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
*Luiseño*COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
*Ohlone-Costanoan*COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
*Kumeyaay*COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
*Serrano*COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
*Cahuilla*COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
*Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians*EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
*Miwok, Nisenan*NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/7/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
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	6/28/2023
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	6/28/2023
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	2/1/2024
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	8/18/2023
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	8/18/2023
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	12/4/2023
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	3/16/2023
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	3/16/2023
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	3/28/2023
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	5/30/2023
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	5/30/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/17/2023

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/7/2024

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	3/28/2023
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	4/8/2024
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	4/8/2024
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	7/14/2023
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	7/14/2023

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lakewood Corner Lot Park Development Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2024-005185
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Los Angeles
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 **of** 2 **Project Name:** 2024-189 Lakewood Corner Lot **Year:** 2024

Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: Digital Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc. 3838 Camino del Rio North, Suite 370 San Diego, CA 92108

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
10	14		1	NE Corner Looking South	S	10_14_24 (1)
10	14		2	NE Corner Looking West	W	10_14_24 (3)
10	14		3	NE Corner Looking SW	SW	10_14_24 (5)
10	14		4	NE Corner Looking North	N	10_14_24 (7)
10	14		5	Civic center Way looking South	S	10_14_24 (9)
10	14		6	Civic Center Way Looking North	N	10_14_24 (11)
10	14		7	Utility Pole From Civic Center way	NE	10_14_24 (13)
10	14		8	Library at city Hall	NE	10_14_24 (15)
10	14		9	Overview of Clark Avenue	N	10_14_24 (17)
10	14		10	NW Corner of Project Towards Del Amo Blvd	S	10_14_24 (19)
10	14		11	NW Corner Towards Del Amo Blvd	S	10_14_24 (21)
10	14		12	1990 Dated Fire Hydrant on Clark Avenue	S	10_14_24 (23)
10	14		13	1994 Dated Fire Hydrant on Clark Avenue	S	10_14_24 (25)
10	14		14	Intersection of Clarke Avenue & Del Amo Blvd	SW	10_14_24 (27)
10	14		15	Overview from SW corner	NE	10_14_24 (29)
10	14		16	Overview from SW corner to Del Amo Blvd	E	10_14_24 (31)
10	14		17	Del Amo BLVD Sidewalk	E	10_14_24 (33)
10	14		18	Civic Center Way & Del Amo Blvd	SE	10_14_24 (35)
10	14		19	Civic Center way from SE corner	N	10_14_24 (37)
10	14		20	Civic Center way Sidewalk	N	10_14_24 (39)
10	14		21	Overview of Lot From east	W	10_14_24 (41)
10	14		22	Overview of lot from civic center way	N	10_14_24 (43)
10	14		23	Overview of lot from civic center way	S	10_14_24 (45)
10	14		24	Disturbed ground in dirt portion of parking lot	S	10_14_24 (47)
10	14		25	East Facade of City Hall	W	10_14_24 (49)
10	14		26	Overview from South side of APE	N	10_14_24 (51)
10	14		27	Overview from South side of APE	E	10_14_24 (53)
10	14		28	Overview from South side of APE	W	10_14_24 (55)
10	14		29	Overview from Center of Lot	E	10_14_24 (57)
10	14		30	Overview from Center of Lot	S	10_14_24 (59)

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial



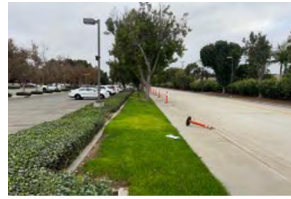
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