APPENDIX D1

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

RIO HONDO PARK PROJECT, CITY OF PICO RIVERA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Prepared for:

RHA Landscape Architects Planners, Inc.
6800 Indiana Avenue, St. 245,
Riverside, California 92506

Doug Grove, RLA, ASLA,
President

Prepared by:

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Megan Black, M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
(949) 788-4900

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Riverside, California 92506

March 26, 2025



Prepared by: Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory report for the Rio Hondo Park Improvement Project (Project) was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UltraSystems) for the City of Pico Rivera Planning Department (City) at the request of RHA Landscape Architects Planners, Inc. (RHA). UltraSystems conducted this cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic-period resources within the project boundary. The project site is located within the City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. The City is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The proposed project includes the 12 acre Rio Hondo Park with approximately 8.5 acres of that being grass fields. It was determined that the outdoor amenities and bathrooms needed refurbishment due to overuse. The proposed project will include the installation of a lighted baseball/softball field with potential of turf for the outfield, exercise stations, plaza with shade, game tables with shade, concrete cornhole games, concrete ping-pong table, picnic shelter, walking paths, two restrooms, trash enclosure, bird and butterfly garden, entry courtyard, benches, covered bleachers, full-size regulation turf soccer field with fencing, landscaping, pickleball court, LED and/or solar lighting, and additional parking. The assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) are 6347-015-903 and 6347-016-910 and the site encompasses approximately 12 acres. The City's General Plan land use and zoning designations for the project site are P/OS (Park/Open Space) and Publicly Owned.

The Project is located in the northwest portion of the city of Pico Rivera (**Attachment A Map 1** and **Map 2**). It is specifically located at 8421 San Luis Potosi Place and is bordered by the Rio Hondo Channel to the west, Beverly Road to the northeast, Fir Street to the east, and San Luis Potosi to the south., in the city of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. This may be seen on the *El Monte, Calif*., USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 West, Township 2 South, in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 12 (**Attachment A**, **Map 3**). The subject property is surrounded by single family homes to the south, northeast and southeast, an elementary school to the east, and the Rio Hondo Channel to the west and northwest.

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A**, **Map 2** and **Map 3**). The surface area of the APE is approximately 12 acres, with the entirety of this area subject to direct ground disturbances during construction.

1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), housed at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), which is the local repository for the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) Information Center; this was conducted by Mrs. Megan Doukakis, M.A., Assistant Project Archaeologist (see **Attachment B**). The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources sites (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the project area and to also determine the number, extent, and type of previous cultural resource surveys. The project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone were included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic

archaeological resources and a review of prior cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, the Cultural Resources Manager at UltraSystems Environmental, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**), is the Principal Investigator for this study. He contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search and also asked for a list of interested local tribal organizations and potentially affiliated Native American individuals. Outreach to the identified parties was conducted requesting cultural resource information. An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Mr. O'Neil.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., Assistant Project Archaeologist (see **Attachment B**), conducted the CHRIS records search (**Section 4.4**) and contributed to this report. Rodrigo Jacobo, M.A., Historian (see **Attachment B**), conducted a search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) to determine the presence of properties evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places contributed to preparation of this report. An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Mr. O'Neil on July 5, 2024.

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024) for potential historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (see **Section 4.4**) was conducted for this project on November 13, 2024 by Mrs. Doukakis, M.A.

1.3 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton; the City of Pico Rivera Planning Department, and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Natural Setting

Pico Rivera is situated 13 miles north of the Pacific Ocean on the "South Bay" inland from Long Beach harbor, on the floodplain of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Rivers. This is a portion of the Los Angeles Basin, a flat plain that extends in all directions, north and south from the ocean to the San Gabriel Mountains east to the Chino Hills and west to the Santa Monica Mountains. Prior to urbanization, the creeks flowed across the Los Angeles Basin (a plain) from the San Gabriel Mountains to the ocean with little hindrance. Pico Rivera lies between the San Gabriel River to the east and the Rio Hondo to the west, though these water courses often meandered across the plain to different physical locations over time. The plain was primarily grassland and costal scrub brush. The rivers and creeks contained riparian habitat as well as estuaries at their ocean exits.

The Project site is located in the City of Pico Rivera, in the east-central portion of Los Angeles County, which is shown on the *El Monte, Calif.*, 1964 (photorevised 1981) USGS quadrangle map. Pico Rivera is bordered by the cities of Montebello to the west, Whittier to the east, unincorporated Los Angeles County lands to the north, and Downey and Santa Fe Springs to the south. The project site is located adjacent the east bank if the current channel of Rio Hondo and approximately 1.5 miles west of the San Gabriel River. The city had a population of 62,088 inhabitants according to the 2020 census (US Census 2024); the population had been 62,942 at the time of the 2010 census and was estimated to be 59,189 in July 2023 (US Census 2024), indicating a declining population. The City has a total area of 8.88 square miles (23.0 square kilometers). The city is served by Interstate 605/San Gabriel River Freeway along its eastern flank and the I-710/Long Beach Freeway/ five miles to the west, both of which connect with the I-5/Santa Ana Freeway to the south traversing east/west and connecting Pico Rivera with downtown Los Angeles and Orange County. The general climate is typical of southern California with mild, rainy winters, and warm, dry summers. Summer temperatures can exceed 80° Fahrenheit in the afternoon, though this is moderated by ocean breezes.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euroamericans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began only about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson 2011; Warren 1984; Jones and Klar 2007). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that

include: the Interior of Southeastern California and the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986) and San Diego and the Colorado Desert (Meighan 1954; True 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Sutton et al. 2007 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad-spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.

- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart-tipped projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).

- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series) and later, pottery, mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.

- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The Project area lies within the area of the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith 1978:538), who speak languages classified as members of the Uto-Aztecan language stock family. Gabrielino is specifically identified as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group.

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

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

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

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith 1978). Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California (Engelhardt 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reduccion* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special focus on language, place names and natural resources.

The Pico Rivera region, which is situated in the southeastern Los Angeles Basin in the middle of the once-lush plain between the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, was a prime location for prehistoric settlement. Near the old Bartolo Station was '*AXaarvanga*, a village recorded by John P. Harrington

as a place where "Indians used to live there" and from which in the past shamans attacked their coastal; enemies; Bartolo was located at Whittier junction, where Beverly Boulevard and the San Gabriel Freeway intersect (McCawley 1996:46), 1.5 miles east of the project site. Villages in the area included *Chokiishnga* along the west bank of the San Gabriel River about five miles southeast in Santa Fe Springs, and the Native "community of *Huutgna* was also located in this [same] vicinity" (McCawley 1996:58). In the Los Nietos area of Santa Fe Springs, a half mile closer to the southeast, was the village of *Naxaaw'nga* which "was lost long ago to a rampaging flood on the San Gabriel River" (McCawley 1996:58), which demonstrates the wide meanderings of this river and extent of its floodplain. The other local Tongva village known at the Contact Era was *Tevaaxa'anga* approximately 12 miles to the south in northwest Long Beach, near the east bank of the Los Angeles River (McCawley 1996:59).

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish / Mexican Era

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769, in San Diego. The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California, but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey. This expedition of 62 people passed north and west of the current study area in August 1769 (Brown 2001), as they traveled from the San Gabriel Valley southwest through the Whittier Narrows (the pass for the San Gabriel River and seven and a half miles north of Pico Rivera) toward the village of *Yangna*, near the current Los Angeles civic center. Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771, and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt 1931).

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

As early as 1780s, Spanish soldiers petitioned the governor of California, Pedro Fages, for use of the lands on which to graze their herds of livestock on land where Pico Rivera is now situated. The largest tract, consisting of all the lands between the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers, and from the Whittier Hills to the Pacific Ocean, was given to Corporal Manuel Perez Nieto, a soldier of the Royal Presidio at San Diego (Bandy and Bandy 1998:188), a full 300,000 acres for pasturage of his horses and cattle. The extent was protested by Mission San Gabriel and later reduced to a mere 167,000 acres, where he and his family lived, grew, built adobe haciendas through Spanish rule and into Mexican liberty. Following 1832, the Rancho Los Nietos was divided into five smaller ranchos and given to Nietos' heirs, each grant still ranging in tens of thousands of acres. The northern portion of Pico Rivera (the community of "Pico") was made up of a portion of the northwestern segment, the Rancho Santa Gertrudis, which had been inherited by Antonio Maria Nieto, the youngest son (Bandy and Bandy 1998:202-203). Antonio Maria had died in 1832, so his wife Josefa Cota inherited. In 1835 she transferred a portion of the Ranch, the Rancho Paseo de Bartolo to Juan Crispin Perez who

then sold 9,000 acres to Pio Pico in 1850-52, which includes northern Poco Rivera and Whittier of today (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976;12).

2.2.3.2 Early American Period - Los Angeles County

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

2.2.3.3 The American Period to Founding of Pico Rivera

In 1855, Oliver Perry Passons became the first American to own property in the area when he bought 100 acres. Among the earliest settlements in the area were Gallatin (now part of Pico Rivera), an area known as Ranchito, the so-called Barton ranch, and a farming community known as Maiseland for its corn crop. From their origins in the mid-1800s through the mid-1940s, Pico and Rivera-the towns that later became the city of Pico Rivera-flourished as agricultural communities with the help of fertile soil between the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel rivers and a water table near the surface of the land. Cattle ranching had been the dominant agricultural undertaking prior to the Civil War, but that ended with a severe drought from 1862 to 1865 which forced the breakup of large farms into smaller parcels. Farmers then grew corn and grapes for wine-making, and starting in 1875 added walnuts and in fact the first walnut shipment out of California took place in Rivera. . (LA County Library 2024.)

The building of railroad lines in the late nineteenth century initiated the development of local communities such as Pico and Rivera with the extension of the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroads. railroad lines in California. The first passenger train reportedly arrived in the area in 1887. (LA County Library 2024.)

Rapid and sweeping post-World War Two development in the rural towns of Pico and Rivera set the groundwork for their actual merging into one city that combined both names. With a population surge after World War II, developers bought out farmland and subdivided it for houses and other buildings. As the population grew and local landmarks and farmland gave way to new construction, families from both communities grew closer, and by the mid-1950s many residents of Pico and Rivera decided they wanted to incorporate as one municipal entity. (LA County Library 2024.)

In the spring of 1957 residents circulated a petition to incorporate, and on January 7, 1958 56 percent of the voters of Pico and Rivera voted to incorporate as one community. A battle ensued over the name of the new municipality, with some favoring the name "Serra City," but following a public ballot to resolve the issue the name Pico Rivera was chosen. A Council-Manager form of city government

was approved and on January 29, 1958, Pico Rivera was incorporated as Los Angeles County's 61st city (Wesson 2003:V-4).

2.2.3.4 Project Site Land Use History

Historical Aerial Photos:

Historical aerial photographs are available for the project area in the City of Pico Rivera, the earliest dating to 1948. This photo shows that the northern and eastern portion of the project site had not been developed (NETR Online, 2025: 1948). The southern portion had been cleared with no structures present. The area to the south of the project boundary had been developed into a residential neighborhood. To the north is Beverly Road which continues northwest across the Rio Hondo Channel. To the west is Rio Hondo Channel with a residential neighborhood and open space west across the channel. Much of the land along the Channel is either undeveloped or being used for agriculture. The 1953 aerial shows that the project area had been completely cleared and a large structure is present in the southern portion of the project parcel (NETR Online, 2025: 1953). Beverly Road no longer extends across the Rio Hondo Channel to the north of the project boundary. Further to the north is Beverly Boulevard that now has a bridge that connects the east and west side of the Channel. The residential neighborhood to the east continued to expand. The 1964 aerial photo shows complete development on the west side of the Rio Hondo Channel, as well as to the south and southeast up to the border of the park (NETR Online, 2025: 1964). The project site had been developed into a park, complete with a baseball field in the northern portion of the site and three structures in the southern portion of the site. Directly to the east and northeast of the project boundary remains undeveloped land. It can be seen that the Rio Hondo Channel had been channelized with concrete. The 1972 aerial photo shows an additional building along the east edge of the park site and two of the buildings in the southwest corner have been replaced with a single large building (NETR Online, 2025: 1972). Directly to the north of the project boundary, a residential neighborhood had been built, and to the east a set of religious buildings had been built. Further to the north, across the channel, an additional park had been developed. A parkway between the channel and the park has been developed with vegetation. No further changes occurred until the 1992 aerial image where the large building in the southern portion of the project parcel has been removed (NETR Online, 2025: 1992). The park unchanged on the 1999 aerial photograph (NETR Online, 2025: 1999). On the 2000 aerial photo, the entire site had been cleared of all structures and vegetation (NETR Online, 2025: 2000). By the 2003 aerial image, the park was in use with four buildings present and two play structures in the southern portion of the site and a baseball diamond in the north portion. An additional building was present in the southeast corner of the project parcel on the 2005 aerial photograph (NETR Online, 2025: 2005). The parkway between the park and the channel has been completely covered in concrete in the photo. No changes appear to occur on the subsequent aerial photographs (NETR Online, 2025: 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2022).

Historical USGS Maps:

The available U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps for this area start with the 1894 edition. This 1894 USGS map shows the project area as open land with no specific indication of what the area at large was being used for (USGS, 2025: 1894). The Rio Hondo Channel, located directly to the east of the project boundary, is present. Several large roadways are visible in the project area; Lexington Road to the east, Whittier Boulevard to the south. No changes appear within the project parcel or the project area until the 1948 topographic map where two structure appear in the northeast portion of the project site along Beverly Road (USGS, 2025: 1948). In the project area,

Beverly Road (labeled as Beverly Boulevard) is present to the north of the project boundary. To the south, and west of the project boundary across the Rio Hondo residential communities are present. The 1955 USGS map shows the project site as a park and is labeled "East Montebello County Park" (USGS, 2025: 1955). Beverly Boulevard and Beverly Road to the north of the project boundary appear in their current configuration. The residential community to the south of the project boundary is labeled "Montebello Gardens". Development of roads and communities is evident in all directions. The 1968 topographic map shows the project site as "Rio Hondo Park" (USGS, 2025: 1968). The Rio Hondo Channel appears to now be channelized with concrete. No further changes occur on the subsequent topographic maps (USGS, 2025: 1975, 1982, 1985, 1994, 2012, 2015, 2018, 2022).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, a Sacred Lands File search request to the NAHC, and the list of local Native American entities to contact from the NAHC. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the entire Project area was conducted. This report presents the results of all of these cultural resource studies including cultural resource management recommendations.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Ms. Doukakis at the SCCIC on June 22, 2023 to identify previously recorded cultural resources on or near the proposed Project site. The CHRIS archive was searched for archeological site records as well as for previous cultural resource survey reports that have been completed in the Project APE as well as a 0.5-mile buffer.

Also searched and reviewed were: the National Register of Historic Places; Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2024); California Register of Historical Resources (2024); California Points of Historical Interest (2024); Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2024); California Historical Landmarks (2024); and Historic Spots in California (2002).

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

3.2 Field Survey

On July 11, 2023 Mr. O'Neil visited the Project area to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the Project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Because of the fully landscaped environment of the site, direct observation of the ground was limited to observation of fortuitous patches of exposed soil in the grass lawn and planting beds.

3.3 Native American Outreach

On May 24, 2023, Mrs. Doukakis sent a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via email notifying them of the proposed Project activities and describing its location. The NAHC was requested to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) (**Appendix C**), as well as to make recommendations as to the local Native American tribes and organizations that should be contacted regarding knowledge they may have on local traditional cultural properties and possible concerns they may have about potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed Project. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on June 19, 2023. The seven tribes and Native American individuals recommended by the NAHC were contacted by mail and email on June 22, 2023.

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there are any buildings on the Project site or in the immediate area had been evaluated for the Register and listed. This was conducted by Ms. Doukakis on November 13, 2024.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Previously Located Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search conducted at the SCCIC, no prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites or isolates have been recorded within the Project area boundary. Also, no recorded prehistoric cultural resource sites or isolates were identified within the 0.5-mile radius buffer zone of the area of potential affect (APE) of the Project boundary. There were three historic resources identified within the buffer zone.

The Union Pacific Railroad (UPR) segment that runs through the Los Angeles area (including Pico Rivera) was historically known as the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) (19-186112) and dates to the 1870's (Ashkar 1999). The larger single-track railroad runs from Yuma, Arizona through the Imperial Valley, over the San Bernardino Mountains into the San Gabriel Valley and terminates in Los Angeles County. This was the third railroad to be constructed in the area after the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad and the Southern Pacific line (Herbert 2002). Much of the Union Pacific Railroad track was constructed utilizing materials from the prior railroads. During the initial recording of the SPRR in 1999, the resource was recommended eligible for the NRHP listing under Criterion A and B (Ashkar 1999). Although this railroad was the first transcontinental connection from the Los Angeles area, almost none of the original structures remain making this resource not eligible for the NRHP (Ramirez and Smith 2009). The UPR tracks in the project area run east/west run approximately 1,8700 feet south of the project boundary.

The Beverly Boulevard Bridge (19-187393) that crosses the Rio Hondo Channel and two diversion channels at the boundary of Montebello and Pico Rivera cities (Erikson 2003:1). A 536-foot long timber deck over steel girder bridge is 536 feet long. It is a 4-lane and 48 feet wide. Constructed in 1952, a fire in1990 lead to replacement of the timber beams. It does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Erickson 2003:4). The bridge is located immediately northwest of the Rio Hondo Park, with the park northern boundary along Beverly Road a block south of Beverly Boulevard and western boundary along the Rio Hondo Channel, but outside the project site boundary.

A segment of the Boulder Dam – Los Angeles 287.5kV Transmission Line (19-188983) runs through Pico Rivera on its way from Nevada to Los Angeles. The three-mile segment of the Transmission Line between Pico Rivera and Downey is oriented north/south and set approximately 1,000 feet to the east of Rio Hondo Park. The entire transmission line has been evaluated for National Register eligibility in 1999 and found eligible under Criteria A and C (Feldman 2018:2); however, there would be no effect on the transmission line by the current project.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-19-186112	Ashkar, S. Rand F. Herbert R. Ramirez and F. Smith Alyssa Newcomb Audrey von Ahrens	1999 2002 2009 2017 2018	Historic	C-Los Angeles-A-1 (Union Pacific Railroad. Southern Pacific Railroad).
P-19-187393	Erickson, Kirsten	2003	Historic	Beverly Boulevard Bridge Over the Rio Hondo Channel / 53C-0086. This is a four-lane steel girder bridge along Beverly Boulevard that crosses over the Rio Hondo Channel. Built in 1952, it is not considered eligible for the NRHP.
P-19-188983	Van Wormer, Stephen, and Christy Dolan Stewart, Noah M. Gibson, Heather, and Marc Beherec Feldman, Jessica B.,	1999 2008 n.d. 2018	Historic	Boulder Dam – Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line. Consists of two parallel electrical transmission circuits on double steel lattice towers from Hoover Dam in Neveda across the Mojave Desert to the Los Angeles Basin ending at a receiving station in Watts, Los Angeles County. Constructed by the Los Angeles Department of Warter and Power from 1933 through 1936 over 270 miles. Allowed development of Los Angeles from the mid-1930s through the 1940s. Despite periodic maintenance and replacement of parts, this has not affected its integrity. It is considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C for unique engineering and characteristics for point-to-point transmission and unique design components. Also significant under Criteria A for association with Boulder Dam and development of metropolitan Los Angeles.

4.1.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

According to records at the SCCIC, there have been no previous cultural resource surveys that included a portion of the Project site. There have been six cultural investigations in the 0.5 mile radius project buffer of the Project site boundary that touch upon the western edge of the project site, all related to surveys along the Rio Hondo channel surveys – LA-00358, LA-02667, LA-02882, LA-02970, LA-03102 and LA-03408 (**Table 4.1-1**). Another four prior surveys are within the 0.5-mile buffer but are not adjacent to the project boundary

LA-00358 was conducted by Environmental Research Archeologists in1976 on the Los Angeles River, the Rio Hondo and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin. The coverage area bisects the western portion of the project APE. Three cultural resources were addressed in the study but none of them are located within the project APE. LA-02667 was conducted by California State University, Los Angeles Department of History in 1976 on the Whittier Flood Control Basin and portions of Rio Hondo. The study coverage area bisects the western portion of the project APE; one cultural resource was addressed in the study but the site is not located within the project APE. LA-02882 was conducted by McKenna at al. in 1994 for the Cajon Pipeline Project which crosses Los Angeles County. The study coverage area bisects the western portion of the project APE; two cultural resources were addressed but neither site is located within the project APE. LA-02970 was prepared by the City of Adelanto and the Bureau of Land Management along the Cajon Pipeline Corredor and covered the same area as LA-02882 above; 30 cultural resources were addressed, none of which were within the project APE. LA-03102 was prepared by Greenwood and Associates in1994 for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area. The study coverage area bisects the western portion of the project APE but while two cultural resources were addressed, neither was located within the project APE. LA-03408 was a literature search conducted by Environmental Research Associates in1994 for the Rio Hondo Water Reclamation Program; while a portion of the study touched upon the project APE, no cultural resources were reported within the APE

Both LA-06810 and LA-07427 investigations concern the Beverly Boulevard bridge over the Rio Hondo Channel. (The Beverly Boulevard Bridge is noted above in **Section 4.1.1** as having been recorded as 19-187393.) The bridge is located immediately northwest of the Rio Hondo Park, with the park northern boundary along Beverly Road a block south of Beverly Boulevard and western boundary along the Rio Hondo Channel, but outside the project site boundary.

One of the cultural resource surveys deals with mobile a cell phone location survey – LA-09234 in the City of Montebello and not adjacent to the project site. There was also a survey (LA-04835) related to a proposed fiber optic cable system running through Los Angeles and Riverside Counties; in the project area this was planned to run along the UPRR right-of-way which lies to the south of the project site; no resources were observed during the survey (Ashkar 1999b:6). (See **Table 4.1-2** below.)

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

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-00358	Stickel, Gary E.	1976	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-02667	Lindsey, David, and Martin Schiesl	1976	Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin Historic Resources Survey	19-001009
LA-02882	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernadino Counties, California	19-000967, 19-001046
LA-02970	Chamberlaine, Pat, and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000962, 19-001015, 19-001046, 19-001134, 19-001354, 19-001595, 56-000027, 56-000062, 56-000141, 56-000240, 56-000241, 56-000644, 56-000842, 56-000916, 56-000917
LA-03102	McCawley, William, John Romani and Dana Slawson	1994	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	19-000693, 19-000696
LA-03408	Stickel, Gary E.	1994	Draft Report: a Cultural Resources Literature Search for the Rio Hondo Water Reclamation Program	NA
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	19-186109, 19-186112, 19-187090
LA-06810	Wesson, Alex	2003	Beverly Boulevard Phase III Widening and Replacement of Beverly Boulevard Bridge Over Rio Hondo Channel Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR)	19-003126, 19-003127, 19-003128, 19-187374, 19-187375, 19-187376, 19-187377, 19-187378, 19-187379, 19-187380, 19-187381, 19-187382, 19-187383, 19-187384, 19-187385, 19-187386, 19-187387, 19-187388, 19-187389, 19-187390, 19-187391, 19-187392, 19-187393, 19-187394, 19-189945

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-07427	McMorris, Christopher	2004	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges	19-187827, 19-188524
LA-09234	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA13109B (Ostrom Chevrolet), 308 West Whittier Boulevard, Montebello, Los Angeles County, California	19-180112, 19-180767, 19-180770, 19-187383, 19-187384, 19-187385, 19-187386

4.2 Native American Outreach

On May 24, 2023, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) and asking for a list of tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received June 19, 2023 from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians -Kizh Nation on the attached list for information [emphasis in the original]." (See **Appendix C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the 11 tribal contacts representing seven tribes named by the NAHC (**Appendix C)**. On June 21, 2023 Mrs. Doukakis and Mr. O'Neil mailed letters with accompanying maps to all 11 tribal contacts, and on June 22, 2023 emailed the letters and maps to each of them, the letter and map describing the Project and showing the Project's location, asking if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area that they wished to share, including the SLF traditional property, as well as if they had any questions or concerns regarding the Project.

An email response was received from Christina Conley-Haddock on behalf of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California on June 26, 2023 stating that the project area is positive for cultural resources and that there should be tribal monitoring (during subsurface construction). This email was acknowledged the same day. An email from the Admin Specialist for the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation was received June 22, 2023 requesting the project's Lead Agency contact information; at the time the project was being conducted as a potential Categorical Exemption which does not require AB 52 consultation, and so the Lead Agency information was not provided. (This has since determined to be a CE project and the Hold on the project has been lifted.) An email was sent to the Admin specialist on November 12, 2024 from Mrs. Doukakis apologizing for the delayed response. It was noted that the project was in the early stages of the projects development in June of 2023 and it was then placed on hold until just recently. It was determined that this is a CEQA Categorical Exemption project and as such there will be no AB 52 consultation conducted by the Lead Agency.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Mrs. Doukakis on November 12, 2024 to the seven tribal contacts who had not already responded to UltraSystems' mailing and email. There were three telephone calls placed with no direct answer and so messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Ms. Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino / Tongva Nation, Mr. Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the

Gabrielino / Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, and Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director for the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. In a call to Charles Alvarez, Chairperson for the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe the phone line was disconnected, and no message could be left. In a call to Joseph Ontiveros and Isaiah Vivanco with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, there was no answer, and the mailbox was full so no message could be left. There was no response to date.

A call to Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, was answered by the tribal office receptionist who stated that Ms. Redner was no longer the Tribal Chair. Vanessa Minott is the new Tribal Chair and we should contact her by email. This email was sent November 14, 2024. There has been no response to date.

These contacts and replies are described in the contact log in **Appendix C**.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on July 11, 2023 by Mr. O'Neil using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory survey. The survey consisted of walking, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface areas throughout the project site. The survey was conducted in an opportunistic manner where exposed surface and landscaping was present. The survey was conducted in the late morning and early afternoon with a clear sky.

The survey started in the southwest corner of the park off of San Luis Potosi Place street parking. Transects were walked east/west from the west edge of the ground (to approximately 300 feet into a stand of trees), progressing to the north (**Figure 4.3-1** and **Figure 4.3-2**). The surface here and throughout the park is covered with a generally well-maintained grass lawn interspersed with ornamental trees (**Figure 4.3-3**) with little to no ground surface visible. These transects continued to the north point of the park where there is a playing field covered with DG (decomposed granite) (**Figure 4.3-4**); presence of the field cut off the east/west transects and this area was walked around in an opportunistic manner. Along the far west edge of the park, along the fence overlooking the Rio Hondo Channel, there was a band of open soil which was carefully observed for surface and subsurface resources brought up through bioturbation (**Figure 4.3-5**) and generally the lawn along this far-west area had deteriorated leaving patches of exposed surface (**Figure 4.3-6**).

Reaching the northern point of the Park grounds the survey was continued southeast along the edge of the park (along Beverly Road) which has several maintenance features and landscape beds with ornamental shrubs. Upon reaching the northeast corner of the Park at Fir Street, the survey continued south until reaching San Luis Potosi Place again. This east side of the park's surface was also covered with well-maintained grass lawn and a dense stand of ornamental trees (**Figure 4.3-7**). In the southeast quarter of the park are several park- and community-related buildings (**Figure 4.3-8**) with connecting concrete sidewalks. The grounds here were also walked in west/east transects through the building complex.

From the southeast corner the Park grounds were walked in west/east transects parallel to San Luis Potosi Street until reaching the starting point at the southeast corner of the Park (**Figure 4.3-9**).

There was approximately ten percent surface visibility on the whole throughout the Park grounds given the well-maintained landscaping, with the greatest visibility along the west edge in soil that had likely originated as a result of dredging alluvium from the Rio Hondo Channel. The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for both prehistoric and historic sites and isolates.

Figure 4.3-1
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PARK WITH LAWN; VIEW TO EAST



Figure 4.3-2
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF PARK WITH LAWN, TREES AND VOLLEYBALL COURT; VIEW TO NORTH



Figure 4.3-3
CENTRAL PARK WITH LAWN AND TREES; VIEW TO NORTHEAST



Figure 4.3-4
LAWN SEGMENT BEHIND PLAYING FIELD IN NORTH CORNER OF THE PARK; VIEW TO THE SOUTH



Figure 4.3-5
EXPOSED SOIL FROM BIOTURBATION AND LINE OF EXPOSED SOIL AT FENCE-LINE AT WEST EDGE OF PARK GROUNDS; VIEW TO WEST



Figure 4.3-6
LAWN WITH OPEN PATCHES OF SOIL - WEST EDGE OF LAWN WITH RIO HONDO CHANNEL TO WEST; VIEW TO NORTH



Figure 4.3-7
EAST SIDE OF PARK ALONG FIR STREET – LAWN AND TREES; VIEW TO SOUTH



Figure 4.3-8
RIO HONDO PARK COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING (ONE OF SEVERAL) IN SOUTHEAST CORNER OF PARK; VIEW TO NORTHWEST



Figure 4.3-9
VIEW OF SOUTH EDGE OF PARK ALONG SAN LUIS POTOSI PLACE; VIEW TO WEST



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the BERD provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024) was conducted for this Project on November 13, 2024, by Ms. Doukakis.

It was determined that the Project APE does not have any resources present that have been evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, the 0.5-mile radius has 22 resources present that have been evaluated under the NRHP (BERD) (see **Table 4.4-1**).

All of these resources have been determined to be ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process and were not evaluated for the California Register or local listing (6Y). One resource noted during the records search at the SCCIC, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) (19-186112), was also found on the BERD and was determined to be ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places by consensus through the Section 106 process and not evaluated for the California Register or local listing (6Y).

Table 4.4-1
National Register Of Historic Places Properties

Primary Number	Property#	Name	Address	Evaluation
130568			4654 Acacia Ave	6Y
		Pico Rivera, 8509 Beverly Blvd, #51, Rehab	8509 Beverly Blvd	6Y
154795			8834 Beverly Blvd	6Y
			8840 Beverly Blvd	6Y
130840			4507 Bridgeview Ave	6Y
			8318 Elnora St	6Y
149807			8619 Elnora St	6Y
66914			4650 Fir St	6Y
187131			4810 Fir St	6Y
185865			4829 Fir St	6Y
168054			4517 Los Toros	6Y
150336			4508 Los Toros Ave	6Y
135855			4522 Los Toros Ave	6Y
164726			4523 Los Toros Ave	6Y
		4650 Myrtle Avenue, Pico Rivera	4650 Myrtle Ave	6Y
166566			4651 Myrtle St	6Y

Primary Number	Property#	Name	Address	Evaluation
162747			8206 Orange Ave	6Y
		4101 Paramount Boulevard #35, Pico Rivera	4101 Paramount Blvd	6Y
			4101 Paramount Blvd	6Y
186650		APT.6	4101 Paramount Blvd	6Y
67083		Building Rehabilitation	8207 Whittier Blvd	6Y
677619	19-186112	Southern Pacific Los Angeles Division segment		6Y

Source: Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024)

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

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

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

No cultural resources were identified during the present investigation; therefore, evaluation was not required for this study.

5.2 Potential Effects

No known, potentially significant cultural resources will be adversely impacted by the proposed Project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out given that prehistoric sites and burials have been found in the region along the Rio Hondo River that parallels the Rio Hondo Park project site to the west. Also, the potential for prehistoric and historic resources at the site could not be fully determined during the pedestrian survey due to the limited surface visibility.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed during the field survey. The potential for subsurface cultural and or historical deposits is minimal. The previous cultural resources surveys within the half-mile buffer zone resulted in no archaeological sites or isolates being recorded. The fully built urban environmental and setting of the Project site in addition to extensive landscaping; as well as grading and cut-and-fill when the park was developed an trenching for utilities for the several buildings, suggests that ground here has been significantly disturbed with little original surface soil remaining. The result of the pedestrian assessment indicated it is highly unlikely that prehistoric or historic-period resources would be adversely affected by construction of the Project improvements.

The cultural resource study findings at the SCCIC suggest that there is a low potential for finding cultural resources. The pedestrian field survey did not locate any prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources. One tribe responded to outreach calls, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California stating that the project area is positive for cultural resources and that there should be tribal monitoring (during subsurface construction). In addition, information from the Tongva Native community gathered for previous nearby projects describes all the lands between the banks of the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers as potentially sensitive to past Native use. Three of the Native American tribal organizations (Chairpersons Anthony Morales with the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Robert Dorame with the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and Andrew Salas with the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation) recommended archaeological and tribal monitoring take place at all construction projects with subsurface work in this region. More specifically, there are general concerns for subsurface work in the general Pico Rivera region due to the potential for isolated burials that may be associated with traditional trade routes among the inland and coastal people between the two rivers (see O'Neil and Doukakis 2022:4.3-3 to 4.3-4 and 6-1.)

Much of the surface area of the project was covered with dense grass and other landscaping; the remainder was covered by buildings and concrete pathways. As a result, ground surface could only be partially observed during the pedestrian survey. Therefore it is recommended that if there is subsurface excavation into native soil to depths of three-feet and deeper that qualified archaeological and tribal monitors be present. If prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and allow the qualified archaeologist to assess the findings and retrieve the material.

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

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

Map 1
Project Regional Location Map



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

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July 07, 2023

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Los Angeles County, 2021; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2023

Scale: 1:633,600

N

0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

Legend

Project Location

Rio Hondo Park

Regional Location

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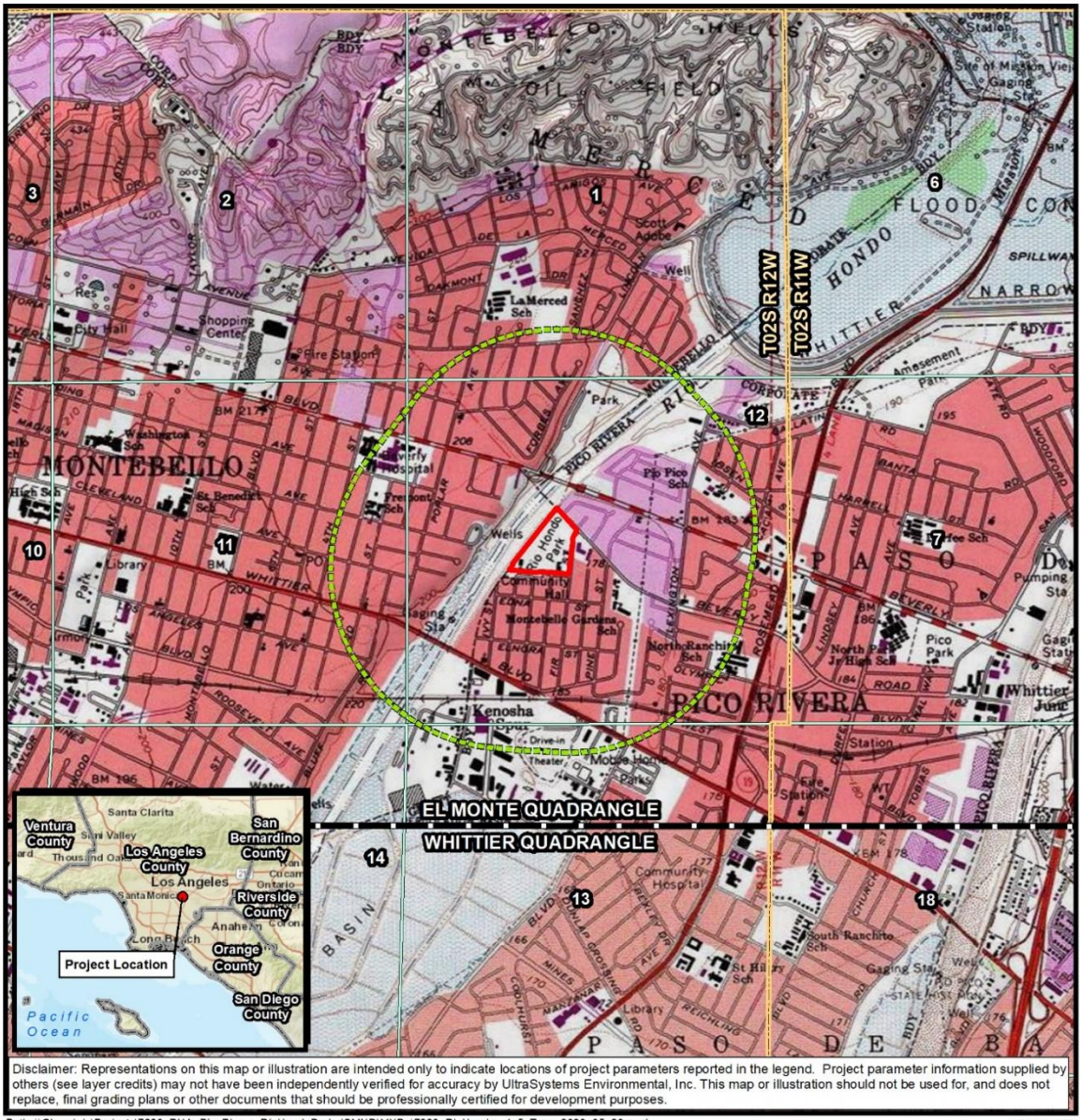
Map 2
Project Location



Map 3
Topographic Map of Project Study Area



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Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7220_RHA_PicoRivera_RioHondoPark_ISMND\MXDs\7220_RioHondo _4_5_Topo_2023_05_23.mxd May 23, 2023

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Scale: 1:24,000 N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

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

Rio Hondo Park

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: El Monte
Township: 2S Range: 12W
Section: 12

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ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA

Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology

Education

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

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

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

Professional Registrations and Licenses

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

Professional Experience

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

Select project experience

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

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

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

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The meet requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente

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

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

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

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

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

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

Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.

Assistant Project Archaeologist

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Years of Experience
12

Years with Firm
11

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2018
- DePaul University and NEAP ACHP/ CEQ Guidance for Integrating NEPA and Section 106
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- NAEP webinar in Tribal Consultation and Engagement in the Era of Streamlining, 10/2018
- AB 52 Tribal Perspective Training by the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Professional Affiliations

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

Areas of Expertise

- CEQA/NEPA
- CHRIS Information Center
- Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology
- Phase I/II
- Research
- NAHC
- Paleontology
- Survey
- Laboratory Analysis

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mrs. Doukakis has 12 years of experience as an archaeologist in California. She has conducted pedestrian archaeological survey, test and full scale excavations, archaeological monitoring, laboratory curation of archaeological materials to comply with state and federal historic preservation laws in Southern California and abroad. Mrs. Doukakis has authored a number of Phase I, II, and III, ISMND, ICRMP, FCC form, EIR documents and project proposals. She has extensive experience with the California Historical Resources Information System as well as conducting paleontology record searches and the Native American Heritage Commission in conducting record searches and consulting with Native American groups. Mrs. Doukakis is proficient at project management and project scheduling for large and small scale projects.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans – U.S. Navy, NAVFAC SW

UltraSystems Environmental was contracted by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest Division to conduct and report on cultural resources management activities. This task calls for the production of eight (8) Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) documents for Navy Region Southwest (NRSW). The primary objective of the ICRMP is to provide readily accessible information to support the efficient management of cultural resources and proactive conformance with legislative and programmatic requirements and compliance mandates, supporting the Navy mission. As the technical report writer and reviewer, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for re-formatting and editing previously completed ICRMPs to be consistent with the NRSW updated ICRMP format, revising and updating appropriate sections within each document to accurately reflect the current status of cultural resources at each facility, and the production of electronic and physical copies of draft and final versions. Additionally, Mrs. Doukakis drafted planning recommendations regarding archaeological and historic architectural resources, conducted historic background research, and coordinated with departmental staff, SHPO, and the client to meet biweekly submittal deadlines.

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

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

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-4355

Telephone: 949.788.4900
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Megan Black Doukakis, M.A.

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Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA
Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA
Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed different parts of the report writing process including historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources to be impacted.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation Project, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Monitoring, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (2015)
Mrs. Doukakis provides Cultural and Paleontological monitoring during trenching for laying storm drain pipe along Via Ballena and Via Cascadita the summer of 2015. The old underground storm drain required replacement the length of the roadway to prevent further erosion of the cliffside parallel to the roads causing ground movement. No cultural resources were observed but late Pleistocene marine shell, including an extinct species were recovered and described in the final technical report. The need for monitoring was determined by a Phase I cultural evaluation report prepared by UltraSystems for assessing potential impacts. Prepared for the City of San Clemente Engineering Department.

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

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

ATTACHMENT C

Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts

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May 24, 2023

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Rio Hondo Park Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7220.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by RHA Landscape Architects Planners, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the renovation and development of the Rio Hondo Park in the City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed project includes the 12 acre Rio Hondo Park with approximately 8.5 acres of that being grass fields. It was determined that the outdoor amenities and bathrooms needed refurbishment due to overuse. The proposed project will include the installation of a lighted baseball/softball field with potential of turf for the outfield, exercise stations, plaza with shade, game tables with shade, concrete cornhole games, concrete ping-pong table, picnic shelter, walking paths, two restrooms, trash enclosure, bird and butterfly garden, entry courtyard, benches, covered bleachers, full-size regulation turf soccer field with fencing, landscaping, pickleball court, LED and/or solar lighting, and additional parking.

The Project area is located in northwest Pico Rivera, specifically located at 8421 San Luis Potosi Place and is bordered by the Rio Hondo Channel to the west, Beverly Road to the northeast, Fir Street to the east, and San Luis Potosi to the south. This may be seen on the *El Monte, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 West, Township 2 South, in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 12. The subject property is surrounded by single family homes to the south, northeast and southeast, an elementary school to the east, and the Rio Hondo Channel to the west and northwest. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

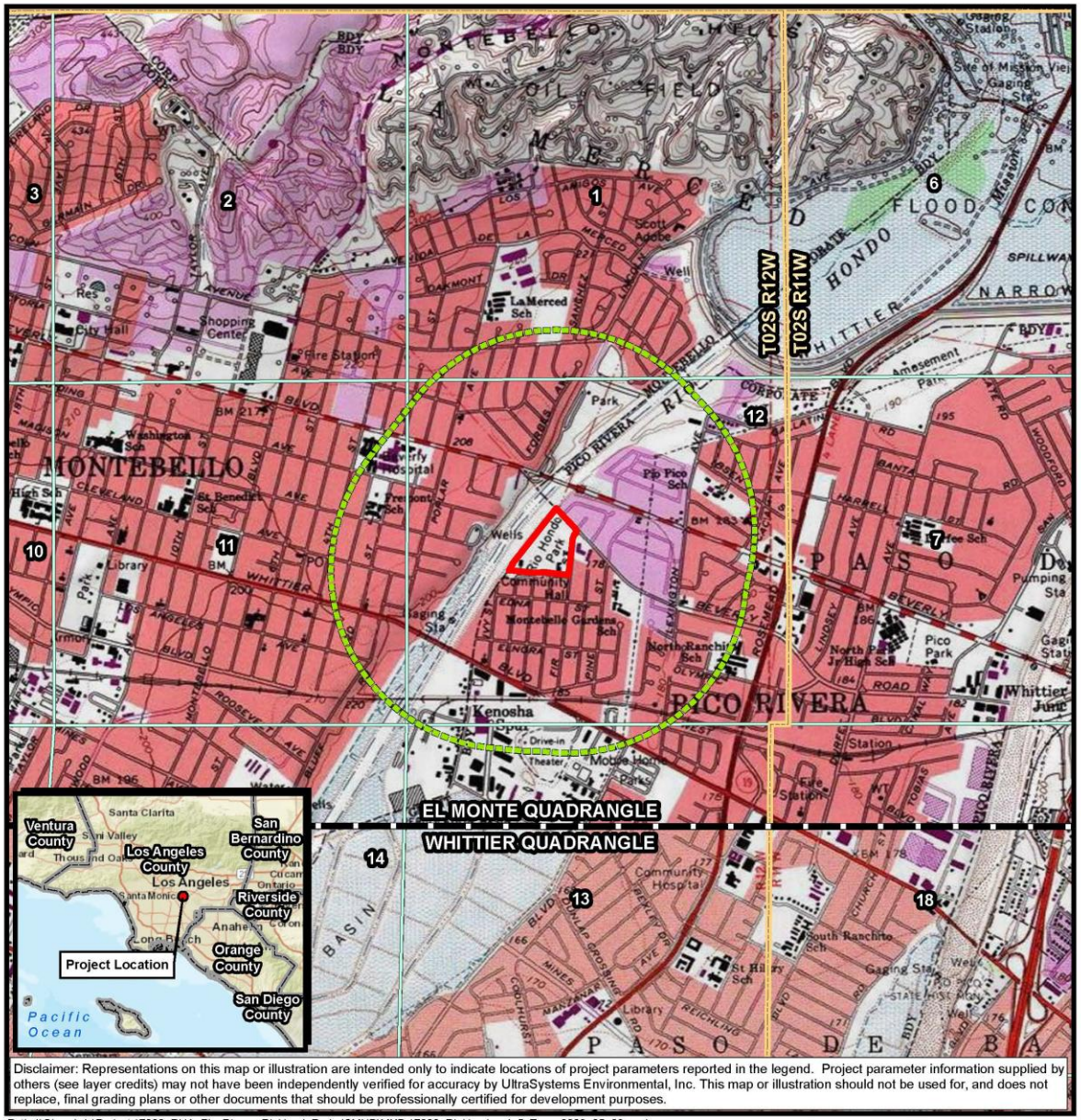
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

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

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


T02S R12W
T02S R11W
EL MONTE QUADRANGLE
WHITTIER QUADRANGLE
MONTEBELLO
PICO RIVERA
Rio Hondo Park
Project Location
Ventura County
San Bernardino County
Los Angeles County
Riverside County
Orange County
San Diego County
Pacific Ocean
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Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7220_RHA_PicoRivera_RioHondoPark_ISMND\MXDs\7220_RioHondo_4_5_Topo_2023_05_23.mxd
May 23, 2023
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Scale: 1:24,000
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0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
Legend
Project Boundary
Half-Mile Radius
Quadrangle Boundary
Township Boundary
Section Boundary
Rio Hondo Park
Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: El Monte
Township: 2S Range: 12W
Section: 12
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

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
NAHC.ca.gov

June 19, 2023

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

Re: Rio Hondo Park Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 1 of 1

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/19/2023

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (818) 406 - 1392
christinaswindall@yahoo.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 — Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
Chavez1956metro@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 3919 — Gabrielino
Seal Beach, CA, 90740
Phone: (909) 262 - 9351
tongvatcr@gmail.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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

PROJ-2023-002950 — 06/19/2023 10:13 AM — 1 of 1

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June 21, 2023

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Rio Hondo Park Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7220

Chairperson Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by RHA Landscape Architects Planners, Inc. to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the renovation and development of the Rio Hondo Park in the City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the 12 acre Rio Hondo Park with approximately 8.5 acres of that being grass fields. It was determined that the outdoor amenities and bathrooms needed refurbishment due to overuse. The proposed project will include the installation of a lighted baseball/softball field with potential of turf for the outfield, exercise stations, plaza with shade, game tables with shade, concrete cornhole games, concrete ping-pong table, picnic shelter, walking paths, two restrooms, trash enclosure, bird and butterfly garden, entry courtyard, benches, covered bleachers, full-size regulation turf soccer field with fencing, landscaping, pickleball court, LED and/or solar lighting, and additional parking.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated June 19, 2022, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Project area is located in northwest Pico Rivera, specifically located at 8421 San Luis Potosi Place and is bordered by the Rio Hondo Channel to the west, Beverly Road to the northeast, Fir Street to the east, and San Luis Potosi to the south. This may be seen on the *El Monte, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 West, Township 2 South, in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 12. The subject property is surrounded by single family homes to the south, northeast and southeast, an elementary school to the east, and the Rio Hondo Channel to the west and northwest. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

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

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

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

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

EXAMPLE

Rio Hondo Park Project; City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. [UEI #7220]

Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	May 24, 2023; June 19, 2023	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received June 19, 2023 from Andrew Green.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023; November 12, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. An email response was received on June 22, 2023 from the Admin Specialist, asking for the Lead Agency's contact information. Ms. Doukakis responded on November 12, 2024, apologizing for the delayed response. It was also noted that the project was in the early stages of the projects development in June of 2023 and was then placed on hold until just recently and it was determined that this is a CEQA Categorical Exemption project and as such there will be no AB 52 consultation

					conducted by the Lead Agency.
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023; November 12, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. An email response was received on June 22, 2023 from the Admin Specialist. See that response above.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	November 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. During the telephone call of November 12, 2024, there was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrieleno / Tongva Nation	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	November 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. During the telephone call of November 12, 2024, there was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. An email response was received June 26, 2023 from Ms. Conley. See the response below.

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant & Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023; June 26, 2024	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. An email response was received June 26, 2023 from Ms. Conley stating that the project area is positive for cultural resources and that there should be tribal monitoring (during subsurface construction). This email was acknowledged the same day.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	November 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. The letter was returned as undeliverable. During the telephone call of November 12, 2024, the phone line was disconnected.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	November 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. During the telephone call of November 12, 2024, there was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	November 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. During the telephone call of November 12, 2024,

					the tribal office receptionist indicated that Ms. Redner was no longer the Tribal Chair. Vanessa Minott is the new Tribal Chair and we should contact her by email. This email was sent November 14, 2024. No response to date.
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	November 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. During the telephone call of November 12, 2014, there was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	June 21, 2023	June 22, 2023	November 12, 2024	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns, June 21, 2023 and June 22, 2023. During the telephone call of November 12, 2024, there was no answer and a message was left. No response to date.

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2023 3:17 PM
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Subject: Re: Project 7220 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Rio Hondo Park Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California

Hello Megan

Thank you for your email. Can you please provide the lead agencies contact information?

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



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

From: Megan Black
To: Gabrieleno Administration
Cc: Steve Oneil
Subject: Project 7220 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Rio Hondo Park Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California
Date: Tuesday, November 12, 2024 1:51:00 PM
Attachments: image001.jpg

Hello Admin Specialist,

We apologize for the delayed response to your email below. The Rio Hondo Park project was in the early stages of its development in June of 2023 and was then placed on hold until just recently. It has been determined that this is a CEQA Categorical Exemption project and as such there will be no AB 52 consultation conducted by the Lead Agency.

Best regards,

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

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

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

From: CHRISTINA CONLEY-HADDOCK <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu>
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2023 9:08 AM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Re: Project 7220 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Rio Hondo Park Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California

Good morning Megan,
Since this area is positive for cultural resources, there will need to be tribal monitoring.

Take care,
Christina

tehoovet taamet
CHRISTINA CONLEY
•Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Land and Water

•Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island), Carson, Huntington Beach, Long Beach, Marina del Rey, Playa Vista, Studio City
•Native American Heritage Commission Contact
•Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
•HAZWOPER Certified
•626.407.8761

https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/lac/1137966_AREPORTONHARMSCountyofLosAngeles.pdf

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

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From: mblack@ultrasystems.com
To: "CHRISTINA CONLEY-HADDOCK"
Cc: "Steve Oneil"
Subject: RE: Project 7220 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Rio Hondo Park Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California
Date: Monday, June 26, 2023 9:27:16 AM
Attachments: image001.jpg
image002.gif

Good morning Christina,

I appreciate you reviewing the material we sent on this project and providing your concerns and recommendations. We will include these in our cultural resources report.

Best regards,

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

UltraSystems Environmental | **WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB**
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Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 310.850.8127

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

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS Records Search Bibliography

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00078		1975	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Proposed Construction of Route 105 Freeway From El Segundo to Norwalk	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-03870		1997	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La261-11 in the City of Downey, Ca.	Chambers Group, Inc.	
LA-06227	Other - Nasa Industrial Plant (HAER)	2002	Kaplan, Mark, Audrey Rutkove, and Chris Johnson	NASA Industrial Plant Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) CA-310, Buildings CA-310-A Through CA-310-H Through Q	Onyx Architects, Pasadena	19-188775
LA-06227						
LA-10188		2002	Horne, Melinda C.	Construction of a pipeline located adjacent to the frontage road between Garfield Avenue and Paramount Avenue, and the City's Water Plant Yard located on Stewart and Gray Road between Bellflower Boulevard and Woodruff Avenue in the City of Downey	Caltrans	
LA-10525		2003	Strauss, Monica and Angel Tomes	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Lakewood Boulevard Street Improvement Project, City of Downey, County of Los Angeles, California	EDAW, Inc.	19-186947, 19-186948, 19-186949, 19-186950, 19-186951
LA-10633		2010	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Class III Archaeological Survey Report for the Industrial Property Located at 12214 Lakewood Blvd. in the City of Downey, Los Angelese County, California	McKenna et al.	19-186110, 19-186743, 19-186947, 19-186948, 19-186949, 19-186950, 19-186951, 19-186959, 19-186960, 19-186961, 19-186962, 19-186963, 19-186964, 19-186965, 19-188509