

# **Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station Project**

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**San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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Golden State Water Company retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station Project in the City of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California. The Proposed Project entails the construction of a new reservoir and booster station at the site located at 409 East Saxon Avenue. The construction of the new reservoir and booster would require the demolition and removal of some of the existing buildings and hardscape, and may require the modification of existing plant site piping.

This cultural resources inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center revealed that 28 cultural resources studies were previously conducted within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area; one study includes the entirety of the current Project Area. The CHRIS records search identified six cultural resources that were previously recorded within 1 mile of the Project Area, with no previously recorded cultural resources having been identified within the Project Area.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was completed by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and resulted in a positive finding, indicating that Native American Sacred Lands have been recorded in the Project Area. ECORP was not delegated authority by the lead agency to conduct tribal consultation.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded one cultural resource inside the Project Area: SR-1, a historic-period groundwater pumping facility known as the Saxon Plant. The resource was evaluated by an architectural historian for eligibility on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Although the Saxon Plant (SR-001) retains integrity of location, association, setting, design, workmanship, and feeling, it does not retain integrity of materials. In addition, the Saxon Plant was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria A/1, B/2, C/3, and D/4. Therefore, the resource is not considered a Historical Resource under guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act and does not require further mitigation measures. No ground-disturbing activities shall occur until lead agencies concur with this finding. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Golden State Water Company retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Saxon Reservoir and Booster Project in San Gabriel, California. The State Water Resources Control Board is the lead agency for the Project. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

### **1.1 Project Location**

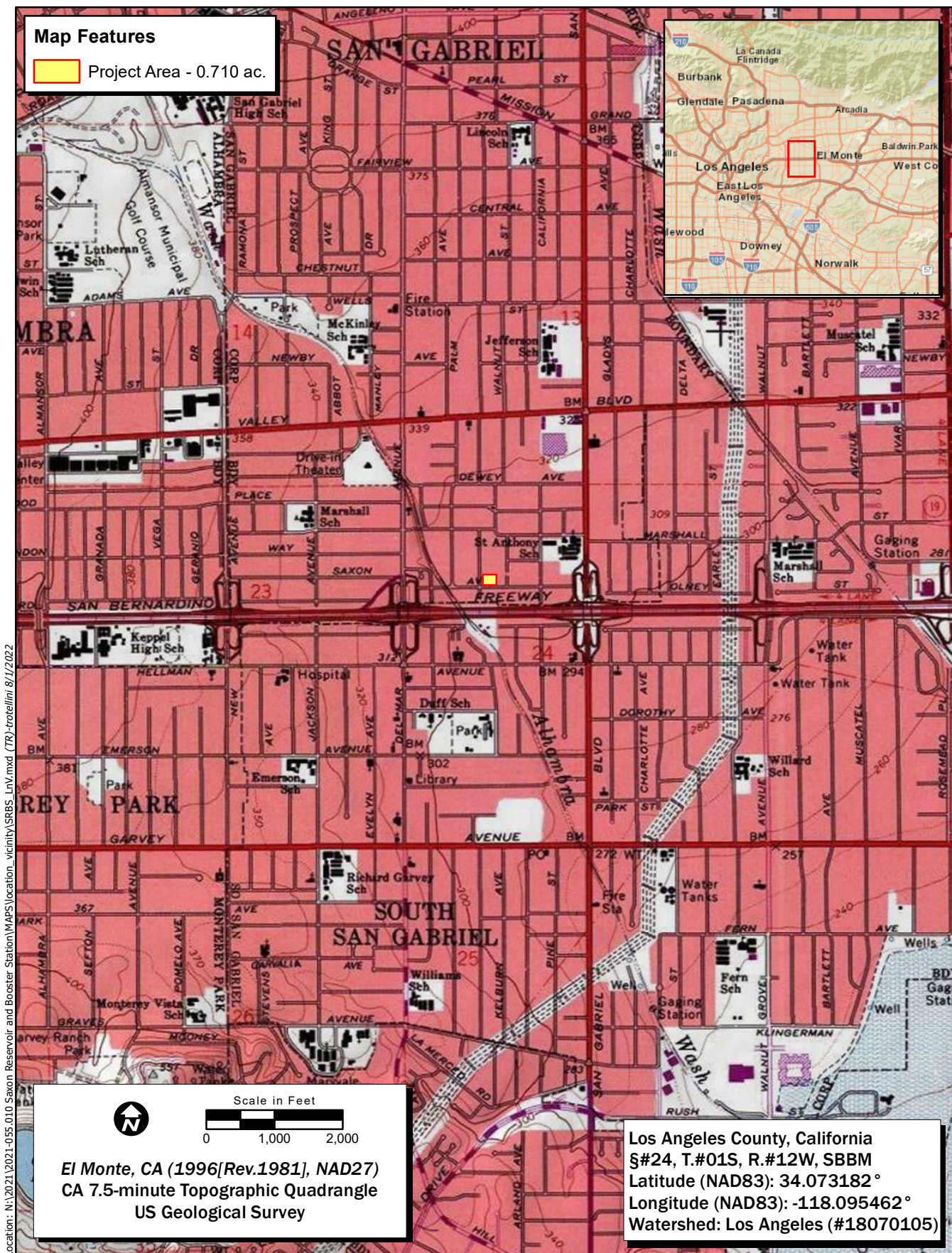
The Project Area consists of 0.71 acre of property located in a portion of the Potrero Grande Land Grant located to the south and west of the Francisquito land grant within Township 1 South, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as depicted on the 1978 El Monte, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area is located at 409 East Saxon Avenue in the City of San Gabriel, on the northern side of East Saxon Avenue, west of Lafayette Street, and east of Denton Avenue. It is also known as Assessor's Parcel Number 5370-030-044.

### **1.2 Project Description and Area of Potential Effects**

The Proposed Project entails the construction of a new reservoir and booster station at the site located at 409 East Saxon Avenue. The construction of the new reservoir and booster would require the demolition and removal of some of the existing building and hardscape, and may require the modification of existing plant site piping.

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

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and in the case of the current Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Protection Act and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for demolition, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1-1 and also represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 152 feet long (north-south) by 201 feet wide (east-west).



Location: N:\2021\2021-055.010\_Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station\WAPS\location\_vicinity\SRBS\_Luv.mxd (TR)-trc\lini 8/1/2022

**Figure 1-1. Project Location and Vicinity**

2021-055.010 Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station



The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project, depending on how deep grading is required to level the current ground surface. This study assumes it will not extend deeper than 10 feet below the current ground surface. A review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE is also described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current Project, the above-surface vertical APE is expected to vary depending on what type of surface features will be constructed. This study assumes the vertical APE will not extend higher than 30 feet above the ground surface.

### **1.3 Regulatory Context**

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. The NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

The NHPA and CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA. The current study was conducted pursuant to CEQA and meets CEQA standards for a cultural resources study.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (i.e., geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of

Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

## 1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix 1 includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix 2 contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix 3 presents photographs of the Project Area.

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

## 2.0 SETTING

### 2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in a residential area in the city of San Gabriel in Los Angeles County, approximately 7 miles south of the San Gabriel Mountains and approximately 5 miles east of the San Gabriel River. Elevation is 307 feet above mean sea level. Both the Project Area and its surrounding environs are completely developed, and residential homes and associated landscaping are present throughout the area.

## 2.2 Geology and Soils

The Los Angeles Basin is part of the onshore portion of the California continental borderland, formed primarily during the Miocene and characterized by northwest-trending offshore ridges and basins. This area is very geologically active. It is on the eastern edge of the Pacific Plate at the transform boundary zone with the North American Plate just south of a bend in the San Andreas Fault. The city of Los Angeles is within the Western Transverse Ranges, which undergo uplift along active thrust faults (Bilodeau et al. 2007).

According to the U.C. Davis Soil Resource Laboratory website (U.C. Davis Natural Resources Conservation Service 2022), one soil type is located within the Project Area identified as the Urban Land-Palmview-Tujunga alluvial fan complex (1002), which contains 0 to 5 percent slopes within the Project Area. Palmview and Tujunga soils consists of 45 percent Urban land, 25 percent Palmview, 20 percent Tujunga, 5 percent Typic Xerorthents, and 5 percent San Emigdio with a geomorphic position for flood plains. These soils are very deep, well-drained to somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic or related rock sources. They are found on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas.

Alluvial sedimentation has occurred over time in the Project Area by alluvial erosion from drainages originating upslope from the north. These deposits, designated Qyf, are young deposits of alluvial fans dating from the late Pleistocene and Holocene periods. They are comprised of slightly consolidated to cemented, undissected to slightly dissected deposits of unsorted boulders, cobbles, gravel, and sand that form the inactive parts of alluvial fans. Owing to this time-period element, the Project Area has a moderately high potential for subsurface archaeological deposits.

## 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

### 3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

It is generally believed that human occupation of California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000 and 8,000 BP, a predominantly hunting economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large-animal bones. Animals that were hunted probably consisted mostly of large species still in existence today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and floral foods were probably exploited on a limited basis. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period suggests that groups included only small numbers of individuals who did not often stay in one place for extended periods (Wallace 1978).

Around 8,000 BP, there was a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on plant resources. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter. This period, which extended until around 5,000 years BP, is sometimes referred to as the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1978). Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to

before 8,000 BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites dating to after about 5,000 BP, archaeological evidence indicates that reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued as in the previous period, with more specialized adaptation to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Flaked-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. During this period, known as the Late Horizon, population densities were higher than before and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The introduction of the bow and arrow into the region sometime around 2,000 BP is indicated by the presence of small projectile points (Wallace 1978; Moratto 1984).

## **3.2 Local Pre-Contact History**

### **3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)**

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

### **3.2.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)**

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

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-

shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescents (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

### **3.2.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of Southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed that apply to different regions of Southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP. and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP. with the arrival of Tatic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I, faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal rounds included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, which are multi-purpose tools. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer, drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior Southern California concentrated at oases of which Lake Elsinore was one. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked stone tools consisted mostly of utilized



flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a *recurrent extended encampment* that could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

### **3.2.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)**

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño, Cahuilla, and Cupeño languages) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 B.P.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable

water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

### **3.3 Ethnography**

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term *Gabrielino* came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

### **3.4 Regional History**

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

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The

Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or *ranchos* (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or *ranchos* (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Francisco (then known as Yerba Buena) and Monterey. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

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

### 3.5 Project Area History

In May 1775, the original location of the San Gabriel mission was abandoned from its location on the banks of the Rio Hondo and the mission was moved to what would become the heart of the present-day city of San Gabriel (John 2014). In October 1785, padres at Mission San Gabriel banned traditional native dances. This prompted a number of Gabrielinos to plot a revolt. Mission neophyte Nicholas Jose is said to have been the leader of the revolt. He also got the assistance of individuals from eight nearby native villages, including the medicine woman Toypurina, from the village of Kumivit. The plan was for Toypurina to mystically immobilize the Catholic priests while the men involved in the revolt would kill the Spanish soldiers and then destroy the mission. Unfortunately, the Spanish had been informed of the plan. On the night of the attack, October 25, 1785, Toypurina and the attackers were captured, and later put on trial. Five individuals were sentenced to 25 lashes. Twelve other people were sentenced to receive between 15-20 lashes. Toypurina, Nicholas Jose, and two men, Temejasaquichí, and Alijivit, were found guilty of leading the attack. Toypurina was forced to be baptized, then exiled. Spanish leaders of the time decreed that Toypurina had served as a witch and seductress, using her family position, medicinal powers, and feminine appeal to encourage the others to plan the attack. Modern scholars assume she had intentions more like a freedom fighter, who wanted to remove foreign oppressors (John 2014).

In 1801, Pio Pico, who became the last Mexican Governor of Alta California, was born in Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. He would serve as governor of Alta California in 1832, as well as from 1845 to 1846, at which time Pico was charged with defending against the U.S. during the Mexican-American War (Los Angeles Almanac 1998-2022).

A group of individuals interested in incorporation for San Gabriel planned their strategy in a two-story grocery store owned by Alex J. Cuneo, on the corner of Mission Drive and Carmelita. After incorporation, Alex J. Cuneo was mayor, and the basement of his grocery store served as the City Hall and Marshall's Office for the first few years (San Gabriel City Hall n.d.a). The City of San Gabriel was incorporated on April 24, 1913 (San Gabriel City Hall. n.d.b). On May 13, 1913, the Board of Trustees selected the first City Marshall for San Gabriel, who was given a salary of \$75 a month, and a requirement that the Marshall would furnish and maintain an automobile at their own expense. Arthur E. Manzer was selected for the job. He furnished his own Ford Model T touring car for the job (San Gabriel City Hall. n.d.b).

In 1910, the Pacific Electric Railway, Southern California's regional electric streetcar system, began running its red cars east from Los Angeles into the San Gabriel Valley along Ramona Road, 1.5 miles south of San Gabriel. The *San Dimas Line* proceeded east across the valley to El Monte, Covina, and San Dimas. Stopping once every mile, it gave life to a series of towns built around station stops. Wilmar, South San Gabriel, Garvey, and Rosemead all began as creations of the streetcar (Pacific Electric Railway 1926). Rosemead got its start in 1905, when H. E. Huntington, director of the Pacific Electric, speculatively bought the Rosemead Ranch in anticipation of running his red cars through the area (Los Angeles Times 1905). Promoters of Wilmar followed suit in 1907, inviting homebuyers to "follow the trail of the trolley," reminding them it was "the magic little trolley wheel that develops the values" (Los Angeles Times 1907).

Though connected to Los Angeles via passenger rail, towns such as Wilmar and Rosemead gained a foothold by providing essential services, i.e., banks, groceries, hardware stores, to farming families in their

immediate vicinities. The area remained solidly semirural through the 1920s, as real estate brokers sold homesites in town but also advertised small farms on the outskirts. Promoters of Rosemead in 1923 promised “rich soil, pure water, perfect climate, high ground” in addition to “a business center having a national bank, a grocery & market, a drug store, [and] a feed & fuel store” (Pasadena Post 1923).

Only with the proliferation of automobiles in Southern California during the late 1920s did towns such as Rosemead become suburban bedroom communities of Los Angeles. Gradually the citrus orchards and small farms that separated towns along the San Dimas line gave way to housing tracts, shopping centers, and other aspects of automobile-oriented suburbia. The San Dimas line became repurposed as the Interstate 10 freeway. As suburban growth in the San Gabriel Valley accelerated, some towns along the San Dimas line joined San Gabriel as incorporated municipalities. Those that became incorporated, such as Rosemead, raced to annex those that did not. Garvey, absorbed into Rosemead, maintained its identity as an established neighborhood, while Wilmar became divided among competing municipalities and was wiped off the map.

### **3.6 Thematic Context: Groundwater in the San Gabriel Valley**

The San Gabriel River watershed has three sections: a northern section in the San Gabriel Mountains, a middle section in the San Gabriel Valley, and a southern section on the coastal plain of the Los Angeles Basin. To the region’s earliest settlers, the San Gabriel River in its northern and southern sections appeared as a typical flowing stream. But in the San Gabriel Valley it went missing. Flowing in from steep mountain canyons, the river and its tributaries spread out over the valley floor and sank into deep subterranean basins of loose alluvial fill. Inching through the porous fill as groundwater, the water eventually reached Whittier Narrows at the south end of the valley, where a wall of underground rock pushed it back to the surface. From the Narrows, the San Gabriel River drained out onto the coastal plain of the Los Angeles Basin as a typical flowing stream. As one historian describes it, “the [San Gabriel] valley and the basins below it resembled a giant bathtub: water flowed in at a northerly faucet at the mouth of the San Gabriel Canyon and drained out the southern end at the Narrows” (Orsi 2004).

A severe drought lasting from 1893 to 1903 prompted farmers and ranchers in the San Gabriel Valley to sink wells in a desperate attempt to supplement dwindling supplies of surface water. They soon discovered an astonishing abundance of groundwater. Even when the drought ended, most San Gabriel Valley irrigators continued watering their fields with groundwater, preferring the stable supply to unpredictable surface water flows. After about 1910, many irrigators installed modern electric turbine pumps, which greatly increased the productive capacity of wells. Tapping groundwater helped to transform the San Gabriel Valley into a lucrative farming region. Between 1880 and 1924, the valley’s total irrigated acreage increased nearly tenfold from 6,300 to 60,300 acres, much of planted in high-value citrus crops (Blomquist 1990). New towns established along the Pacific Electric’s San Dimas line happily touted the region’s abundant groundwater. Wilmar’s promoters encouraged visitors to see the town’s “big Artesian Gusher spouting 120 feet in the air” (Los Angeles Times 1907) while Garvey’s promoters proclaimed their town was “situated in the best watered section in the state, where deep wells supply an unlimited amount of pure water” (Garvey 1930).

Groundwater pumping in the San Gabriel Valley accelerated greatly after 1916, as the region entered a new drought cycle. Excessive pumping during the dry years of the 1920s caused a 72-foot drop in groundwater levels. In 1919, the San Gabriel Valley Protective Association was formed to keep outside interests, namely the City of Pasadena, from disrupting the San Gabriel River's natural flood flows, which irrigators depended upon for recharging the valley's groundwater supplies (Blomquist 1990).

In 1932 the drought ended, ushering in a decade of wet winters. By 1943 groundwater levels in the San Gabriel Valley recovered to within a few feet of their 1916 levels. But beginning in 1945, another drought cycle—the most severe yet—set in. It lasted until the early 1960s. With virtually no surface water available, irrigators in the San Gabriel Valley relied more than ever on groundwater, increasing their pumping from 150,000 acre-feet of water during the early 1940s to 175,000 acre-feet in 1949, 200,000 in 1959, and 215,000 in 1961. Groundwater levels, meanwhile, plummeted 120 feet (Blomquist 1990).

During the post-World War II dry years, the character of the San Gabriel Valley changed dramatically as the agricultural landscape succumbed to rapid suburbanization. By 1960, only 15,300 acres in the San Gabriel Valley remained in cultivation, down from a high of more than 60,000 in 1924. The population of the San Gabriel Valley, meanwhile, grew at about the same rate that farming declined, tripling from 192,100 in 1940 to 690,200 in 1960. Rapid suburbanization further strained the San Gabriel Valley's groundwater supplies. Although suburban land uses required less water per acre than agricultural uses, modern sewer systems discharged suburban wastewater to distant treatment plants. Whereas irrigated agriculture had allowed water to seep back into the basin, recharging groundwater supplies, suburban uses resulted in a net outflow of water from the San Gabriel Valley. This lack of replenishment, coupled with the drought, forced irrigators and water companies during the 1950s to deepen their wells in search of groundwater; hundreds of new wells were also sunk to meet increasing demands amidst diminishing supplies (Blomquist 1990).

## **4.0 METHODS**

### **4.1 Personnel Qualifications**

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Fieldwork was conducted by Associate Archaeologist Nicholas Bizzell and Staff Archaeologist Robert Cunningham prepared the report. Architectural Historian Nathan Hallam, Ph.D., conducted the built environment resource evaluation. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

John O'Connor has more than 12 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands, experience that includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written or otherwise contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents. At the time of the survey, Dr. O'Connor served as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with ECORP and has more than 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California.

Robert Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

Nathan Hallam is a Senior Architectural Historian with 17 years of experience in historic preservation, cultural resources management, and academic teaching and scholarship. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using National Register criteria to evaluate historic properties. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in Public History, and a B.A. in History, and meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for history, architectural history, and historic preservation.

Lisa Westwood, RPA meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology with 27 years of experience. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

## **4.2 Records Search Methods**

A records search for the property was completed by ECORP Archaeologist Robert Cunningham at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on June 8, 2022. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Los Angeles County, the following historic references were also reviewed: The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2020); California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); and Built Environment Resource Directory for Los Angeles County (OHP 2022). The Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019) and Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018) are currently unavailable.

Local research consisted of accessing the Los Angeles Conservancy's *Historic Places of Los Angeles* (Los Angeles Conservancy 2020).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (BLM 2022). Historic maps reviewed are listed below:

- 1894 Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1900 Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1923 El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1948 El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1953 El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1966 El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

Historic aerial photos taken in 1964 and 1972, and more recent aerial photos from 1980 through 2018, were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment.

### **4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods**

In addition to the record search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 25, 2022, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE (Appendix 1). This search will determine whether Sacred Lands have been recorded by California Native American tribes within the APE, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community who have knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding tribal cultural resources, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal law. ECORP was not delegated authority by the lead agency to conduct tribal consultation.

### **4.4 Field Methods**

On June 15, 2022, ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. At that time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

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## **5.0 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Records Search**

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



### 5.1.1 Previous Research

ECORP conducted the CHRIS records search from the SCCIC on June 8, 2022 (Appendix 1). The CHRIS records search results indicate that 28 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the property between 1981 and 2014 (Table 5-1). The results of the CHRIS records search indicate that one previous study overlapped the Project APE; however, this study was a 2002 windshield survey. Therefore, a more intensive pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

<b>Report Number (LA-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the APE?</b>
02316	McKenna, Jeannette A.	Historic and Archaeological Investigations of the Cathay Bank Property. 825 E Valley Blvd., City of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	1991	No
03108	McKenna, Jeannette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey: 3149 N. San Gabriel Boulevard, City of Rosemead Los Angeles County, California	1994	No
03877	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 016-29, in the City of Rosemead, CA.	1997	No
04522	Anonymous	Historical Property Survey for the Del Mar Avenue Widening Project	1981	No
05465	Duke, Kurt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 045-02 Los Angeles County, California	2001	No
05467	Duke, Kurt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 053-01 Los Angeles County, California	2001	No
05470	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_303_a, County of Los Angeles, California	2001	No
06302	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 122-01 Los Angeles County, California	2002	No

<b>Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the APE</b>				
<b>Report Number (LA-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the APE?</b>
06313	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 123-01 Los Angeles County, California	2001	No
06321	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy123-04 Los Angeles County, California	2002	No
06361	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 117-02	2002	No
06805	Harper, Caprice D.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 276-03 Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	2003	No
06808	McKenna, Jeannette A.	Highway Project for Beautification of the Intersection of San Gabriel Boulevard and Interstate 10.	2003	No
07183	Smith, Philomene C.	Highway Project for Rehabilitation to the On and Off-ramps Along Route 10 From Los Angeles to El Monte	2001	Yes
07303	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Vy276-01 City of San Gabriel Los Angeles County, California	2002	No
07310	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Vy-053-01 (SV-035-01) Unites Auto Repair, 1868 South San Gabriel Boulevard, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	2005	No
07311	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate La-016-01 (SV-007-01) 7840 Garvey Avenue, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	2005	No
08147	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A Crawford.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Sv-0049-04 (1710 S. Del Mar) 1710 South Del Mar Avenue, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	2005	No

<b>Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the APE</b>				
<b>Report Number (LA-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the APE?</b>
08901	Daly, Pamela	Historic Resources Assessment: 7423-7443 Garvey Ave, Rosemead (Historic Address 404-441 West Garvey Avenue, Wilmar-Garvey) Los Angeles County, California	2007	No
09339	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE25805C (Buddhist Union), 7839 Emerson Place, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	2008	No
09705	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046	2007	No
10175	Unknown	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	2009	No
10641	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernadino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernadino	2010	No
11036	Maxon, Patrick	Rosemead Extension Project Cultural Constraints Assessment	2009	No
11062	Billat, Scott	New Tower Submission Packet - Garvey Park, LA5347B	2011	No
12007	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04303A (VY117 Hawaii Supermarket) 120 East Valley Boulevard, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	2012	No
12411	Bonner, Wayne, MBA Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04319A (VY123 SCE M33 T6 Goodrich), 8306 Garvey Avenue, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	2013	No

<b>Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the APE</b>				
<b>Report Number (LA-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Includes Portion of the APE?</b>
13122	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04303A (VY117 Hawaii Supermarket), 120 East Valley Boulevard, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	2014	No

The CHRIS records search determined that six previously recorded historic-period cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 5-2). No precontact cultural resources have been recorded within 1 mile of the Project APE. Previously recorded historic-period resources consist of two commercial buildings, one single family home, one transmission line, one transmission line tower and one historic road. No resources have been previously documented within the Project APE.

<b>Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area</b>				
<b>Primary Number P-19-</b>	<b>Recorder and Year</b>	<b>Age/ Period</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>Within Project Area?</b>
186684	LSA Associates 2001	Historic	Supermarket	No
187085	Elder, Sandra J. 1989	Historic	Mojave Road	No
187280	City of Rosemead 1996	Historic	Single-family Residence	No
187970	Crawford, K. 2005	Historic	Single story Commercial Property	No
190503	Wendy L Tinsley-Becker & Heather Crane 2009 2010	Historic	66KV transmission line	No
190618	Michael Brandman Associates 2013	Historic	Steel Lattice Transmission Tower	No

### 5.1.2 Records

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) did not list any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. There are no National Register properties within 1 mile of the Project Area.

Resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996) and by the OHP (OHP 2020) were reviewed. No California Historical Landmarks are within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2022) lists no resources within 1 mile of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) showed that a serial patent was issued to Juan Matias Sanchez on July 19, 1859, which included Section 24 of Township 1 South, Range 12 West (Accession No. CACAAA 084912). The authority under which the patent was issued was (9 Stat. 631) Grant-Spanish/Mexican of March 3, 1851, as a part of Potrero Grande.

A RealQuest online property search for parcels within the Project Area revealed the property is owned by Southern California Water Company.

A search of the Los Angeles Conservancy's Historic Places of Los Angeles (2020) did not reveal any historic places within 1 mile of the Project Area.

### **5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs**

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the Project Area and the potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the Project Area was likely in continued use since the late 1950s. This is based upon the 1960 aerial photograph showing the main building in its current configuration and the listing of that building as a 1959 build date by the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1894 through 1900 USGS Los Angeles, California topographic quadrangle maps (scale 1:62,500) do not depict any buildings or features mapped within the Project Area, although some improved roads are mapped within the vicinity.
- The 1923 USGS El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts a structure just to the north of the Project Area and a road following the path of the present Interstate 10 freeway.
- The 1948 USGS El Monte, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts a housing tract to the north of the Project Area.
- The 1953 USGS El Monte California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) depicts an urban development in the area, which remains unchanged in the 1967 USGS El Monte California topographic quadrangle.
- Aerial photography from 1956 shows a small central building extant in the project area, smaller than the current Butler building located onsite, along with smaller buildings immediately to the west. The eastern side is shaded by mature trees.
- Aerial photography from 1960 shows the current central Butler building extant, though obscured by shade trees; the trees appear to shade buildings much larger than the current pre-engineered well house buildings onsite. One small building is located immediately west of the central Butler building.
- Aerial photography from 1973 shows the central Butler building and the small building immediately to the west as the only buildings in the Project Area.

- Aerial photography from 1980 shows the central Butler building extant, no buildings to the east, and three small buildings located to the west, including the pre-engineered building now located in the far northwestern corner of the Project Area.
- Aerial photography from 1994 and subsequent aerial photography show all the buildings currently in the Project Area extant.

In sum, the Project Area appears to have been developed iteratively over the second half of the 20th century, with only the central Butler building now exceeding 50 years of age.

## 5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by NAHC staff were received on May 7, 2022. The results of the Sacred Lands File search were positive, indicating the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of or within Project Area. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation regarding more information about the Proposed Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of nine groups or individuals who may have additional information about the Project Area.

## 5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP Associate Archaeologist Nicholas Bizzell surveyed the Project Area for archaeological pre-contact and historic-period resources on June 15, 2022. The field survey confirmed that the Project Area contains one historic-period Butler building, five modern pre-engineered buildings, and associated fencing, lighting, control panels, and ancillary appurtenances at the existing Saxon Avenue reservoir and booster station site. The Project Area consists of a flat lot, of which approximately 90 percent has its surface area covered by asphalt. A gravel parking area is located west of the main pumphouse building. Small areas of open dirt with trees and shrubs are present along the northern and western fence lines. The soils in these planter areas appear to be imported; therefore, it is likely that no surficial undisturbed native soils are visible in any of the Project Area. No precontact or historic period artifacts were observed during this survey.



**Figure 5-1. APE overview from northeastern corner (view southeast; June 15, 2022).**



**Figure 5-2. APE overview from southern (view northwest; June 15, 2022).**

### **5.3.1 Cultural Resources**

No cultural resources were recorded within the APE as a result of previous investigations by other firms. ECORP's 2022 survey identified the entire APE as one resource, the Saxon Plant (SR-1), a historic-period groundwater pumping facility. Site descriptions follow, and confidential Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records are provided in Appendix 4.

#### **5.3.1.1 SR-1 Saxon Plant**

The Saxon Plant is a 30,917-square-foot groundwater pumping facility. It consists of six buildings:

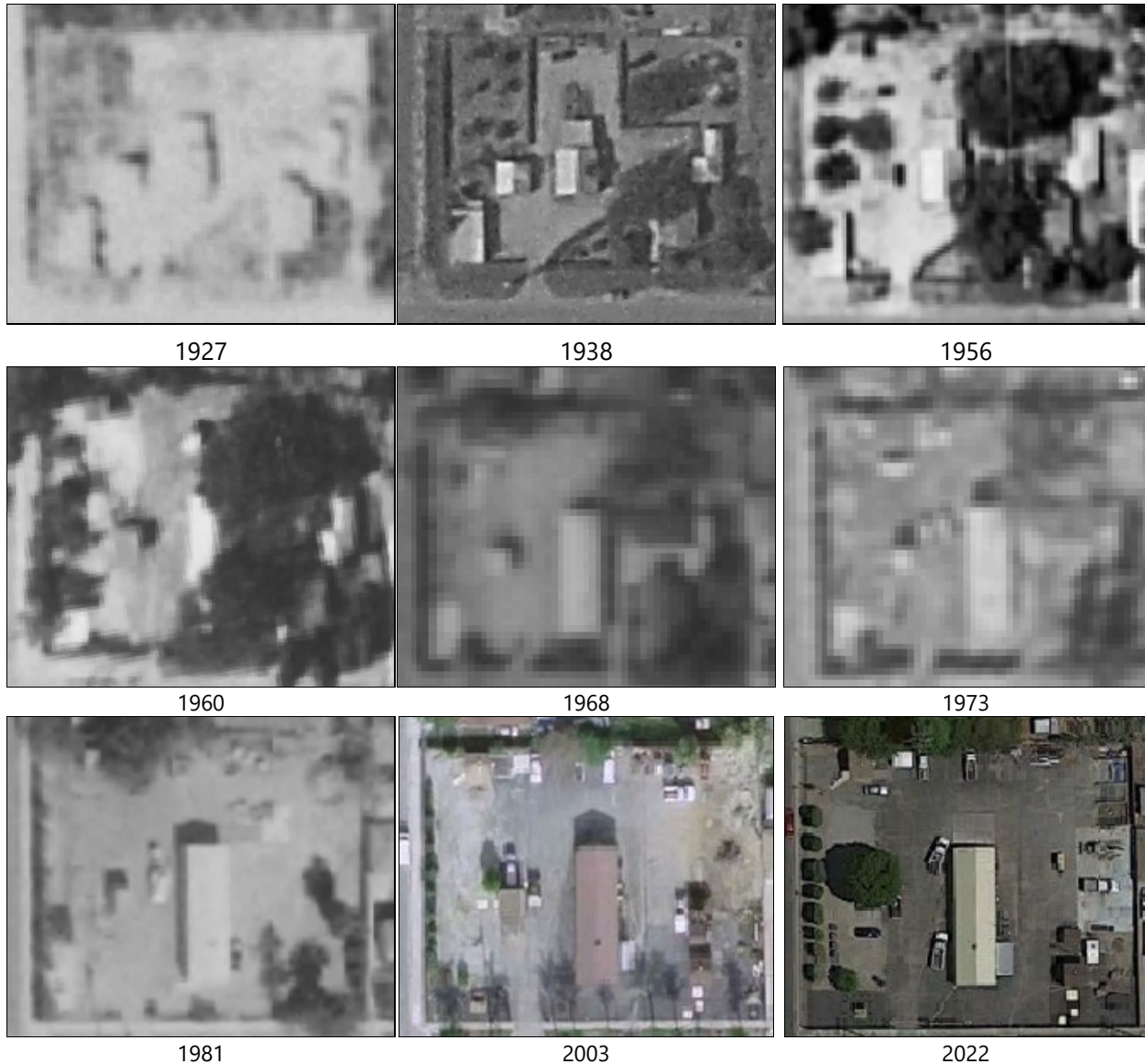
- one historic Butler building built in 1959 that houses a Golden State Water Company field office;
- three non-historic pre-engineered well houses that contain Saxon Well #3, Saxon Well #4, and a supply of sodium hypochlorite; and
- two non-historic prefabricated metal sheds, one storing a supply of sodium hypochlorite, the other storing unknown supplies.

The Saxon Plant also has three non-historic masonry loading bays filled with supplies of granular material. Exterior electrical boxes, pipes, parking facilities, and other elements of an industrial groundwater pumping facility also appear onsite.

The Saxon Plant, a groundwater pumping facility managed by Golden State Water Company (formerly Southern California Water Company), may represent the most current iteration of a much older groundwater pumping facility possibly dating to the first half of the 20th century. Aerial photography from 1927 and 1938 shows an arrangement of buildings that suggest a residence located in the southeastern corner of the property and three buildings, possibly well houses, located in the center and southwestern corner of the property. A 1941 newspaper report places Ross B. Hamilton, identified as a water company official, at 411 East Saxon Avenue, Wilmar. This address likely corresponds to the residence located in the southeastern corner of the property, as the 400 block of East Saxon Avenue

remained otherwise undeveloped at the time (*Los Angeles Times* 1941). Hamilton may have supervised groundwater pumping onsite.

The 1938 configuration remains evident in 1956 aerial photography. Aerial photography from 1960, however, shows a larger building, the current Butler building, intact in the center of the property though obscured by shade trees. Los Angeles County records assign the property a year-built date of 1959. This likely corresponds with a permit obtained prior to construction of the Butler building. During the late 1970s and 1980s, well houses were removed, likely as a result of well exhaustion; new well houses were added, and the residence in the southwest corner of the property was removed along with its shade trees.



**Figure 5-3. Aerial photographs of Saxon Plant (SR-1)**



## 6.0 EVALUATION CRITERIA AND RESEARCH DESIGN

### 6.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

The buildings were evaluated using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

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

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

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

#### 6.1.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under State law (CEQA), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);

3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

Lastly, a TCR, as defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC, can only be identified and evaluated by culturally-affiliated California Native American tribes through government-to-government consultation. As such, only the consultation record of the CEQA lead agency, and not this technical report, addresses Tribal Cultural Resources.

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## **7.0 EVALUATION**

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This section provides an evaluation of the significance of the pre-contact archaeological sites located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP and the CRHR.

## 7.1 Saxon Plant (SR-1)

### NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

As a groundwater pumping facility, the Saxon Plant historically played a role in providing multiple generations of San Gabriel Valley residents with water for domestic uses and irrigation. Improvements to the facility in 1959 coincided with efforts to locate new sources of groundwater after more than a decade of drought and regional suburban growth. The Saxon Plant was not alone, however, as hundreds of wells historically dotted the San Gabriel Valley, a region that relied on groundwater almost exclusively for domestic uses and irrigation needs; there are currently approximately 250 to 300 active wells in the valley (California Department of Water Resources 2004). The Saxon Plant historically shouldered only a very small fraction of the responsibility for providing the San Gabriel Valley with water. The Saxon Plant currently contains two operational wells. These wells, along with three others at the Golden State Water Company's Encinitas Plant, provide water to 28,000 residents in the company's South San Gabriel service area, which covers parts of the cities of San Gabriel, Rosemead, and Monterey Park, an area that historically included the towns of Wilmar and Garvey (Golden State Water Company 2021). This means the Saxon Plant contains 40 percent of the operational wells in a service area that provides water to less than two percent of the San Gabriel Valley's total population of 1.5 million. The Saxon Plant, on its own, has not provided a great enough share of the region's groundwater to reflect historical significance. The resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

### NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

Multiple generations of water management personnel have worked at the Saxon Plant, but none are identifiable in the historical record. The resource is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past at the local level, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

### NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

The Saxon Plant contains only one feature older than 50 years: a Butler building that likely houses the Golden State Water Company's South San Gabriel field office. The building is a rigid frame steel building manufactured by the Butler Manufacturing Company. Launched in 1901, Butler initially made stock tanks, grain bins, and other galvanized steel farm equipment. In 1939, the company developed a prefabricated rigid frame steel building, a construction industry first. It utilized the Butler BRI panel, a standing seam steel panel used for roofing and siding (Butler Manufacturing 2022). The company phased out the Butler BRI panel in 1959, making the Saxon Plant's central building a late version of the type (ButlerPartsOnline 2022). The architectural historian Steven Mikesell has observed that "it is extremely unlikely" that prefabricated or pre-engineered Cold War-era buildings such as Butler buildings can be found eligible on the basis of their architecture or engineering (Mikesell 2000). The Butler building at the Saxon Plant is no exception. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity at the local level whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

## NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of the Saxon Plant is expressed in its built form and through data obtained in the historical record. Though open wells often contain cultural material that yield new information, the two active wells at the Saxon Plant are modern industrial wells sheltered by a well house with little potential for containing cultural material. The resource has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

## Integrity

The NPS identifies seven aspects of integrity (location, association, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling) that indicate a property's ability to convey significance achieved during a period of significance. The Saxon Plant (SR-1) retains integrity of location, association, setting, design, workmanship, and feeling, as it has not been moved, still provides groundwater, remains situated in a suburban area consistent with its 1959 period of significance, retains much of its 1959 layout, and, largely because of its Butler building, still conveys the aesthetic and workmanship qualities of a 1959 industrial groundwater pumping facility. The Saxon Plant does not, however, retain integrity of materials, as its pre-engineered well houses have been added since the close of its period of significance (1972). Regardless of integrity, the Saxon Plant is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria.

## 8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

### 8.1 Conclusions

ECORP conducted a cultural resources inventory consisting of a CHRIS records search, a search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC, and a field survey. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified in the Project Area as a result of the CHRIS records search by the SCCIC. The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC was positive, indicating the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of or within Project Area. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation regarding more information about Native American sacred lands in vicinity of the Project Area. ECORP recommends that the lead agency contact the tribe to carry out tribal consultation.

Resource SR-1, the Saxon Plant, encompasses the entirety of the Project Area. This resource was evaluated and determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR. Until the lead agency concurs with this finding and conducts tribal consultation, no Project-related ground disturbance shall occur within the Project Area.

### 8.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

In cases where ground visibility is hindered by impervious or impenetrable surfaces, such as pavement, buildings, or structures, and where such circumstances prevent archaeological survey or testing by traditional field methods, other sources of information must be utilized in assessing the potential for archaeological deposits. These sources may include, as appropriate and available, records search and literature review information, archival records, historic maps and aerial photographs, topographic maps, or geoarchaeological sensitivity modeling. As a last resort, archaeological monitoring during the removal of

such impervious surfaces during project construction may be necessary. There exists the potential for subsurface resources within the Project Area due to alluvial deposition that has occurred throughout the Holocene, a period of time contemporaneous with human occupation of the region. However, the likelihood of intact cultural resources deposits is considered low based the disturbed nature of the Project Area.

Mitigation would be required if NRHP- or CRHR-eligible resources (Historic Properties, Historical Resources) will be adversely affected by the Project. Mitigation, or resolution of adverse effect, could be similar to that required under CEQA, as described above.

The State Water Resources Control Board, at its discretion and in consideration of the results of its tribal consultation, may elect to require archaeological and Native American monitoring for any ground disturbance in native soils that may occur as part of the proposed Project so that any discoveries can be managed as quickly as possible and without undue damage. In any case, the lead agency will require that any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during Project construction be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law. ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant.

### **8.3 Post-Review Discoveries**

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the professional archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agency and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a Historic Property, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agency, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the professional archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the

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

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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## LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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Appendix 1 – CHRIS Records Search Confirmation

Appendix 2 – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix 3 – Project Area Photographs

Appendix 4 – **REDACTED:** CONFIDENTIAL DPR523 Site Records

CHRIS Records Search Confirmation

**CHRIS Data Request Form**

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34 IC FILE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

To: South Central Coastal Information Center

Print Name: Rob Cunningham Date: 04/25/2022

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Address: 215 N. Fifth Street

City: Redlands State: CA Zip: 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046 Fax: (909) 307-0056 Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): \_\_\_\_\_

Billing Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Billing Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name / Reference: 2021-055.010 Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station Project

Project Street Address: 409 East Saxon Avenue, San Gabriel, CA 91776

County or Counties: Los Angeles

Township/Range/UTMs: T1S, R12W, Sec 24 // 11 S 398926 mE/ 3770818 mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): El Monte, CA (1996)

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes  / no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 1,000

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

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**Information Center Use Only**

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: \_\_\_\_\_

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes  / no

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

## CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the \$150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#).

### 1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps  GIS Data  Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data  No Maps

**Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."**

#### Location Information:

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> . radius
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations<sup>1</sup></b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Report Locations<sup>1</sup></b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>"Other" Report Locations<sup>2</sup></b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

### 3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the [SSJVIC website](#) for examples)

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi. radius
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database<sup>1</sup></b>		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database</b>		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Report Database<sup>1</sup></b>		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Include "Other" Reports <sup>2</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

### 4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

	Within project area	Within <u>1</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records <sup>1</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Reports <sup>1</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
"Other" Reports <sup>2</sup>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

**CHRIS Data Request Form**

**5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:**

Within project area                      Within   1   mi.                      radius

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory<sup>3</sup>:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)  
Associated documentation<sup>4</sup>

yes  / no   
yes  / no

yes  / no   
yes  / no

**OHP Archaeological Resources Directory<sup>1,5</sup>:**

Directory listing only (Excel format)  
Associated documentation<sup>4</sup>

yes  / no   
yes  / no

yes  / no   
yes  / no

**California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

Directory listing only (PDF format)  
Associated documentation<sup>4</sup>

yes  / no   
yes  / no

yes  / no   
yes  / no

**6. Additional Information:**

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

<b>Caltrans Bridge Survey</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Ethnographic Information</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Historical Literature</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Historical Maps</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Local Inventories</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Shipwreck Inventory</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Soil Survey Maps</b>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

<sup>1</sup> In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

<sup>3</sup> Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

<sup>4</sup> Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

<sup>5</sup> Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.





# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

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

**Project:** 2021-055.010 Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station Project      **Date:** 4/25/2022

**County:** Los Angeles

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** El Monte, CA (1996)

**Township:** 1S      **Range:** 12W      **Section(s):** 24

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 215 N. Fifth Street

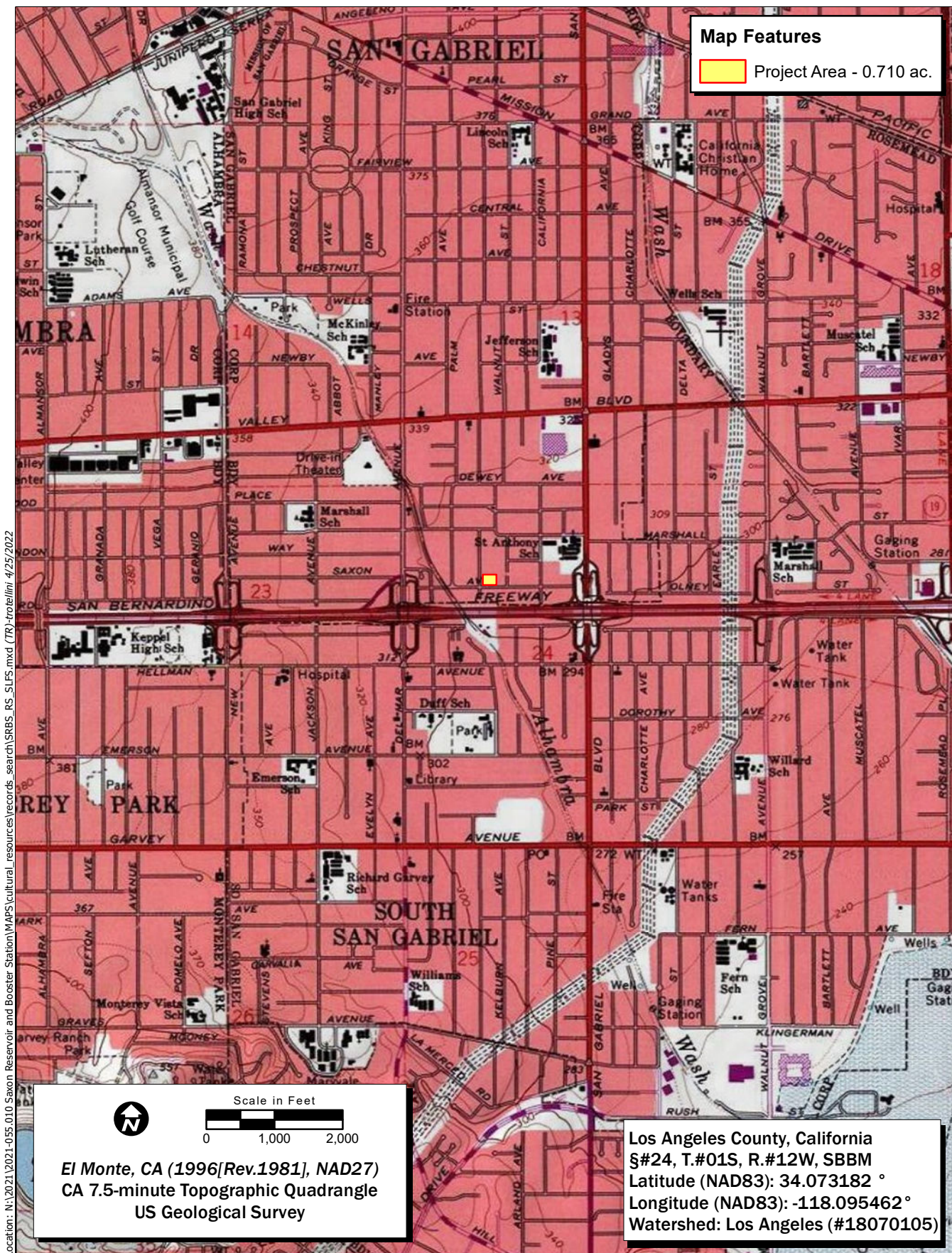
**City:** Redlands      **Zip:** 92374

**Phone:** 909-307-0046

**Fax:** 909-307-0056

**Email:** rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

**Project Description:** ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the proposed construction of a reservoir and booster station on an existing Saxon plant site located at 409 Saxon Avenue, San Gabriel, CA 91776. The Project is approximately 0.7 acres. Some of the existing buildings and hardscape will be removed as part of the project. Please reference the Project Number 2021-055.010 on all correspondence and cc' Sonia Sifuentes at [ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com).



**Map Features**  
 Project Area - 0.710 ac.

Location: N:\2021\2021-055.010 Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station\WAPS\cultural\_resources\records\_search\SRBS\_RS\_SIFS.mxd (TR) - 4/25/2022

Scale in Feet  
 0 1,000 2,000

**El Monte, CA (1996[Rev.1981], NAD27)**  
**CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle**  
**US Geological Survey**

Los Angeles County, California  
 S#24, T.#01S, R.#12W, SBBM  
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.073182 °  
 Longitude (NAD83): -118.095462 °  
 Watershed: Los Angeles (#18070105)

Map Date: 4/25/2022  
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 25, 2022

Robert Cunningham  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: [rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com)

**Re: 2021-055.010 Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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

## **APPENDIX 3**

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Project Area Photographs

Camera:  
Film Type and Speed: Digital

Lens Size: 35mm  
Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
			1	Saxon Reservoir front gate	N	
			2	409 E saxon Avenue looking towards denton	W	
			3	West Side of Saxon-001	E	
			4	Garabe Bays on west Side of Saxon-001	E	
			5	West Side of Saxon-001	E	
			6	South side of Saxon-001	NE	
			7	South Side of saxon-001 Showing Butler	N	
			8	Modern Bolt and washer holding siding	Detail	
			9	Southeast corner of Saxon-001	NW	
			10	East side of Saxon-001	SW	
			11	East side of saxon-001	WSW	
			12	2 pane window detail on E side saxon-001	W	
			13	Windowsill detail on E side saxon-001	W	
			14	Door on East side saxon-001	W	
			15	North side of Saxon-001	S	
			16	NW Corner of Saxon-001	SE	
			17	Door and windows on W side of saxon-001	ESE	
			18	Building from West saxon-001	E	
			19	Garage Bays saxon-001	E	
			20	Rain gutter along roof of saxon-001	ENE	
			21	Looking up under eve of saxon-001	WSW	
			22	Light fixture on NW corner of saxon-001	ESE	
			23	Electrical Cabinets on West end of saxon-001	WSW	
			24	Saxon-002 West end and garage	E	
			25	Saxon-002 South End	N	
			26	saxon-002 East End	W	
			27	saxon-002 foundation and rail	W	
			28	saxon-002 vents on East side	W	
			29	saxon-002 lower vents	E	
			30	saxon-002 Lower vent detail	W	
			31	saxon-002 north side	S	
			32	Saxon-003 Chemical House	W	
			33	Saxon-003 East side	WNW	
			34	Saxon-003 East side	W	
			35	Saxon-003 detail of eves	Detail	
			36	Saxon-003 north end	S	
			37	Saxon-004 West end	W	
			38	Saxon-004 South End	S	
			39	Saxon-004 East End	WNW	
			40	Saxon-004 Rail on East end	W	
			41	Saxon-004 Rail Detail	Plan	

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

**Primary #**  
**HRI#**  
**Trinomial**

**Page 2 of 2**

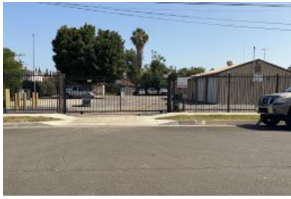
**Resource/Project Name: Saxon Reservoir and Booster Station 2021-055.010**

**Year 2022**

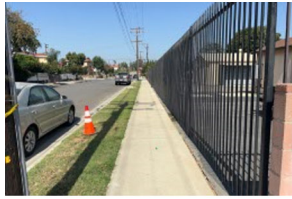
Camera:  
 Film Type and Speed: Digital

Lens Size: 35mm  
 Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
			42	Saxon-004 rail and foundation on East end	W	
			43	Rail Under Saxon-004	N	
			44	Saxon Reservoir overview from NE corner	E	
			45	Saxon Reservoir overview From SW corner	N	
			46	Saxon Reservoir overview From NW corener	SSE	
			47	Modern building Next to Saxon-004	N	
			48	Gravel area in west	SSW	
			49	Gravel area in west	S	
			50	Sand Bays in North East of project area	E	
			51	Close up of sand bays in North east of Project	E	
			52	Northeast corner of Project area	E	
			53	Overview of area surrounding Saxon-001	SW	
			54	Overview of area surrounding Saxon-001	WSW	
			55	Overview of Southwest corner	S	
			56	Modern shed south of Saxon-002 and -003	WSW	
			57	Saxon Reservoir overview from south end	W	
			58	Saxon Reservoir overview from south end	NW	
			59	Saxon Reservoir overview rom SE corner	N	
			60	Saxon Reservoir overview from South	N	
			61	Saxon Reservoir overview from SW corner	N	
			62	Saxon Reservoir overview from SW corner	E	
			63	Saxon Reservoir overview from west	NNE	
			64	Saxon avenue overview from West	NNW	
			65	Saxon avenue open area in west	N	
			66	Saxon Reservoir overview NW corner	E	
			67	Saxon Reservoir overview NW corner	S	
			68	Saxon Reservoir overview from North End of project	S	
			69	Saxon Reservoir overview From NE corner	WSW	
			70	Saxon Reservoir overview from NE corner	WSW	
			71	Saxon Reservoir overview from NE corner	S	
			72	Saxon Reservoir overview NE corner	E	
			73	Saxon Reservoir overview from NE corner	W	
			74	Saxon Reservoir overview From E	W	



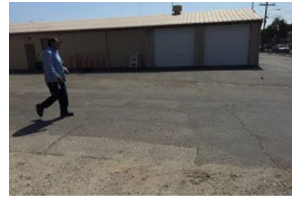
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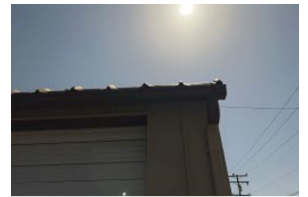
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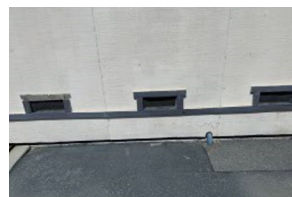
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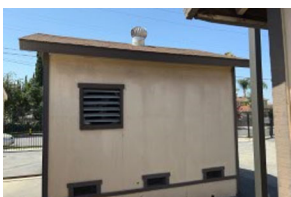
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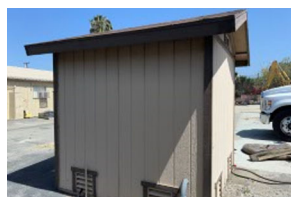
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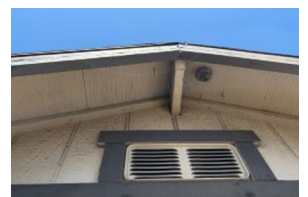
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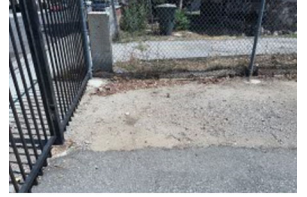
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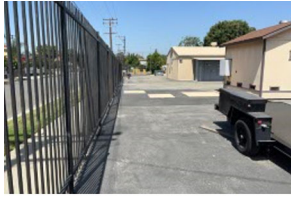
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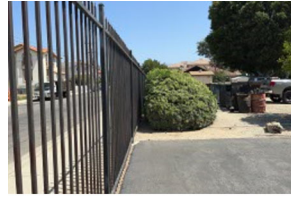
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**REDACTED: CONFIDENTIAL** DPR523 Site Records