

**Cultural Resources Survey Report
for the
Emerald Necklace Trails Project
Los Angeles County, California**

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CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for the construction of the Emerald Necklace Trails Project, Los Angeles County. The Emerald Necklace Project, when completed, will be a 17-mile interconnected network of bikeways, multi-use trails, parks, and greenways along the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River in Los Angeles County. The investigation was completed to assess whether cultural resources would be impacted as a result of the Project. The assessment was based on a records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center, a study of historical maps, and the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic context for the project area. The prehistoric and ethnographic context shows that in Late Prehistoric times, the Gabrielino occupied the area and lived in villages along the rivers and drainages. The site of the first San Gabriel Mission is located in the western part of the Whittier Narrows area. There were also late 19th-century settlements in this area. The results of the records search also indicate numerous previously recorded prehistoric and historic sites in the western part of the Whittier Narrows area. The Gabrielino also consider this area to be sensitive. It is recommended that all components of the Emerald Necklace Project be surveyed by an archaeologist and that the results be reported and analyzed in project-specific environmental documents. It is also recommended that all ground disturbing activities necessary for construction of the three bicycle paths in the western part of the Whittier Narrows area be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American from a Gabrielino group.

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INTRODUCTION

The Emerald Necklace Project, when completed, will be a 17-mile interconnected network of bikeways, multi-use trails, parks, and greenways along the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River in Los Angeles County (Figure 1). Along the Rio Hondo the Emerald Necklace stretches from Peck Road Water Conservation Park in the north to Whittier Narrows Regional Park in the south. Along the San Gabriel River it stretches from the existing Hanson Quarry in the north to Whittier Narrows Regional Park in the south.

ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) completed an investigation of Phase I of the Emerald Necklace Project area to assess whether cultural resources would be impacted as a result of the Project. The assessment was based on a records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center and a study of historical maps and the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic context for the project area. This cultural resources assessment was prepared in support of a CEQA programmatic environmental document for the Project. Cultural resources field surveys, evaluations of significance to identify Historical Resources (as defined by CEQA), impacts analyses and recommendations for mitigation measures for identified Historical Resources, will be completed in support of environmental documents that will be prepared for individual trail segments (project components).

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Phase I of the Emerald Necklace Project stretches along the Rio Hondo from Peck Road Water Conservation Park in the north to Whittier Narrows Regional Park in the south. Along the San Gabriel River it stretches from the existing Hanson Quarry in the north to Whittier Narrows Regional Park in the south. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM, as shown on portions of the USGS El Monte and Baldwin Hills Quads (Figure 2).

The Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River flow south from the San Gabriel Mountains to Whittier Narrows. At Whittier Narrows the rivers flow through a gap between the Puente Hills to the east and the Montebello Hills to the west. The Whittier Narrows area was originally a large marsh with willows and cottonwoods. The surrounding uplands supported native grasslands and coastal sage scrub. San Jose Creek runs along the north side of the Puente Hills and enters the San Gabriel River north of Whittier Narrows. The cities of El Monte and South El Monte occupy the area between the rivers north of Whittier Narrows. Before 1868 the two rivers joined at Whittier Narrows and flowed to the ocean down the channel now occupied by the Rio Hondo. After a flood in the winter of 1867-68, the San Gabriel River carved a new channel south of Whittier Narrows to the ocean, which it still occupies. The lower part of the Rio Hondo shifted to join the Los Angeles River (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976).

The Emerald Necklace Project (Phase I) consists of the following components and trail segments.

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*USGS 7.5' Topo Quads: Baldwin Park (1966; Photo Revised 1981) and El Monte (1966; Photo Revised 1981; Minor Revision 1994)

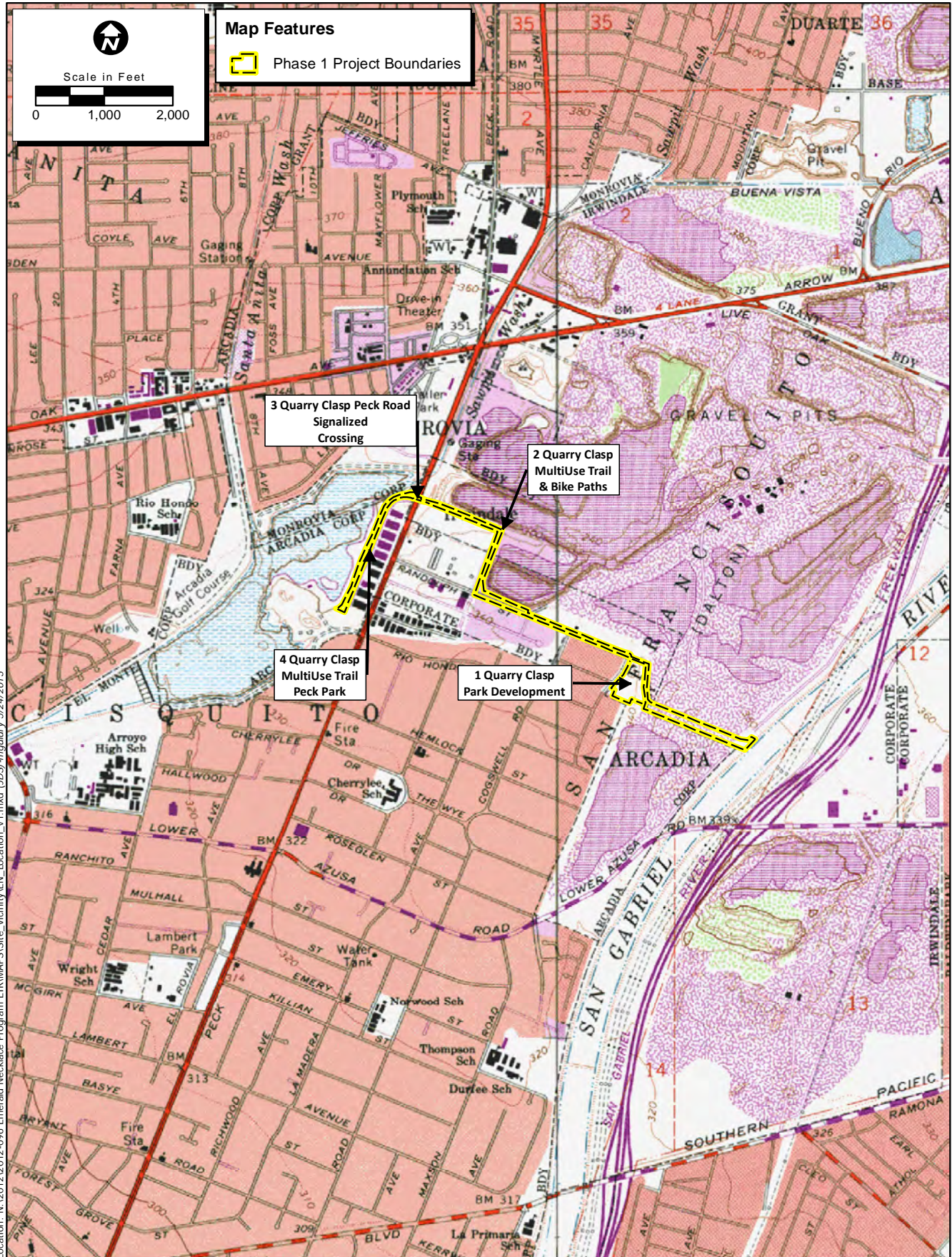


Figure 2. Project Location (Page 1 of 3)

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*USGS 7.5' Topo Quads: Baldwin Park (1966; Photo Revised 1981) and El Monte (1966; Photo Revised 1981; Minor Revision 1994)

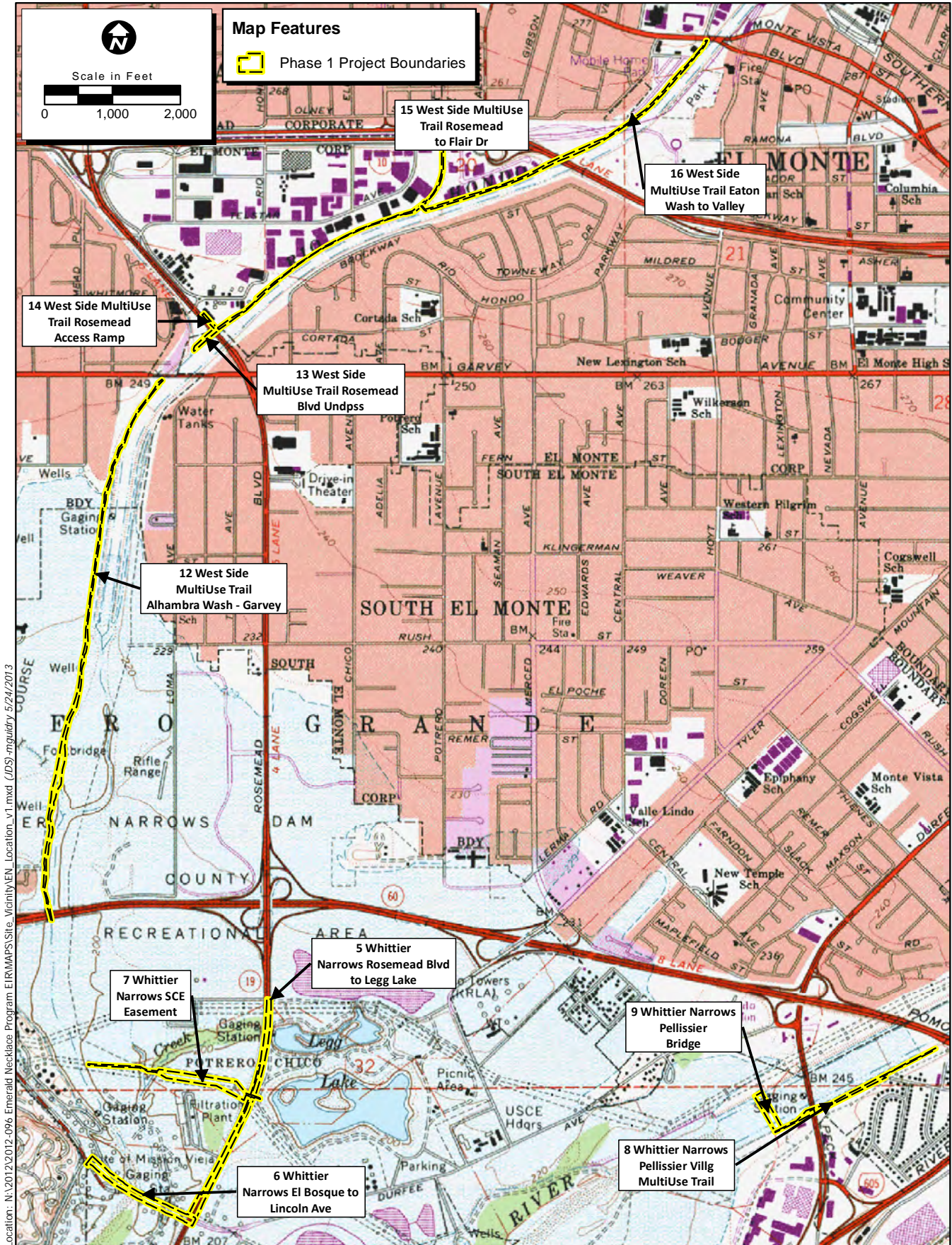
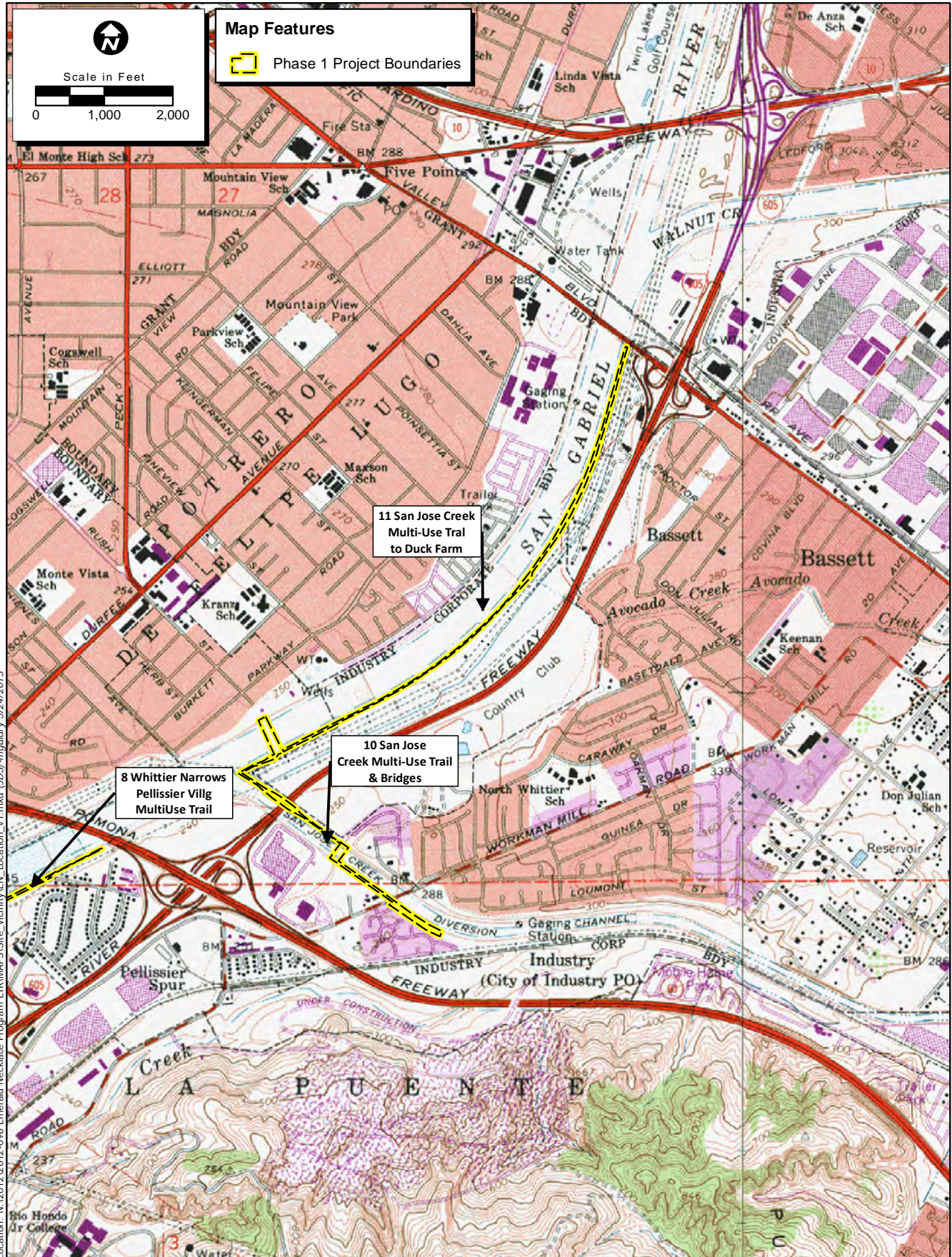


Figure 2. Project Location (Page 2 of 3)

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Map Date: 5/24/2013

Figure 2. Project Location (Page 3 of 3)

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Quarry Clasp

The Quarry Clasp would close the loop at the northern point of the Emerald Necklace by connecting the Rio Hondo with the San Gabriel River. The Quarry Clasp includes the acquisition of land for the development of a public park at the intersection of Durfee Avenue and Clark Street within the City of Arcadia, as well as construction of trails and bicycle paths. The Quarry Clasp includes the four proposed components summarized below:

Quarry Clasp Park Development

Land will be acquired for the development of a public park at the intersection of Durfee Avenue and Clark Street within the City of Arcadia. The park would provide equestrian facilities.

Quarry Clasp Multi-Use Trail and Bicycle Paths

A multi-use trail and a combination of Class I bicycle path and Class IV bikeway would be constructed from the Foothill Transit parking lot on Peck Road to the existing Class I bicycle path on the San Gabriel River. This connection is referred to as the "Clasp" of the Emerald Necklace as it would link the proposed extension of the Rio Hondo Class I bicycle path to the existing San Gabriel River Class I bicycle path.

Peck Road Signalized Crossing

The Peck Road Signalized Crossing Project will modify an existing lighted intersection on Peck Road to accommodate a safe crossing for all trail users. In addition, the Foothill Transit parking lot entrance will be modified to accommodate both the Rio Hondo Class I bike path and the Quarry Clasp multi-use trail.

San Jose Creek

The San Jose Creek segment is located on the east side of the San Gabriel River and would improve regional access to the Emerald Necklace for the communities on the east side of the San Gabriel River. This would be accomplished by the addition of two proposed multi-use trails, one from San Jose Creek to the Duck Farm on the San Gabriel River and multi-use trail and bridge connections from the San Jose Trail to the San Gabriel River Trail. There are two San Jose Creek components:

Multi-Use Trail and Bridge Connections from the San Jose Creek Trail to San Gabriel River Trail

A Class I bicycle path, an equestrian trail, and two multi-use bridges will be constructed in this area. One bridge will cross San Jose Creek and the other will span the San Gabriel River. The purpose of these improvements will be to close the half-mile gap between the San Gabriel River Trail, a Class I bicycle path on the west side of the river, and the existing trails along San Jose Creek.

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Multi-Use Trail from San Jose Creek to the Duck Farm on the San Gabriel River

This project will temporarily connect both the existing and proposed San Jose Creek Class I bicycle path and the multi-use trail to Phase 1 of the Duck Farm on the San Gabriel River when it opens to the public in the spring of 2018. This extension of the multi-use trail will utilize the existing flood control maintenance road.

Westside

The proposed Westside trails would extend from Alhambra Wash and State Highway 60 to the Garvey Community Center. The Westside projects would create a multi-use trail and a continuous loop around the Emerald Necklace for equestrians and improved recreational potential for all user groups. Additional benefits include improved access to the Emerald Necklace for the communities on the west side of the Rio Hondo. There are five Westside components:

Alhambra Wash from State Route 60 to the Garvey Community Center

The Westside Multi-Use Trail Project from California State Highway 60 to the Garvey Community Center will improve approximately 1¼ miles or 6,700 lineal feet of multi-use trail utilizing the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) riding and hiking easement. Approximately half of the project trail length is located within the natural area of the Rio Hondo.

Rosemead Boulevard Underpass

The underpass at Rosemead Boulevard will be improved and the backside of the levee will be re-contoured to ensure a wide and safe multi-use trail on the west side of the Rio Hondo. A decomposed granite trail through the tunnel will include a drainage system and sumps to provide secure footing for equestrians and trail users.

Rosemead Boulevard Access Ramp

The Rosemead Boulevard Access Ramp Project will construct an ADA accessible ramp on the east side of Rosemead Boulevard connecting to the Westside Multi-Use Trail (now named the Rio Hondo River Trail) on the Rio Hondo Channel. Rosemead Boulevard rises on an embankment to cross the Rio Hondo; the ramp will be constructed adjacent to the sidewalk on the embankment in the CalTrans right-of-way.

Multi-Use Trail from Rosemead Boulevard to Valley Boulevard

The Westside Multi-Use Trail South Project will provide a continuous, unimpeded trail (now called the Rio Hondo River Trail) on the west side of the Rio Hondo from Rosemead Boulevard to Valley Boulevard for equestrians, hikers and mountain bikers. This project will formalize and better define the multi-use trail with a combination of fencing, trail footing improvements, landscaping with native trees and shrubs, and signage.

Interstate 10 Freeway Underpass Improvements

Development of the West Side Multi-Use Trail will require trail improvements at the Interstate 10 underpass currently utilized by Los Angeles County Flood Control District maintenance vehicles. This project will connect the new multi-use trail in the hiking and

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riding easement to the maintenance roadway, allowing recreational trail user access through the recently renovated underpass tunnel.

Whittier Narrows

The proposed Whittier Narrows improvements are on the east side of Rosemead Boulevard from the intersection at San Gabriel Boulevard and Durfee Avenue to the southwest corner of Legg Lake. The Whittier Narrows projects would connect the Emerald Necklace trail to the Whittier Narrows Park resources at the southern side of the trail loop. Improvements in the Whittier Narrows area would increase trail use by allowing access for pedestrians and bicyclists to all park areas currently inaccessible without a car. There are five Whittier Narrows components:

Class I Bicycle Path on Rosemead Boulevard to Legg Lake

A Class I bicycle path and a multi-use trail will be developed on the eastern shoulder of Rosemead Boulevard and partially on the adjacent strawberry field. The proposed bicycle path and multi-use trail will link the El Bosque del Rio Hondo Park and a western spur of the San Gabriel River Trail on Siphon Road to Legg Lake.

Class I Bicycle Path from El Bosque del Rio Hondo to Lincoln Avenue on San Gabriel Boulevard

This project will extend the existing Class I bicycle path on the north side of San Gabriel Boulevard from the end of the northern section of the Rio Hondo Bicycle Path to Lincoln Avenue. To gain the width necessary for the new Class IV bikeway, all traffic lanes will be reduced and the center raised median will be relocated to allow an expansion of the north sidewalk.

Class I Bicycle Path from the Rio Hondo to Legg Lake through the Southern California Edison Easement

The project has three components that will connect the northern section of the Rio Hondo Class I bicycle path directly to Legg Lake recreation area parking lot. The first project component would develop an approximately half-mile long Class I bicycle path located on the north side of the Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission line corridor to connect the Rio Hondo Bike Path to Rosemead Boulevard. The second trail connection component associated with this project is a mid-block signalized pedestrian crossing on Rosemead Boulevard with center median modifications for planting and irrigation. The third trail component is a continuation of the Rosemead Boulevard Bicycle Trail that will extend north from the signalized crossing approximately 1,400 lineal feet along the street to the parking lot at the main entry to the Legg Lake Recreation Area. This segment of the trail will be a Class I bike path separated from traffic on Rosemead Boulevard by a landscaped buffer.

Pellissier Village Multi-Use Trail from State Route 60 to Horseman's Park

This project will develop a pedestrian path and include multi-use trail improvements with a stormwater management/water quality component (bio-swale) to reduce pollution running into the San Gabriel River. The hardened pedestrian trail will connect to an ADA accessible ramp on the northeast side of the new Peck Road Bridge.

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Pellissier Bridge at Horseman's Park

The proposed shared-use Pellissier Bridge will span the San Gabriel River at a critical location to link existing recreational facilities on both the west and east sides of the river. Emerald Necklace way-finding and regulatory signage will be installed at each end of the bridge.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.)

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

Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.)

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

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 B.P. (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Milling Stone Period, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwalter, and Schroth 1991).

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Archaic or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,000 to 3,000 B.P.)

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

Intermediate Period/Late Holocene (3,000 to 1,350 B.P.)

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

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

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

The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

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The more intensive use of resources and settlement in permanent villages near water sources in inland areas may have been a response to a warmer drier period known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (1,050 to 600 B.P.). Droughts during the MCA were “severe enough to cause problems for residents of poorly watered areas of Native California” (Jones and Klar 2007:302).

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

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

Ethnography

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 Arcangel, 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 1978a; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). The Gabrielino were one of several Takic-speaking groups in southern California at the time of Spanish contact.

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 1978a; 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 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

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The Gabrielino community of Iisanchanga was located near the first site of the San Gabriel Mission at Whittier Narrows at the east end of the Montebello Hills. Iisanchanga is mentioned in early historical accounts, but it is not listed as a village in the San Gabriel Mission registers (McCawley 1996:43-44). The Whittier Narrows area at the confluence of the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo was originally a great marshland that extended east along the north side of the Puente Hills. Another Gabrielino community, Wiichinga, was located on a raised flat area in this marsh and was surrounded by water. Wiichinga is in the first mission register entry (a baptism) in 1771, but never appears again (McCawley 1996:44). The Gabrielino villages of Shevaangna, Sonaanga, and Sheshikwanonga were upstream from Whittier Narrows along Alhambra Wash. Akuuronga was located along Eaton Wash and Aluupkenga was located near upper Arcadia Wash on what became Rancho Santa Anita. Ashukshanga was located just south of the mouth of the San Gabriel River canyon in what is now Azusa. Ahwiinga was located near the confluence of San Jose Creek and Puente Creek in what is now La Puente. Ahwinga was an important village since its chief was acknowledged as chief by several other villages (McCawley 1996:45).

Spanish Franciscan friars established San Gabriel Mission in Gabrielino territory to convert the Gabrielino to Christianity. The first site of San Gabriel Mission (established in 1771) was in the project area at Whittier Narrows. In 1775 San Gabriel Mission was moved to its present location near Alhambra Wash in present-day San Gabriel (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976).

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 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving Gabrielino culture.

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 in northern California at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaino explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaino also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998:332).

Spanish colonization of California began with the overland Portolá Expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junípero 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 San 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 (Castillo 1978).

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Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978:100).

Mission San Gabriel was originally established at the east end of Montebello Hills overlooking the marshy confluence of the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River in the Whittier Narrows area in 1771. The first mission consisted of a church made of logs with a tule roof, houses for the friars, offices, granaries, barracks for the soldiers, and 10 small houses for recently converted natives from Baja California who the friars had brought with them. The mission buildings were surrounded by a stockade (Guthrie 1936). A Gabrielino village was located near the mission (possibly the village of Isanchanga). By early 1775 there had been 148 baptisms and 19 marriages and 154 Gabrielino were living near the mission in huts, along with five families of native Baja Californians. The site of the first mission had been chosen because of the abundant water available for irrigation agriculture. However, the site proved to be prone to flooding and, in late 1775, the mission was moved to higher ground at its present location (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976) near Alhambra Wash (now in the City of San Gabriel).

An *asistencia*, or mission outpost, of the San Gabriel Mission, known as the San Bernardino Rancho Asistencia, was founded in 1819 near present-day Redlands (Bean and Smith 1978b:573). 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 Gabriel throughout the San Gabriel Valley. The Spanish also established a *pueblo* (town) 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 the state of California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted (beginning in 1833) to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

In the Project area, the former San Gabriel Mission cattle ranches were granted to Mexican citizens by the Mexican governors of Alta California. Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo, one of the former Mission San Gabriel cattle pastures, was granted to Jorge Morrillo and his son-in-law Teodoro Romero in 1845 (Aviña 1976:108). This Rancho extended northeast along the west side of the San Gabriel River and included parts of what are now South El Monte and El Monte. Rancho Potrero Chico was very small and included the area around what is now Legg Lake in Whittier Narrows. It was granted to Juan Alvitre and Antonio Valenzuela in 1844 (Mision Vieja Blogspot 2012). They were residents of Los Angeles. Rancho Merced included the Montebello Hills and the portion of Whittier Narrows south of Rancho Potrero Chico. It was granted to

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Casilda Soto in 1844 (Aviña 1976:105). Rancho Potrero Grande was on both sides of Rio Hondo in what are now South El Monte and South San Gabriel. It was granted to Manuel Antonio, "an Indian of San Gabriel" in 1845 (Aviña 1976:108). Rancho San Francisquito was described as "land of San Gabriel near Azusa" and was granted to Henry Dalton in 1845 (Aviña 1976:109). Rancho San Francisquito was on both sides of Rio Hondo north of Rancho Potrero Grande and included land now in El Monte and Temple City. Rancho La Puente was granted to John Rowland and William (Julian) Workman in 1845. It is located east of the San Gabriel River and included land in what is now in the cities of Baldwin Park, West Covina, Covina, City of Industry, and La Puente.

William Workman and John Rowland led a party of 40 people from Santa Fe and Taos to southern California over the Santa Fe Trail in 1841. William Workman was originally from England and became a partner of John Rowland in a whiskey distillery in Taos which, at that time, was in Mexico. William Workman and John Rowland had become Mexican citizens (by marrying Mexican women) and had converted to Catholicism while in Taos. With their Mexican citizenship and a supply of gold they brought with them from Taos, they were able to obtain the Rancho La Puente as a land grant from the Mexican governor of Alta California. Rancho La Puente covered 49,000 acres east of the San Gabriel River and north of Puente Hills. Workman took the western part of the rancho and Rowland took the eastern part. In 1842 Workman built a three-room adobe house near what is now the intersection of Hacienda Boulevard and Valley Boulevard in City of Industry. By the 1870s Workman had 3,000 head of cattle, 600 horses, vineyards, fruit orchards, and wheat fields. Wheat was ground into flour in a grist mill on the north bank of San Jose Creek (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976). In 1872 Workman hired an architect from Los Angeles to build a two-story house (that was connected to the original adobe) in a neo-gothic style which reminded him of country houses in his native England (Gebhart and Winter 2003:461).

The American Period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. The treaty ended a war between the United States and Mexico. As a result of the treaty, the former Mexican province of Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the original 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 from the General Land Office or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941:137-138).

William Workman had acquired Rancho Merced (in the Whittier Narrows and the Montebello Hills to the west) by 1850. Rancho Merced was divided between Workman's son-in-law, Frances Pliny Fiske Temple, and Workman's ranch foreman, Juan Matias Sanchez. Temple came from Massachusetts to California in 1841 and married Workman's daughter in 1845 (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976). Temple built a house in the Whittier Narrows (near the intersection of Durfee Avenue and Rosemead Boulevard) and raised his family there. Sanchez had worked for

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Workman in Taos and accompanied Workman to California in 1841 (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976). Sanchez had his house on Rancho Merced at the east end of the Montebello Hills.

Temple later acquired Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo (Kielbasa 1997) and Rancho Potrero Grande (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976) which adjoined Rancho Merced on the north, along with the small Rancho Potrero Chico. In 1871 Temple went into partnership with his father-in-law and opened the Temple & Workman Bank in Los Angeles. When the bank experienced financial problems in 1875, Temple and Workman received a loan from Elias J. "Lucky" Baldwin, the owner of Rancho Santa Anita (now in Arcadia). Baldwin made his fortune as an investor in Comstock Lode silver mining ventures in Virginia City, Nevada. When the bank failed in 1876, Baldwin foreclosed on the loan and took all of Temple's assets (Kielbasa 1997), including Rancho Merced, Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo, and Rancho Potrero Grande. Baldwin also took Rancho La Puente from Workman. Workman committed suicide in 1876 and Temple died of a stroke in 1880. After Temple and Workman died, Baldwin sold their houses and small tracts of land around the houses to their widows and heirs. The Temple family received 60 acres and the Workman family received 76 acres (Spitzerri 2013).

Baldwin used his newly acquired lands for cattle, sheep, and horse ranches into the 1880s. His ranch operations in the Whittier Narrows area were supervised by his foreman, Gaetano Castino, who built his house on Workman Mill Road near San Jose Creek in part of Rancho La Puente. He also operated the grist mill formerly owned by Workman until it burned in 1889. Baldwin loaned money to Frank L. Pellissier so he could begin dairy farming on land that Baldwin owned on the east bank of the San Gabriel River and below the west end of the Puente Hills (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976). Using income from his dairy business, Pellissier purchased various tracts of land from Baldwin between 1876 and 1898 and greatly expanded his dairy operations. The small community of Temple Corners had formed by the end of the nineteenth century on the east bank of the Rio Hondo near what is now the intersection of Rosemead Boulevard and San Gabriel Boulevard. Temple Corners had a store, a saloon, and several houses (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976).

Baldwin began to subdivide and sell his properties beginning in the mid-1880s (Wilkman 1999). Many small farms developed in the Whittier Narrows area on the former Rancho Merced. Crops included citrus, cabbage, lettuce, and cauliflower. Dairying was important in the Whittier Narrows area in the 1920s and 1930s (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976).

In 1915 oil was discovered in the Whittier Narrows and Montebello Hills. The Montebello Oil Field was developed by Standard Oil on land owned by the Baldwin and Temple families (Baldwin had allowed Temple to keep 60 acres of the La Merced Rancho) (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976).

The southern part of the city of El Monte developed on some of the land formerly owned by Baldwin, including the Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo and the Rancho Potrero Grande. Central El Monte between Valley Boulevard and approximately Garvey Avenue was on federal public land and would have been obtained from the U.S. General Land Office by purchase or homesteading (after 1862). The original settlement of El Monte was along Valley Boulevard just east of the Rio Hondo. This area appears to have been part of Rancho San Francisquito which had been granted to Henry Dalton. USGS quads show the southern boundary of Rancho San Francisquito running parallel with, and just south of, Valley Boulevard.

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Henry Dalton, originally from England, became a merchant and trader based in Callao, the port for Lima, Peru, beginning about 1827. He later owned trading ships that moved goods between Peru and Mexico. From western Mexico he extended his coastal trade north to San Diego and San Pedro, Alta California. He moved to Los Angeles in 1843 and bought property in San Pedro and Los Angeles. He used part of his wealth from his merchant enterprises to purchase Rancho Azusa from its original grantee, Luis Arena. He then obtained a series of nearby land grants in the eastern San Gabriel Valley. These included San Francisquito, San Jose and Addition, and Santa Anita. He purchased Santa Anita in 1847 from its original grantee, Hugo Reid, and sold it in 1854. Rancho Santa Anita was later purchased by Lucky Baldwin in 1875. Dalton moved to Rancho Azusa and built a large house there. Rancho San Francisquito was subdivided and sold as small tracts beginning in 1867 (Dalton n.d.). Presumably, these tracts were purchased by settlers in El Monte, some of which appear to have established homes and farms just inside the southern boundary of Rancho San Francisquito beginning in the 1850s.

The first wagon trains from the eastern United States to southern California came over the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe and via a southern route through Yuma. The people who arrived in the first wagon trains were part of the Gold Rush and intended to continue north to the gold fields east of Sacramento. However, some decided to stay and settle in what became El Monte. Therefore, El Monte is said to be the first place settled by Anglo-Americans from the eastern United States in the Los Angeles Basin. The first group to settle in El Monte was led by Ira Thompson. He and his family traveled by wagon train from Independence, Missouri and arrived in the El Monte area in 1851. He settled on the west bank of the San Gabriel River near what is now Valley Boulevard. He later established a stage depot at this location which developed into the Willow Groves Hotel. The second group to arrive was led by Captain William Johnson from Kentucky. He settled along what became Main Street just east of the Rio Hondo in 1852. Main Street later became Valley Boulevard and is now Valley Mall. Other settlers arrived soon after, mostly from Kentucky and Texas. Johnson named the new settlement Lexington, after his home town in Kentucky (Mayon et al. 1936). The name was later changed to El Monte.

By the 1860s the El Monte area had numerous small farms ranging in size from 5 to 160 acres. A visitor to the area in 1860 said there were 150 farms growing wheat, corn, and barley. Due to the high water table of this land between the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River, water could be obtained by digging wells only six to ten feet deep. In 1860 El Monte had a hotel, a church, and a distillery (Lindsey and Schiesl 1976). The Southern Pacific Railroad built its main line from Los Angeles to Yuma through El Monte in 1874. The line was completed to Spadra in 1874, to Colton in 1875, and to Yuma in 1877 (Robertson 1998). The route from Yuma to New Orleans was completed in 1883. By the 1890s there was a central business district along Main Street in El Monte from the Rio Hondo east to about Tyler Street, as shown on the USGS 1894 Pasadena quad. Main Street was first graded and paved in 1906. In 1907 Pacific Electric intercity railroad service was extended to El Monte. El Monte was incorporated as a city in 1912 (City of El Monte 2016). South El Monte separated from El Monte and was incorporated as a city in 1958 (CALAFCO 2011).

The channelized San Gabriel River is under the control of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps has constructed flood control facilities along the river, including levees, channels, and dams. The southern part of the project area is in the flood control basin of the Whittier Narrows Dam, constructed in 1957 (WRD 2011).

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METHODS

Records Search Methods

A cultural resources records search was conducted on April 16, 2013 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. An updated records search was conducted on July 12, 2016. The purpose of the records search was to determine the coverage of previous surveys within a one-half mile (800-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and what previously recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, or historic buildings exist within this area. Materials reviewed included survey and evaluation reports, archaeological site records, historic maps, and listings of resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and National Historic Landmarks.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was requested from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC response also provided a list of Native American contacts who could have information about cultural resources in the project area. Letters requesting information were sent to the listed contacts (Appendix A).

Copies of historic USGS topographic maps were consulted to determine the locations of buildings in the project area in the past.

RESULTS

Records Search

The results of the SCCIC records search indicate that there have been 92 previous cultural resources studies within one-quarter mile of the trail routes (Appendix B). In the Quarry Clasp area there have been several linear surveys along the San Gabriel River and some very small surveys for cell towers. The Arcadia General Plan (1996) covers the portion of Arcadia in this area, but it probably was not based on a field survey. In the San Jose Creek area there have been many linear surveys along the San Gabriel River and a linear survey of the San Jose Creek Diversion Channel. The south end of the Westside area is in the Whittier Narrows area administered by the Corps of Engineers. Most of this area has been previously surveyed. There have been a few linear surveys along the Rio Hondo north of I-10. Most of the Whittier Narrows area has been surveyed for various Corps of Engineers and County Parks projects.

The records search results show that 33 cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and buildings and structures from the historic period) have been recorded within one-quarter mile of the trail routes. Previously recorded cultural resources are discussed below by trail segment areas.

Two electrical transmission lines have been previously recorded within one-quarter mile of the Quarry Clasp trail segments area (Table 1).

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Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One-Quarter Mile of the Quarry Clasp Trail Segments Area.

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
19-186876		J. J. Schmidt 2003	Historic	SCE Eagle Rock Pardee 230kV Transmission Line
19-190504		W. Tinsley Becker 2010	Historic	SCE Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa-Narrows 66kV Transmission Line

Fifteen cultural resources have been recorded (Table 2) in the Westside trail segments area along the Rio Hondo. These resources consist mostly of buildings from the historic period in the northern end of the Westside area in El Monte. A historic period electrical transmission line runs along the Rio Hondo west of South El Monte. There is one Late Prehistoric Period archaeological site (CA-LAN-1009/H) in the south end of the Westside area on the west side of the Rio Hondo. This site may have been occupied into the early historic period as indicated by the presence of tile and pottery.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One-Quarter Mile of the Westside Trail Segments Area.

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
	CA-LAN-1009/H	R. Sayles 1947 M. Rosen 1979	Prehistoric	Late Prehistoric minor residential base
19-186527		S. Howse 1989	Historic	Old El Monte Jail
19-186565 19-187072		S. Elder 1989	Historic	California Historical Landmark No. 765: El Monte—First Southern California Settlement by Immigrants from United States
19-188409		B. Tang 2005	Historic	Single family residence 1917
19-188410		B. Tang 2005	Historic	Single family residence 1935
19-188411		B. Tang 2005	Historic	Single family residence 1948
19-188412		B. Tang 2005	Historic	Multiple family residence 1949
19-188413		B. Tang 2005	Historic	Single family residence 1941
19-188433		B. Tang 2006	Historic	LACFD Fire Station No. 166 1955
19-188434		B. Tang 2006	Historic	El Monte Public Works Maintenance Yard
19-188435		B. Tang 2006	Historic	MTA Bus Operations Facility 1962
19-188436		B. Tang 2006	Historic	Conestoga Wagon in Santa Fe Trail Historic Park; year unknown
19-188437		B. Tang 2006	Historic	Frederick Exner Memorial Windmill
19-190502		W. Tinsley Becker 2010	Historic	SCE Mesa-Anita-Eaton 66kV Transmission Line
19-190667		D. Supernowicz 2012	Historic	9550 Flair Drive Building

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Previously recorded cultural resources in the San Jose Creek area include five electrical transmission lines, a railroad, and the Woodland Farms, including the Louise A. Ward residence (Table 3). The Woodland Farms property is located south of Valley Boulevard on both sides of I-605. The Woodland Farms included a duck farm and equestrian stables which operated from 1954 to 2001. The Louise A. Ward residence, originally built elsewhere circa 1929, was moved to the Woodland Farms property in 1954 to serve as the residence for the farm owners. Construction of I-605 between 1964 and 1968 divided the property into two parts. Most of the farm buildings, with the exception of the residence and the equestrian center barn, were demolished circa 2001-2002.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One-Quarter Mile of the San Jose Creek Trail Segments Area.

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
19-004079		W. Tinsley Becker 2010	Historic	Woodland Farms and Louise A. Ward residence
19-186112		R. Herbert 2002	Historic	Southern Pacific Railroad, San Gabriel - Pomona
19-188983		S. Van Wormer & C. Dolan 1999	Historic	LADWP Boulder Lines 1 and 2, aka Boulder Dam – Los Angeles 287.5 kV transmission Line
19-186876		J. J. Schmidt 2003	Historic	SCE Eagle Rock – Pardee 230kV Transmission Line
19-190176		D. Supernowicz	Historic	SCE Mesa – Rio Hondo 220kV Transmission Line
19-190504		W. Tinsley Becker 2010	Historic	SCE Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa-Narrows 66kV Transmission Line
19-190508		W. Tinsley Becker 2010	Historic	SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line

Previously recorded cultural resources in the Whittier Narrows area include prehistoric residential sites, the site of Mission Vieja (the first location of San Gabriel Mission), the site of Temple's adobe house on Rancho La Merced, the Montebello Oil Field, historic period refuse deposits and building foundations, and two transmission lines (Table 4).

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within One-Quarter Mile of the Whittier Narrows Trail Segments.

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
	CA-LAN-858/H	J. Jones et al. 1976	Historic	Tizon brown ware, metal fragments
	CA-LAN-1311/H	J. Brock & J. Elliott 1986	Prehistoric Historic	Manos, metates, scrapers, debitage, fire-affected rock, animal bone; bottle fragments, ceramics, cut nails, cast and forged metal objects
19-002583		S. Owen, J. M. Foster 1989	Historic	La Merced Adobe foundations, hearths, and refuse deposits, 1840s

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Primary Number	Trinomial	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
19-003121	CA-LAN-3121/H	G. Harman et al. 2010	Prehistoric Historic	Many ground stone tools and fire-affected rocks, flaked stone tools, burned animal bone, debitage, brown ware sherds; bottle fragments, ceramics, metal arrowhead, metal spoon
19-003813		T. Fulton & P. Fulton 2008	Historic	Montebello Oil Field, 1916+
19-003814	CA-LAN-3814/H	K. Larsen, J. Kuhns, D. Trout, C. Davis 2010	Historic	Durfee Ave. Homestead with foundry remains and dense domestic refuse
19-004117	CA-LAN-4117	K. Larsen, F. Arellano, S. Brewer 2010	Historic	Four historic refuse deposits including bottle fragments, ceramics, and metal fragments; circa 1890 to 1930
19-004117	CA-LAN-4118	K. Larsen, F. Arellano, S. Brewer 2010	Prehistoric	Ground stone tools, bowl fragment, debitage, fire-affected rock
19-186540		A. Forbes 1934	Historic	California Historical Landmark No. 161: Site of Mission Vieja
19-186889		P. Messick 2003	Historic	Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Center, remains of former building foundations
19-190507		W. Tinsley Becker 2010	Historic	SCE Siphon Road Towers
19-190508		W. Tinsley Becker 2010	Historic	SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line

The only clusters of buildings shown on the 1894 and 1900 USGS Pasadena quads are located in El Monte and in Whittier Narrows. Buildings in the El Monte central business district are shown along what are now Valley Boulevard and Valley Mall extending west to the Rio Hondo. None of these buildings are in the Emerald Necklace project area. The Southern Pacific Railroad (now the Union Pacific) crosses the Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River north of Valley Boulevard. In Whittier Narrows, four buildings are shown at the intersection of San Gabriel Boulevard and Lincoln Avenue near the site of the Mission Vieja. There are also four buildings along Durfee Avenue east of what is now Rosemead Boulevard. This may be the community of Temple Corners described by Lindsey and Schiesl (1976). No buildings are shown along the banks of Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River where most of the Emerald Necklace trails will run. These rivers had not yet been channelized and had wide flood plains where there were no buildings. The Emerald Necklace trails run through the former flood plains along the now channelized rivers.

Native American Coordination

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places in the project area. However, the NAHC noted that the project area “is known to the NAHC to be culturally sensitive” (Appendix A). The sensitive part of the project area is likely the area around the site of Mission Vieja in the Whittier Narrows.

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There were Gabrielino villages near the mission and Gabrielino were likely buried at the mission and in the nearby villages.

Four responses were received to the letters sent to the Native American contacts on the list provided by the NAHC. Sam Dunlap recommended monitoring by a member of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation and an archaeologist. Bernie Acuna and Linda Candelaria of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe stated that Native American monitors from their group should be utilized. Andrew Salas of the Kizh Nation/Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians stated the project area is "Highly Highly Sensitive" because their grandfathers and grandmothers lived in villages in the area. Andrew Salas also said he would send more information in a few days, but no more responses from him were received. Art Zuniga of the Kizh Nation/Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians further commented that all the rivers in Los Angeles are sacred because the grandfathers and grandmothers were in those areas and there are many village and burial sites along the rivers.

CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The clusters of buildings shown on historic maps indicate the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits from the historic period. The locations of previously recorded archaeological sites indicate the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits from the prehistoric or historic period. These are the areas where there is a potential for cultural resources constraints for the Emerald Necklace Project, based on information about previously recorded resources and historical information. Cultural resources constraints, based on this information, are described below by trail segments.

Quarry Clasp

There are no constraints from known or potential cultural resources in the Quarry Clasp area.

San Jose Creek

There are no building clusters shown on historic maps in the San Jose Creek area. The previously recorded cultural resources consist of linear transmissions lines and a railroad. These will not be affected by the project. The Multi-Use Trail from San Jose Creek to the Duck Farm on the San Gabriel River will run along the edge of Woodland Farms (the Duck Farm) between the farm and the river. However, since all facilities have been removed from the farm and there is little or no potential for significant subsurface archaeological deposits, the presence of the Woodland Farms site would not pose a cultural resources constraint for the project.

Westside

There is a prehistoric habitation site (CA-LAN-1009/H) near the south end of the Westside area which could pose a constraint to construction of the Alhambra Wash from State Route 60 to the Garvey Community Center Trail. There are no known constraints from known or potential cultural resources in the rest of the Westside area. The Multi-Use Trail from Rosemead Boulevard to Valley Boulevard is on the west side of the Rio Hondo. Therefore, it will not affect any subsurface historic archaeological deposits that may be associated with the original settlement of El Monte, which is on the east side of the Rio Hondo at Valley Boulevard/ Valley Mall.

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Whittier Narrows

The western components of the Whittier Narrows project area (the three Class I Bicycle Path components) are in an area that is very sensitive for cultural resources. The bicycle path components are in the vicinity of prehistoric archaeological sites (possibly the Tongva village of Lisanchanga and other Tongva settlements associated with the first site of the San Gabriel Mission, and historical archaeological sites, including the first site of the San Gabriel Mission (Mission Vieja) and places with late 19th-century settlement (near the site of Mission Vieja and at Temple Corners). Human burials could be encountered at the prehistoric sites and at the Mission Vieja site. There are no cultural resources constraints associated with the Pellessier Village Trail and the Pellessier Bridge components in the eastern part of the Whittier Narrows area.

Recommendations

All project components should be surveyed for cultural resources by qualified archaeologists and the results should be provided in the environmental documents that will be prepared for the specific trail segments and components of the Emerald Necklace Project. If cultural resources are identified as a result of the surveys, they should be evaluated using California Register of Historical Resources eligibility criteria to determine whether they are Historical Resources for the purposes of CEQA. An impacts analysis should be carried out for identified Historical Resources and mitigation measures should be provided for Historical Resources that will be significantly impacted. The results of the evaluation and the impacts analysis, as well as the mitigation measures, should be provided in the specific environmental documents.

All ground-disturbing activities necessary for construction of the three Class I Bicycle Path components in the western part of the Whittier Narrows area should be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American from a Gabrielino group. In the Westside area the southern part of the Alhambra Wash from State Route 60 to the Garvey Community Center Trail should also be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American from a Gabrielino group. If archaeological resources are encountered during monitoring, the same procedures for evaluation and impacts analysis that are recommended for sites found during surveys should be followed, and mitigation measures should be provided if necessary.

If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed. According to these requirements, all earth-moving activities must cease immediately and the Los Angeles County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The Coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the Coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendant (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to the remains, the County shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

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APPENDIX D

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APPENDIX D

APPENDIX A

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE



April 11, 2013
(2012-096)

Mr. David Singleton
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Via E-Mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

Subject: Emerald Necklace Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Singleton:

I request a review of the Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American contacts for the Emerald Necklace Project, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM, as shown on the attached maps (portions of the USGS El Monte and Baldwin Hills Quads).

Please e-mail the results of this search to me at rmason@ecorpconsulting.com or Fax to (714) 648-0935. If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (714) 648-0630. Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Director of Cultural Resources

Attachment

APPENDIX D

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: da_nahc@pscbell.net

April 18, 2013

Dr. Roger Mason, Ph.D., RPA
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
1801 Park Place, Suite B-103
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Sent by FAX to: 714-648-0935
No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Emerald Necklace Project;" comprised of a series of trails slated for
construction located between the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Rivers in
unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California.

Dear Dr. Mason:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site submitted, based on the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APE). This area is known to the NAHC to be culturally sensitive. The NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe of individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

**APPENDIX D
Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
April 18, 2013**

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th St, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
randrade@css.lacounty.gov
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351 - cell

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
3094 Mace Avenue, Apt. B
Costa Mesa, , CA 92626
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-761-6417- fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Private Address
Gabrielino Tongva
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall , CA 92003
(619) 294-6660-work
(310) 428-5690 - cell
(760) 636-0854- FAX
bacuna1@gabrieinotribe.org

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall , CA 92003
palmsprings9@yahoo.com
626-676-1184- cell
(760) 636-0854 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Emerald Necklace Project (comprised of trails); located between the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Rivers in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and native American Contacts list were requested.

APPENDIX D
Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
April 18, 2013

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
(626) 926-4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.
com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Conrad Acuna,
P.O. Box 180 Gabrielino
Bonsall , CA 92003

760-636-0854 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Emerald Necklace Project (comprised of trails); located between the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Rivers in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands file search and native American Contacts list were requested.



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Mr. Ron Andrade, Director
Los Angeles City and County Native American Indian Commission
3175 West 6th Street, Room 403
Los Angeles, CA 90020

Email at: randrade@css.lacounty.gov

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Andrade:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

Cultural resources investigations for this project are being performed to identify resources that could be affected by the proposed project, as required by CEQA. Investigations will include an archaeological records search and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File. Field survey of each segment of the trail will be conducted in the future closer to the time of construction of each segment.

I am requesting information about any sacred lands or other cultural resources that could be affected by the Project that you have knowledge of. If there are specific sacred lands or other cultural resources in or near this location that should be avoided by the proposed project, please contact me in writing at the address below, reply by e-mail to rmason@ecorpconsulting.com, or call me at (714) 648-0630.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Ms. Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
3094 Mace Avenue, Apartment B
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Email at: calvitre@yahoo.com

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Alvitre:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Mr. John Tommy Rosas
Tribal Administrator
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

Email at: tattnlaw@gmail.com

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Rosas:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

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

Email at: GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Morales:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Mr. Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Email at: samdunlap@earthlink.net

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Mr. Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Email at: gtongva@verizon.net

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Dorame:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Mr. Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson
Garielino-Tongva Tribe
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003

Email at: bacuna1@gabrielinotribe.org

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Acuna:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Ms. Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003

Email at: palmsprings9@yahoo.com

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Candelaria:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

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

Email at: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Salas:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



April 18, 2013
(2012-096)

Mr. Conrad Acuna
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall, CA 92003

Subject: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Acuna:

ECORP Consulting, Inc., is conducting cultural resources investigations for the Emerald Necklace Trail Project, near El Monte, Los Angeles County. The project consists of construction of trails along the banks of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo. The project area is in unincorporated Los Angeles County, as well as in the cities of El Monte, Rosemead, City of Industry, and Arcadia. The project area is in the unsectioned La Puente, Potrero de Felipe Lugo, Potrero Grande, and San Francisquito (Dalton) land grants in T1S, R11W, SBBM. The proposed trails in the Emerald Necklace project are shown as orange dotted lines on the attached map.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D., RPA
Project Archaeologist

Enclosure



APPENDIX D GABRIELINO-TONGVA TRIBE

A California Indian Tribe historically known as San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

P.O. Box 180, Bonsall, CA 92003

www.gabrielinotribe.org • tel: (310) 428-5690 • (626) 676-1184

April 25, 2013

Roger D. Mason, Ph.D, RPA
ECorp Consultanting, Inc.
1801 Park Court Place,
Building B, Suite 103
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Via Email: mason@ecorpconsulting.com

Reference: Native American Monitoring

To Whom It May Concern:

We have concerns regarding your scheduled project at the Emerald Necklace Trail, El Monte, CA

We are requesting that you use our Certified, Sanctioned Most Likely Descendants (MLDs) and Insured Monitors. The Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe is split into 5 factions and we are the largest faction out of the 5.

As the largest faction, it is our intent to restore MLDs to what they are meant to do; “to provide a regular means by which Native American descendants can make known their concerns regarding the need for sensitive treatment and disposition of Native American remains and artifacts.”

It is our intent to work closely with our community leaders not to stall time sensitive projects, but to rebuild and restore our cities together. Most of all, our concern is to preserve as much as possible with the utmost respect to our ancestors and our members.

If you need additional information, do not hesitate to contact Bernie Acuna at 310-428-5690 or email at bwa1tongva@gmail.com

Sincerely,

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chair
Gabrielino-Tongva Councilwoman
Tribal Secretary

Bernie Acuna, Chairman
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Conrad Acuna
Member/Certified Monitor

APPENDIX D

From: sam dunlap [samdunlap@earthlink.net]
Sent: Thursday, April 25, 2013 1:48 PM
To: Roger Mason
Subject: Re: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, Information Request

Roger,

Thank you for the information regarding the proposed project. Since the proposed project is within the traditional tribal territory of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation I would request that adequate mitigation measures be implemented during the construction phases of the Emerald Necklace project to minimize any adverse effects to the cultural resources of our tribal group.

I would recommend that archaeological monitoring and a Native American monitoring component be utilized during ground disturbance associated with the proposed project. I would also request that the Native American monitor be selected from the Gabrielino Tongva Nation. Please feel free to contact me at any time.

Sincerely,

Sam Dunlap
Cultural Resource Director
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
(909) 262-9351 cell

APPENDIX D

From: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
Sent: Saturday, April 27, 2013 8:15 AM
To: Roger Mason; Christina Swindall Martinez. Kizh Gabrieleno; Tim Miguel.Kizh Gabrieleno; john b; NAHC Dave Singleton; Matt Teutimez.Kizh Gabrieleno; mstanley@rmc.ca.gov; James Odling; Teresa Young; Nadine Salas. Kizh Gabrieleno; Gary Stickel; Art Zuniga. Kizh Gabrieleno
Subject: Re: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, Information Request

Dear Mr. Mason

We will be responding to this email in just a few days, as you may know or not know this entire area of which you plan to develop was occupied by Kizh Gabrieleno villages . This is the area of our grandfathers and grandmothers and is Highly Highly Sensitive. We will also be speaking for the animals who also for generations have shared this land with us. So we are gathering all info we have to respond to your letter. Thank you Andrew Salas.

Sent from my BlackBerry® by Boost Mobile

APPENDIX D

From: ART ZUNIGA [artzun73@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, April 27, 2013 9:51 AM
To: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com; Roger Mason;
christinaswindall@yahoo.com; timmiguel@sbcglobal.net;
bchowsee@yahoo.com; ds_nahc@pacbell.net; Matt.Teutimez@gmail.com;
mstanley@rmc.ca.gov; odlingj@pipeline.com; tardigrade@speakeasy.net;
nadinesalas@hotmail.com; dregarystickel@att.net
Subject: Re: Emerald Necklace Trail Project, Information Request

Yes, In Fact All The Rivers In Los Angeles County & Parts Of Orange County Are Very Sacred To Us, Our Grandfathers & Grandmothers Were In These Areas....Many Village & Burial Sites Along Our Sacred Rivers & Surrounding Sacred Areas....Kizh Nation/Gabrieleno Band Of Mission Indians

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX B

**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REPORTS FOR THE PROJECT AREA
ON FILE AT THE
SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER**

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Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00182		1976	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Development of the Los Angeles County Equestrian Center at Whittier Narrows Recreation Area; an Environmental Impact Report	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00358	Paleo -	1976	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	Environmental Research Archaeologists	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-00649		1979	Morrison, Lowell R.	Surface Survey of Tentative Tracts #34344 and #34617, City of La Verne and Excavation of a Portion of Tentative Tract #34344	Archaeological Survey Association	
LA-00705		1979	Demcak, Carol R.	Cultural Resource Survey Report Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin Survey of Site CA-LAN-1009 (flores Site)	ARMY Corp of Engineers	19-001009
LA-00828		1980	Love, Bruce	Archaeological Resource Survey of Part of Whittier Narrows, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00882		1980		MISSING		
LA-00894		1980	Wendorf, Michael	Cultural Resources Investigation: City of La Verne Study Areas		19-000166, 19-000173, 19-000397, 19-000518, 19-000524, 19-000826
LA-01220		1983	Boxt, Matthew, Richard Aycock, and Susan Colby	An Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of the Valley Blvd. Redevelopment Project, Located in the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01221		1982	Schwartz, Steven J.	Test Excavations at CA-LAN-858 Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles County, California	United States Army Corps of Engineers	
LA-01648		1987	Roberts, Louis and James Brock	Cultural Resources Archival Study: Whittier Narrows Archaeological District	Archaeological Advisory Group	19-000311, 19-000858
LA-01972		1947	Sayles, Ritner	Flores Ranch Site	Purdue University	19-001009
LA-02237	Paleo -	1991	Sundberg, Frederick A. and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment of Nine Lanning Areas Within the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Area Los Angeles County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-02412		1968	Singer, Clay A.	Ucla Archaeological Survey Field Project Number Ucas-086.	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-02586		1992	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations of the Proposed Crossroads Business Park, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-02649		1989	Anonymous	Historic Properties Overview for Routine Properties Overview for Routine Operation Maintenance, Los Angeles County Drainage Area (Iacda)	MITECH	19-000053, 19-000057, 19-000068, 19-000111, 19-000167, 19-000300, 19-000345, 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-001368
LA-02665		1985	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	ARMC	19-000026, 19-000075, 19-000163, 19-000164, 19-000166, 19-000167, 19-000173, 19-000182, 19-000208, 19-000221, 19-000230, 19-000240, 19-000241, 19-000300, 19-000339, 19-000347, 19-000348, 19-000397, 19-000522, 19-000524, 19-000657, 19-000693, 19-000694, 19-000695, 19-000697, 19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001014, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-001109
LA-02667		1976	Lindsey, David and Martin Schiesl	Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin Historic Resources Survey	California State University, Los Angeles Department of History	19-001009
LA-02882		1993	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Mc Kenna et al.	19-000967, 19-001046
LA-02894		1993	De Barros, Phillip	Cultural Resources Survey of Area of Potential Effects of Proposed Dam Near Drop Structure No. 13 Within the San Gabriel River, Los Angeles County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
LA-02970		1992	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	City of Adelanto, and Bureau of Land Management	19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000962, 19-001015, 19-001046, 19-001134, 19-001354, 19-001595, 56-000027, 56-000062, 56-000141, 56-000240, 56-000241, 56-000644, 56-000842, 56-000916, 56-000917

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03295	Paleo -	1988		A Cultural and Paleontological Investigation of the Proposed San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant Phase III Project Site, Los Angeles County	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
LA-03508		1985	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
LA-03613		1996	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Richard S. Shepard	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Whittier Narrows Soccer Complex, Whittier Narrows Dam County Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al./EIP Associates	19-001009
LA-03823		1981	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Literature Search for Property Located Along the South Side of Valley Boulevard, East of the San Gabriel Freeway, West of Turnbull Canyon Road, in the City of Industry, County of Los Angeles, California	Pence Archaeological Consulting	
LA-04210		1997	Perry, Richard M.	Archaeological Test for Potential Subsurface Presence of CA-LAN-1009 Under the Borrow Area for the Proposed Counter Soccer Complex at Whittier Narrows Recreation Area	McKenna et al./EIP Associates	
LA-04520		1999	Schmidt, James J.	Phase I Archaeological Survey: Business Incubator Facility, El Monte, California	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-04527		1977	Anonymous	Archaeological Survey of Crossroads Parkway Interchange With the Pomona Freeway	Ultra Systems, Inc.	
LA-04528		1979	Anonymous	Historic Property Survey Crossroads Parkway Interchange Route 60 City of Industry, County of Los Angeles	Ultra Systems, Inc.	
LA-04659		1993	Maxwell, Pamela	Records and Literature Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Control Manual Project, Los Angeles County, California	Army Corp of Engineers Archaeology Unit	
LA-04835		1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	19-186109, 19-186112, 19-187090

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-04880		2000	Smith, Philomene and Siro, Adam	Pavement Rehabilitation Along Route 605 Within the Cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Cerritos, Downey, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, City of Industry, Baldwin Park and Inwindale.	Caltrans	
LA-04883		2000	Storey, Noelle	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description	Caltrans	
LA-05455		1994	Maxwell, Pamela	Cultural Resource Evaluation for Whittier Narrows Project Master Plan and Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles County, California	Army Corps of Engineers Archaeology Unit	
LA-05456		1994	McLean, Roderic	Archival Study and Archaeological Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Project (golf Course Storage Lakes), Los Angeles County, California		19-000858
LA-05475		2000	Miller, Jason A.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Whittier Narrows OU Remedy and Early Action Project, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-000858, 19-001311, 19-002583
LA-05476		2000	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	Archaeological Survey Report: Los Angeles-san Diego Fiber Optic Project: Mesa Substation to Chino Hills State Park Segment	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	19-101223, 30-000614
LA-06114		2002	Conkling, Steven W. and McLean, Deborah K.B.	Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan for Proposed Wells and Treated Water Pipelines for Treatment Plant B-6 and B-5, Cities of El Monte, Baldwin Park and Industry, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	19-000136
LA-06281		2001	Storey, Noelle	Highway Project Construction of Wheelchair Ramps at Ramona Blvd., Lower Azusa Road, Live Oak Avenue and Arrow Highway Along Route 605 in the City of Inwindale, Los Angeles County.	Caltran District 7	
LA-06299		2002	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resource Assessment/evaluation for Nextel Communications Site CA-8028b, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-06304		2001	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility: Number La_802_n1 Burke Engineering in the City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	
LA-06859		1996	Unknown	Arcadia General Plan	LSA Associates, Inc.	19-001868
LA-07176		2003	Messick, Peter	Selected Archaeological Investigations for the San Gabriel River Project Master Plan	Greenwood and Associates	19-000858, 19-001311, 19-002277, 19-002583, 19-186107
LA-07183		2001	Smith, Philomene C.	Highway Project for Rehabilitation to the on and Off-ramps Along Route 10 From Los Angeles to El Monte	Caltrans District 7	
LA-07305		2004	Wetherbee, Matthew and Smallwood, Josh	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District Direct Reuse Project, Phase IIA	CRM Tech	
LA-07307		2005	Stone, David	Montebello Hills Oil Field Development Project	Stone Archaeological Consultants	
LA-08148		2006	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historical Resources Survey Report Urban Transit Village Project, City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	
LA-08206		2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasing	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Wireless Telecommunications Facility Candidate Ie05412c (California Country Club), 1509 South Workman Mill Road, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-08218		1997	Hogan, Michael	Whittier Narrows Historic Properties Management Plan	Statistical Research, Inc.	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-08249		2002	Peterson, Patricia A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	19-000179, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-002805, 19-120031, 19-186112
LA-08677		2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0425c (see Irwindale), Live Oak Avenue and Graham Road, Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-08695		2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Usa Candidate le24752 (storamerica) 5630 Peck Road, Arcadia, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-08698		2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate le24095e (melendres Bldg), 9117 Garvey Avenue, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-09237		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate le25752 (Quon Yick Noodle), Telstar Avenue, El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-09282		2007	Strauss, Monica, Angel Tomes, and John Dietler	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed San Gabriel River Discovery Center at Whittier Narrows Los Angeles County, California	EDAW, Inc.	19-188114, 19-188115, 19-188116, 19-188117, 19-188118
LA-09659		2005	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, and Casey Tibbet	Historic-Period Building Survey, Santa Fe Trail Plaza Redevelopment Project, In the City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-188409, 19-188410, 19-188411, 19-188412, 19-188413, 19-188414, 19-188415, 19-188416, 19-188417, 19-188418, 19-188419, 19-188420, 19-188421, 19-188422, 19-188423, 19-188424, 19-188425, 19-188426, 19-188427, 19-188428, 19-188429, 19-188430, 19-188431, 19-188432
LA-09676		2007	Turner, Robin, Adrianna Jackson, and Shannon Loftus	Cultural Resource Monitoring and Mitigation Report Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, San Gabriel Valley Water Recycling Project, Phase IIA. Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, California.	ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management Inc.	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002583, 19-186889

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-09705		2007	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	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001359, 19-001382, 19-002131, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-002998, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003136, 19-003141, 19-003152, 19-003720, 19-003721, 19-003722, 19-003723, 19-003727, 19-003728, 19-003729, 19-003730, 19-003731, 19-003732, 19-003733, 19-003734, 19-003735, 19-003736, 19-003737, 19-003738, 19-003739, 19-003740, 19-003741, 19-003742, 19-003990, 19-100631, 19-100806, 19-100807, 19-100808
LA-10175		2009	Unknown	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	Applied Earthworks, Aspen Environmental Group	19-000806, 19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001357, 19-001382, 19-001636, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001783, 19-001956, 19-001957, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002343, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-003009, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003037, 19-003090, 19-003099, 19-003136, 19-003152, 19-003295, 19-003385, 19-003477, 19-003606, 19-003638, 19-003795, 19-003852, 19-003853, 19-003854, 19-100277, 19-100439, 19-100496, 19-100644, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120072, 19-120074, 19-180689, 19-186545, 19-186860, 19-186870, 19-186871, 19-186872, 19-186873, 19-186875, 19-186876, 19-186877, 19-186917, 19-186921, 19-186923, 19-186925, 19-187713
LA-10363		2009	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	Identification and Evaluation of historic properties - Whittier Narrows Dam Deviations Study	CRM Tech	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002583, 19-003813, 19-186540, 19-186889
LA-10433		2008	Fulton, Phil and Terri Fulton	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Montebello Hills Specific Plan Project	LSA Associates, Inc.	19-001311, 19-003813

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10501		1994	Toren, George A.	Cultural Resource Survey of Three Segments of the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Water Reclamation Project, Los Angeles County, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-002207
LA-10502		2001	Wrableski, David E. and Richard A. Krautkramer	A Class III Archaeological Investigation for Proposed Wells and Treated Water Pipelines Adjoining the Plant B-6 and B-5 Treatment Facility Project, Los Angeles County, California	Express Archaeological Solutions	19-000136
LA-10532		1993	Landis, Daniel G.	A Preliminary Cultural Resources Overview for the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Reclamation Program, Los Angeles County, California	Greenwood & Associates	
LA-10561		2001	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description, State Route 71	Caltrans	
LA-10600		2007	Strauss, Monica	Draft - Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Woodland Duck Farm Project, Avocado Heights, Los Angeles County, California	EDAW, Inc.	19-004079
LA-10641		2010	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino	CRM Tech	
LA-10843		2007	Victorino, Ken	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed housing development, Montebello Hills Project Area, Los Angeles County, California	Science Applications International Corporation	19-001311
LA-10890		2000	Krautkramer, Richard and Wrableski, David	A Class III Archaeological Investigation for the Monterey Park Treatment Facility, and Monitoring Well Construction Project, Los Angeles County, CA	Express Archaeological Solutions	19-001009
LA-11036		2009	Maxon, Patrick	Rosemead Extension Project Cultural Constraints Assessment	Bonterra Consulting	19-001009, 19-001311
LA-11266		2010	Shibata, Kazuo	Section 106 Consultation for Clinic Renovations, 9960 Baldwin Place, El Monte, CA	Asian Pacific Health Care Venture, Inc.	
LA-11282		2010	Bischoff, Wayne	Historic Property Treatment Plan for Site CA-LAN-3814 Segment 7 Southern California Edison (SCE) Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP)	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	19-003814

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11707		2011	Dibble, Stephen	Horseman's Park Development Proposal, Archeological Survey	County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation	
LA-11839		2009	Jordan, Stacey, Tsunoda, Koji, and Wilson, Stacie	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Weed Abatement Project, Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, CA	ICF Jones & Stokes	19-000858, 19-001311, 19-003814, 19-186889, 19-188114, 19-188115, 19-188116, 19-188117, 19-188118
LA-11841		2011	unknown	Archaeological Mitigation and National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Places Evaluatio of Archaeological Site PL-SCE-SEG07, Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 7	Pacific Legacy	19-004118
LA-11842		2010	Bischoff, Wayne, Cimino, Stephanie, and Holson, John	Historic Property Treatment Plan for Site PL-SCE-SEG7-07 Segment 7, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP), Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-004118
LA-11843		2012	Schneider, Tsim, Reese, Elena, Welsh, Patricia, Holson, John, and Tinsley Becker, Wendy	Data Recovery Excavations at Archaeological Site CA-LAN-3814H, for the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy	19-003814
LA-11844		2011	Panich, Lee, Holson, John, and Tinsley Becjer, Wendy	National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation of PL-SCE-SEG7-12 for the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy & Urbana Preservation and Planning	19-004117
LA-11845		2011	Reese, Elena, Panich, Lee, and Holson, John	Excavation Report for Site PL-SCE-SEG7-13 Segment 7, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project (TRTP), Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-003121
LA-11911		2012	Zapata, Deyner	Clinic Renovation, 5420-28 North Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	Northwest Community Clinic	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11937		2012	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Proposed Commercial Redevelopment on Arden Drive, Approximately 16.28 Acres of Land in the City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al	19-186527, 19-186565, 19-187072, 19-188409, 19-188410, 19-188411, 19-188412, 19-188413, 19-188414, 19-188415, 19-188416, 19-188417, 19-188418, 19-188419, 19-188420, 19-188421, 19-188422, 19-188423, 19-188424, 19-188425, 19-188426, 19-188427, 19-188428, 19-188429, 19-188430, 19-188431, 19-188432, 19-188433, 19-188434, 19-188435, 19-188436, 19-188437, 19-188480
LA-11988		2010	Schneider, Tsim	TRTP Cultural Resources Survey Report with Negative Findings, Segment 8 West (Phase 4) Supplemental Survey #6	Pacific Legacy	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002553, 19-002554, 19-002555, 19-002556, 19-002557, 19-002558, 19-002559, 19-002560, 19-002583, 19-003345, 19-003728, 19-003813, 19-003814, 19-100277, 19-100505, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120034, 19-120037, 19-120051, 19-186112
LA-11989		2010	Panich, Lee and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66KV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segments 7 and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Pacific Legacy	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002583, 19-003121, 19-003551, 19-003813, 19-003814, 19-186112, 19-186889
LA-11990		2010	Wetherbee, Matthew, Jackson, Thomas, and Tinsley-Becker, Wendy	Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 7 Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa 66kv Line Relocation, Los Angeles County, California	Pacific Legacy & Urbana Preservation and Planning	19-003814, 19-004079, 19-004117, 19-004118
LA-12041		2012	Supernowicz, Dana	Cultural Resources Study of the SCE-Thieness River Project, MetroPCS California, LLC Site No. MLAX04170, 11530 Thieness Avenue, South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California 91733	Historic Resource Associates	19-003814, 19-186889, 19-188983, 19-190176
LA-12102		2013	Tang, Tom and Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Gabriel Valley Water Company Plant 8 Improvement Project, 2655-2701 Loma Avenue, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12103		2013	Tang, Tom and Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Gabriel Valley Water Company Plant 11 Improvements Project, 12638 Fineview Street, City of El Monte Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-188983
LA-12133		2011	Mason, Roger and Cotterman, Cary	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Whittier Narrows Equestrian Center Project Los Angeles County, California	ECORP Consulting	19-002583, 19-186112, 19-186114, 19-186115, 19-186889, 19-188983
LA-12469		2012	Supernowicz, Dana	Architectural Evaluation Report of the Strang/Lofus Project, AT&T Mobility Site No. LA0692, 9550 Flair Drive, El Monte, Los Angeles County, California 91731	Historic Resource Associates	19-190667
LA-12497		2010	Maxon, Pat	Draft Program Environmental Impact Report, City of Arcadia, 2010 General Plan Update	BonTerra Consulting	19-001868, 19-179332, 19-179333, 19-179334, 19-179335, 19-179336, 19-179337, 19-186674, 19-187703, 19-187944, 19-188266
LA-12552		2011	Holm, Lisa and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 8 East (Phases 2 and 3) and West (Phase 4), Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Pacific Legacy	19-003121, 19-003727, 19-003813, 19-100277, 19-100505, 19-120032, 19-186112, 19-190504, 19-190505, 19-190508
LA-12558	Paleo -	2012	Maxon, Patrick	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Interstate 605/Valley Boulevard Interchange Improvement Project, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	BonTerra Consulting	19-000136, 19-004079, 19-186112
LA-12788		2014	Tang, Tom	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Media Center Development Project City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-187085, 19-187278, 19-187279, 19-190502