

APPENDIX D1

Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment

Administrative Draft

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

Ginkgo Stonehouse I Property Subdivision TTM 65348 Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California

PREPARED FOR:

City of Sierra Madre

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MARCH 2024

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- A Confidential Cultural Resources Records Search (SCCIC)
- B Paleontological Resources Records Search (NHMLAC)
- C Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- D Personnel Qualifications

National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information Sheet

Cultural Resources Assessment, Ginkgo Stonehouse I Property Subdivision Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California TTM 65348

by
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March 2024

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USGS Mount Wilson, CA 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Township 1 North; Range 11 West, Section 16 (S.B.B.M).

Investigation: Literature review, pedestrian field survey, Tribal scoping; AB 52 Consultation.

Key Words: Sierra Madre; SCCIC; NHMLAC, NAHC, ARMR.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

Vandermost Consulting Services, Inc. dba as VCS Environmental, has prepared this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment as part of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review of the City of Sierra Madre Ginkgo Stonehouse I Property Subdivision project in the City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California (Project). The City of Sierra Madre is the CEQA lead agency. The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

Dates of Investigation

A cultural resources literature review was completed on September 21, 2023 by Assistant Coordinator, Isabela Kott at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (Attachment A). A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Alyssa Bell at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), on August 20, 2023 (Attachment B). A positive Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 11, 2023 (Attachment C). A cultural resources survey of the Project site was conducted by Mr. Maxon on August 9, 2023. This report was completed in March 2024.

Findings of Investigation

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources. There is a Tribal sacred site recorded in the vicinity of the Project site.

- The SCCIC records search identified no cultural resources recorded on the Project site. Twenty-three are recorded within one-half mile of the Project site.
- No cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include the Project site. Seven have been completed within one-half mile of the Project site.
- The paleontological records search revealed that no fossil localities lie within the Project site but there are fossils recorded nearby in the same sedimentary deposits as occur on the Project site. The southern one-third of the Project site covered in Quaternary Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qof). The northern two-thirds consists of Quaternary Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits (Qvoa).
- The field survey was negative for the presence of archaeological or paleontological resources.
- The NAHC returned a positive Sacred Lands File Search along with a Tribal contacts list. Consultation pursuant to AB 52 and Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 was conducted between the City of Sierra Madre and those tribes requesting consultation: The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; and Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California – Tongva Nation.

Investigation Constraints

The Project site is developed with four residential structures, outbuildings, and various abandoned cars and other machinery strewn across the site. All the structures and other built environment will be removed from the Project site. The ground surface is covered in leaves and duff from the trees that surround the Project site.

Summary and Recommendations

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical or paleontological resources. There is a Tribal sacred site recorded in the area, however, and at least a portion of the Project site has been developed since at least 1952 and probably longer. The following mitigation measures are recommended:

ARCHAEOLOGY/PALEONTOLOGY

The Project site is largely developed and pending the discretion of the lead agency and the results of AB 52 consultation, archaeological monitoring is recommended. A qualified archaeologist shall identify and evaluate any discovery in conjunction with the consulting Tribe(s). Because there are paleontologically sensitive bedrock and alluvial formations on the Project site, a qualified paleontologist must be retained to monitor and to identify and evaluate any discovery.

MM Cult-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist and Native American Tribal representative(s) to monitor grading and other ground disturbances related to site development. The Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribe(s) and City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and protocols of all cultural resources activities that occur on the Project site. At the project pre-grading meeting, the Archaeologist, the Tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas on the Project site pursuant to the CRMP. Should the Archaeologist, after consultation with the consulting Tribe(s), find the potential exists for impacts to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, the archaeologist and the Native American tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor Project-related grading and in the event that cultural resources are discovered, shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources.

All cultural material will be temporarily stored on the Project site until final disposition is determined. The Applicant shall relinquish ownership of all Tribal cultural material, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains discovered to the consulting Tribe(s) for final disposition. Leaving artifacts in place (in situ) or reburial of them on site are the preferred methods of mitigation. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation has been completed. At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City documenting all monitoring activities conducted by the project archaeologist and Native Tribal Monitor(s). All reports produced will be submitted to the City of Sierra Madre, the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, and the consulting Tribe(s).

MM Paleo-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the project Applicant shall provide written evidence to the City of Sierra Madre that the Applicant has retained a qualified paleontologist to finalize the procedures and protocols of and implement a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP) that includes the following activities: observe ground disturbing activities, recover fossil resources as necessary, and catalogue the recovered specimens. The Paleontologist will attend the pre-grade conference where they will discuss the procedures and protocols to temporarily halt ground disturbing

activities to permit sampling, evaluation, and recovery of any discovery. Excavations that impact older Quaternary deposits may encounter fossil vertebrates. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers of the surface shall be monitored and sediment samples shall also be recovered to determine the small-fossil potential of the site at the discretion of the paleontologist. If a discovery is determined to be significant, additional excavations and salvage of the fossil may be necessary to ensure that any impacts to it are mitigated to a less than significant level.

If paleontological resources are uncovered and after completion of the project, the Applicant shall submit the paleontologist's monitoring report for approval by the City of Sierra Madre. The report shall include the period of inspection, a catalogue and analysis of the fossils found, and the present repository of the fossils. The Applicant shall prepare excavated material to the point of identification. The Applicant shall offer excavated finds for curatorial purposes to the City of Sierra Madre or the County of Los Angeles or its designee, on a first refusal basis. These actions, as well as final mitigation and disposition of the resources, shall be subject to approval by the City of Sierra Madre. The Applicant shall pay curatorial fees for the storage of these resources in perpetuity.

HUMAN REMAINS

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt, and the County Coroner shall be notified pursuant to the law (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the City of Sierra Madre, VCS, and at the SCCIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at VCS, San Juan Capistrano.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contracting Data

VCS Environmental (VCS) was retained by the City of Sierra Madre to complete a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Ginkgo Stonehouse I Property Subdivision, Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, California (Project), that proposes the construction of up to 9 single-family detached residential units. The City of Sierra Madre is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency.

VCS completed this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, under CEQA, for inclusion in the City's environmental documentation for the Project. An Environmental Impact Report will be prepared. The format of this cultural resources report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and avoidance and minimization measures to ensure the Project results in a less than significant impact on cultural resources.

1.2 Undertaking

The Ginkgo Stonehouse Residential Project (TTM NO. 65348), or "Project", proposes approval of a Vesting Tentative Tract Map (TTM) that would allow for the development of 9 single-family residential detached lots on approximately 9 acres of land. Approximately 4 of the nine acres within the "Project boundary" are proposed as a non-buildable area that would prohibit construction of vertical structures but would allow for landscaping, hardscaping, and fencing in the future. Four (4) existing residential structures and accessory gazebos and sheds would be demolished; the Project site would be graded to establish the residential building pads; and associated infrastructure would be constructed including a new private street with cul-de-sac, driveway/fire access road, retaining walls, swales, and utility connections to East Grand View Avenue. Once the residential lots and associated infrastructure are completed, it is anticipated that approximately 3 custom homes would be constructed each year over 3 years. Each lot would be developed with a custom home that would include a driveway, walkways, drainage system, stormwater retention and low-impact-development features, and connections for all utilities.

1.3 Project Location

The Project site is located in the City of Sierra Madre ("City") north of Grand View Avenue, approximately 140 feet west of Stonehouse Road. The existing property is comprised of two existing parcels (Assessor Parcel Number 5764-001-017 and 018) at 935 and 965 East Grand View Avenue, approximately nine acres, at an elevation of 780 feet above mean sea level.

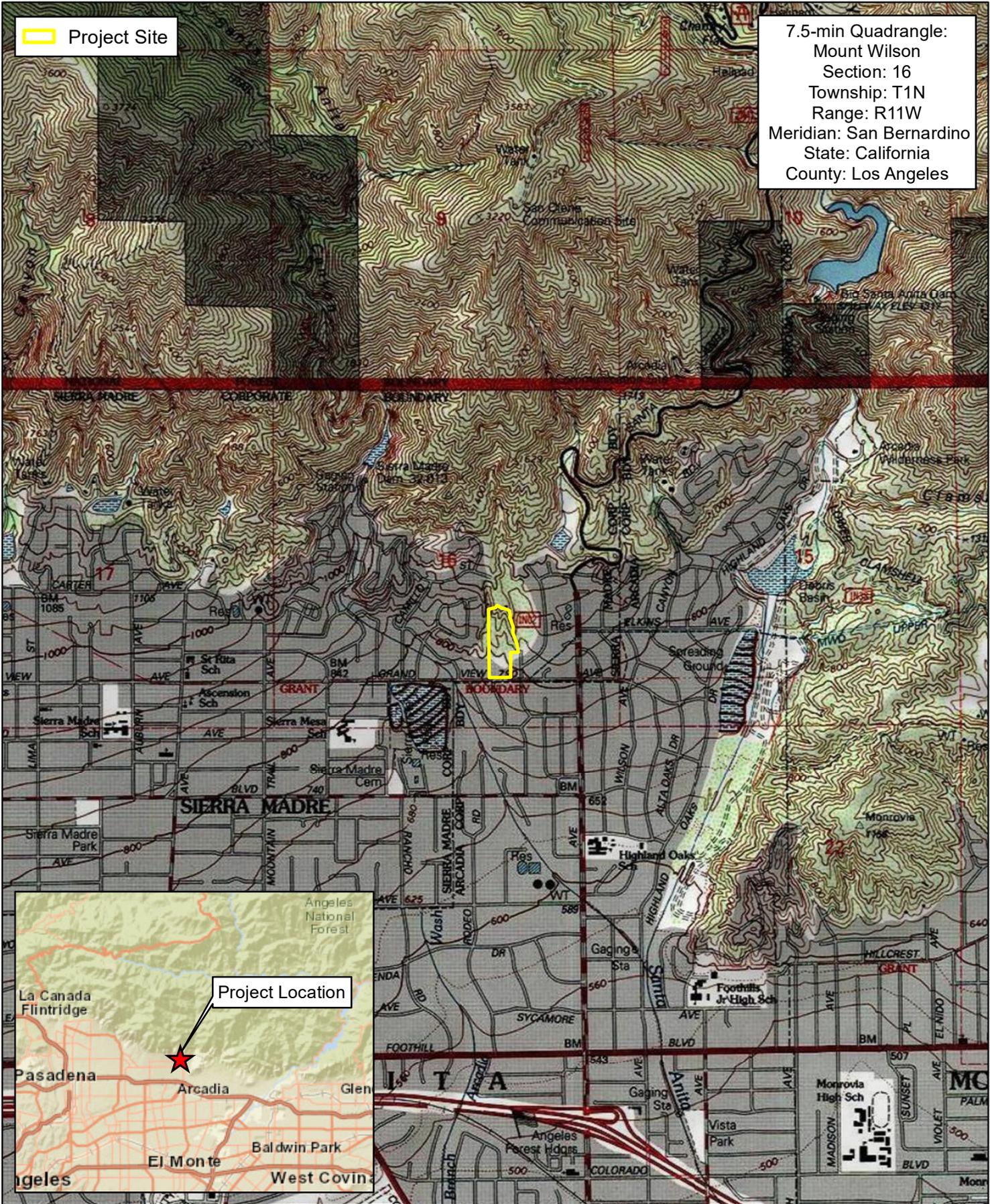
The Project is located within Section 16 of Township 1 North, Range 11 West of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Mount Wilson* 7.5-minute quadrangle (S.B.B.M.) (Figure 1 depicts the regional and specific location of the Project site. Figure 2 is an aerial photographs that depicts the Project site. Figure 3 is a geologic map of the Project site and vicinity.

1.4 Project Personnel

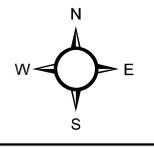
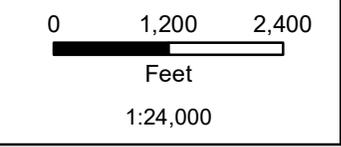
Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA requested literature reviews from the SCCIC and NHMLAC, received the SLF search from the NAHC, conducted the field survey, and authored this report. Refer to Attachment D for qualifications.

Project Site

7.5-min Quadrangle:
Mount Wilson
Section: 16
Township: T1N
Range: R11W
Meridian: San Bernardino
State: California
County: Los Angeles



Prepared By:  VCS Environmental
Map Created: August 2023
Data Sources: ESRI, CDFW, County of Los Angeles
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
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Ginkgo Stonehouse
USGS
Topographic Map
Figure 1

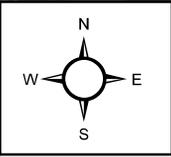
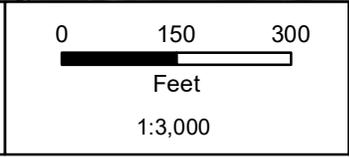


Project Site

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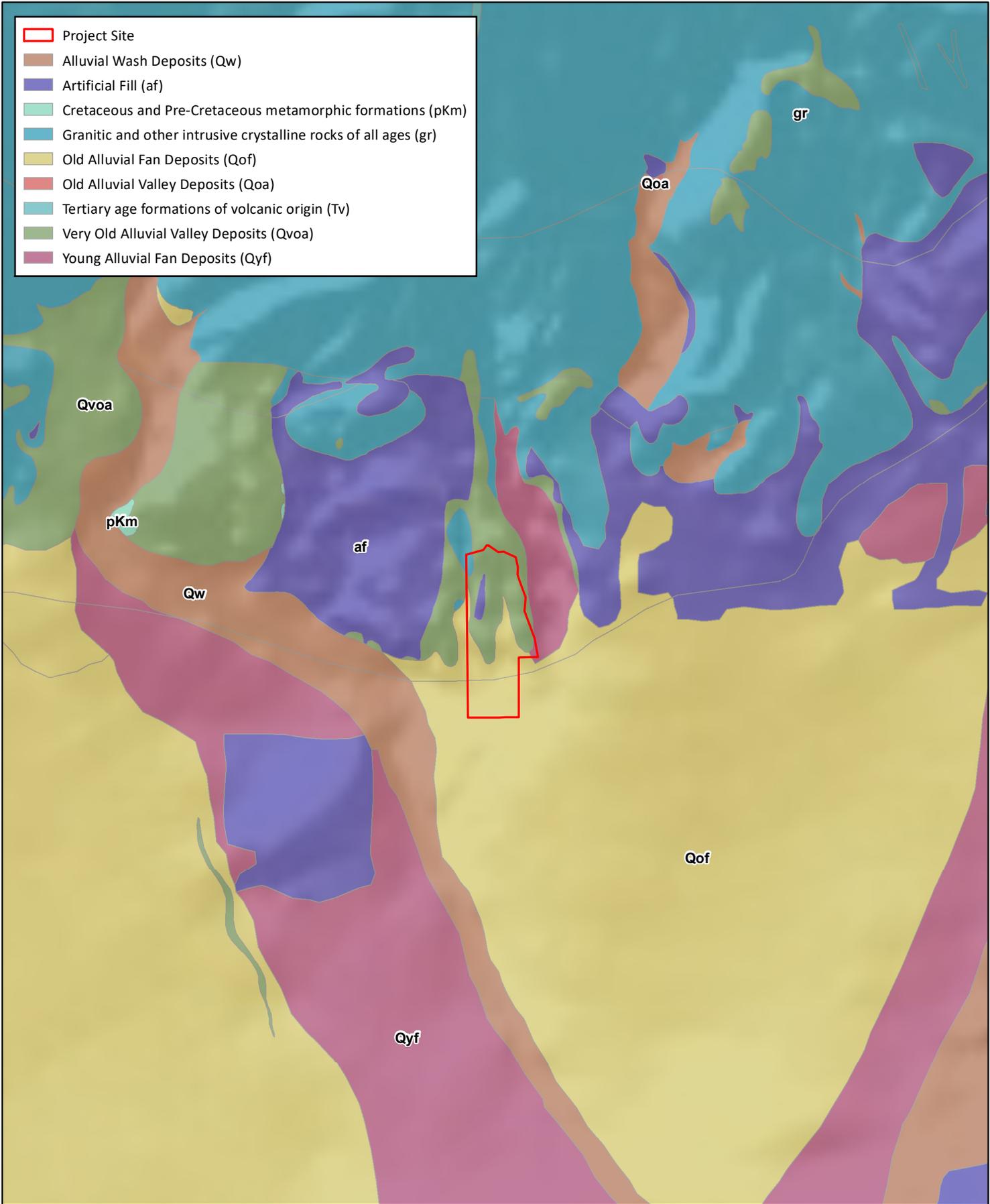
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Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
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Ginkgo Stonehouse

Figure 2 Aerial Map

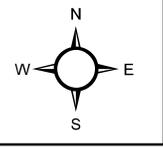
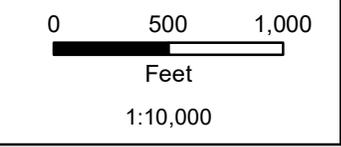


- Project Site
- Alluvial Wash Deposits (Qw)
- Artificial Fill (af)
- Cretaceous and Pre-Cretaceous metamorphic formations (pKm)
- Granitic and other intrusive crystalline rocks of all ages (gr)
- Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qof)
- Old Alluvial Valley Deposits (Qoa)
- Tertiary age formations of volcanic origin (Tv)
- Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits (Qvoa)
- Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf)

Prepared By: VCS Environmental

Map Created: August 2023
 Data Sources: ESRI, CDFW, County of Los Angeles

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA



Ginkgo Stonehouse

Figure 3 Geologic Map

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and must be adhered to both prior to and during Project implementation.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant impact on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 CCR §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4), are stated below (PRC §5024.1).

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource . . . Generally, a resource shall be considered by a lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources including the following:

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

Impacts that would materially impair the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from the proposed project are considered significant if the project (A) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, the California Register; (B) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register; or (C) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency (§15064.5[b][2]).

The purpose of a Phase I cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of a Project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be

expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, additional investigations would be required to evaluate the resources for CRHR eligibility and appropriate management of these resources would be required prior to Project implementation.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Public agencies should seek to avoid significant impacts to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.2 Assembly Bill (AB) 52

This Project is subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB 52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The law requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project and have requested such consultation, prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to "tribal cultural resources" are considered significant impacts to the environment.

For "tribal cultural resources," PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

"Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - A. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - B. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

To determine if such resources exist, under AB 52 (PRC §21080.3.1) lead agencies must consult with tribes that request consultation and must make a reasonable and good faith effort to mitigate the impacts of a development on such resources to a less than significant level. AB 52 allows tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation and the lead agency must then initiate consultation within 30 days of the request by tribes.

The City of Sierra Madre undertook and completed AB 52 consultation with interested Tribes: The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; and Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California – Tongva Nation.

2.3 City of Sierra Madre General Plan

The City of Sierra Madre updated its General Plan in 2015. The Plan's draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) (Placeworks 2015) was prepared to support the Plan. The DEIR's Cultural Resources Section (Section 5.4) is part of Section 5. Environmental Analysis.

The Cultural Resources section of the Plan evaluates the potential for implementation of the Sierra Madre General Plan Update to impact cultural resources in the City of Sierra Madre. The Plan delineates the relevant policies and implementation measures of the Sierra Madre General Plan Update and Implementation Program, which are designed to reduce impacts on cultural resources as a result of implementation of the General Plan Update.

2.4 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Natural

The Project Site totals approximately 9 acres on developed and undeveloped land in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The majority of the Project Site is located between 765 feet at its southerly border to an upper elevation of 960 feet (233-277 meters) above mean sea level in the northwest portion of the Project site. The topography varies from relatively flat in the southern portion of the Project site to much steeper and more elevated in the northern and northwest portions of the Project site. Approximately half of the Project site is undisturbed land (mostly in the north), while the other half of the site is developed or highly disturbed, consisting of unpaved roads, ornamental landscaping, orchards, and residential buildings. The undeveloped portion consists of coastal sage scrub vegetation communities, as well as ornamental landscaping. The southern one-third of the Project site is covered in Quaternary Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qof). The northern two-thirds consists of Quaternary Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits (Qvoa). Artificial Fill has been deposited in the elevated terrain in the northwest portion of the Project site (Figure 3).

3.2 Cultural

A long-standing tenet of New World archaeology has been that humans did not arrive in the western hemisphere until about 12,000 to 13,000 Years Before Present (YBP). Increasingly, researchers are arguing for earlier dates of entry, but the evidence has not been universally accepted by archaeologists. With more recent evidence, that is changing (Dillehay & Collins 1988, Dixon 1993; Adovasio and Page 2002; Johnson et al. 2002; Dillehay et al. 2015, Holen et al. 2017); the most recent being the discovery of 21,000 to 23,000 year old human footprints preserved in an ancient lakeshore in White Sands National Park in New Mexico (Bennett et al. 2021).

Most of the generally accepted early remains indicate a very small, mobile population apparently dependent on hunting large game animals as the primary subsistence strategy. While early populations certainly used other resources, the bulk of the few traces remaining today are related to large game hunting. This situation results from the fact that hunting equipment involved many lithic tools that do not decay, while the remainder of the population's material culture was of wood or leather, which are more subject to attrition through taphonomic (post depositional processes) factors. Therefore, lithic artifacts are the only surviving material from the Paleo-Indian Period. These consist primarily of large and extremely well-made projectile points and large but cruder tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were not permanent but were probably sited near a major kill. Occupation would have lasted only until the resources of that kill were exhausted. Such an economy, using only a small fraction of the available resources, would not have supported a large population. It is probable that the Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than extended families and that contact with other such groups was infrequent. However, recent evidence suggests that some very early people may have had a more sedentary lifestyle and probably relied upon a variety of resources (see Adovasio and Page 2002 for a discussion of the Monte Verde, Chile site).

Several chronologies are generally used to describe the sequence of the later prehistoric periods of coastal southern California. William Wallace (1955) developed the first comprehensive California chronologies and defines four periods for the southern coastal region. Wallace's synthesis is largely "descriptive and classificatory, emphasizing the content of archaeological cultures and the relationships among them" (Moratto 1984:159). Wallace relies upon the concept of cultural horizons, which are generally defined by the temporal and spatial distribution of a set of normative cultural traits, such as the distribution of a group of commonly associated artifact types. As a result, his model does not allow for much cultural variation within the same time period, nor does it provide precise chronological dates for each temporal division.

Nevertheless, although now over 65 years old, the general schema of the Wallace chronology has provided a general framework for southern California prehistory that is summarized below.

By the late 1960s, radiocarbon dates and assemblage data were more widely available for many southern California archaeological sites. Based on these new data, Warren (1968) synthesized southern California prehistory into five traditions which, unlike Wallace's horizons, account for more regional variation within each time period. Defined as "a generic unit comprising historically related phases", traditions were not strictly sequential temporal units (Warren 1968). That is, different traditions could co-exist in the same region or in neighboring regions at the same time.

Others have used the terms Early, Middle, and Late Holocene to characterize southern California Prehistory (Byrd & Raab 2007).

Horizon I: Early Man or Paleo Indian Period (11,000 BCE to 7,500 BCE¹). While initially termed Early Man Horizon (I) by Wallace (1955), this early stage of human occupation is more commonly referred to as the Paleo Indian Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:24). As discussed above, the precise start of this period is still a topic of considerable debate. At inland archaeological sites, the surviving material culture of this period is primarily lithic, consisting of large, extremely well made stone projectile points and tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills or important resource areas. The San Dieguito Tradition, defined by Warren at the stratified C.W. Harris site in San Diego County, is encompassed by this period of time (Moratto 1984:97).

Horizon II: Milling Stone Assemblages (7,500 BCE to 1,000 BCE). Encompassing a broad expanse of time, the Milling Stone Period was named for the abundant millingstone tools associated with sites of this period. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process small, hard seeds from plants associated with shrub-scrub vegetation communities. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced with movements coinciding with ripening vegetal resources and the periods of maximal availability of various animal resources. Along the coast, shell midden sites are common site types. Some formal burials, occasionally with associated grave goods, are also evident. This period of time is roughly equivalent to Warren's (1968) Encinitas Tradition. Warren (1968) suggests that, as millingstones are common and projectile points are comparatively rare during this time period, hunting was less important than the gathering of vegetable resources.

Later studies (Koerper 1981; Koerper and Drover 1983) suggested that a diversity of subsistence activities, including hunting of various game animals, were practiced during this time period. At present, little is known about cultural change during this period of time in southern California. While this lack of noticeable change gives the appearance of cultural stasis, almost certainly many regional and temporal cultural shifts did occur over the course of this time period. Future research that is focused on temporal change in the Milling Stone Period would greatly benefit the current understanding of southern California prehistory. One avenue of research that could help accomplish this goal would be a synthesis of the growing amount of archaeological "gray" literature involving cultural resource mitigation of Milling Stone Period sites in the Los Angeles County area.

Warren (1968) defined Wallace's Millingstone Horizon in southern California as the Encinitas Tradition, further subdivided into regional expressions that exhibited common technological development. The Topanga Complex, used to express the general association between groups of artifacts, defines this culture for the entirety of the Los Angeles Basin including Orange County.

¹ BCE stands for "Before Common Era" and CE stands for "Common Era". These alternative forms of "BC" and "AD", respectively, are used throughout this document.

Most recently, Sutton & Gardner (2010) have reimagined the Encinitas Tradition based on more recent archaeological work in southern California that has revealed more regional differences within the Tradition. The term Topanga Complex (for the Los Angeles Basin) of the Encinitas Tradition is, to Sutton and Gardner, still valid; however, they suggest renaming it the Topanga Pattern to indicate similarities in cultural traits such as technology, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices. While they retained the terms proposed by Warren for the Los Angeles Basin, they proposed a distinction between coastal and inland groups based on those differences (Sutton & Gardner 2010:7).

Horizon III: Intermediate Cultures (1,000 BCE to 750 CE). The Intermediate Period is identified by a mixed strategy of plant exploitation, terrestrial hunting, and maritime subsistence strategies. Chipped stone tools (e.g., projectile points) generally decrease in size, but increase in number. Abundant bone and shell remains have been recovered from sites dating to these time periods. In coastal areas, the introduction of the circular shell fishhook and the growing abundance of fish remains in sites over the course of the period suggest a substantial increase in fishing activity during the Intermediate Period. It is also during this time period that mortar and pestle use intensified dramatically. The mano and metate continued to be in use on a reduced scale, but the greatly intensified use of the mortar and pestle signaled a shift away from a subsistence strategy based on seed resources to that of the acorn. It is probably during this time period that the acorn became the food staple of the majority of the indigenous Tribes in southern California. This subsistence strategy continued until European contact. Material culture generally became more diverse and elaborate during this time period and included steatite containers, perforated stones, bone tools, ornamental items, and asphalt adhesive.

While Warren recognizes the start of the Campbell Tradition in the Santa Barbara region at roughly the beginning of the Intermediate Period, he did not see clear evidence of cultural change farther south. As a result, the Encinitas Tradition in southern California encompasses both the Milling Stone and Intermediate Periods in Warren's chronology (1968:2, 4). However, the later chronological schema by Koerper and Drover (1983) clearly recognizes an Intermediate Period in southern California. They suggest that Warren's inability to recognize an intermediate cultural stage was likely due to "the lack of conclusive data in 1968" (1983:26).

Sutton (2010) reconceptualized the prehistory of the Los Angeles Basin, that encompasses Wallace's Intermediate and Late Periods, and renaming it the Del Rey Tradition. It will be discussed below.

Horizon IV: Late Prehistoric Cultures (750 CE to 1769 CE). During the Late Prehistoric Period, exploitation of many food resources, particularly marine resources among coastal groups, continued to intensify. The material culture in the Late Prehistoric Horizon increased in complexity in terms of the abundance and diversity of artifacts being produced. The recovery and identification of a number of small projectile points during this time period likely suggests a greater utilization of the bow and arrow, which was likely introduced near the end of the Intermediate Period. Shell beads, ornaments, and other elements of material culture continue to be ornate, varied and widely distributed, the latter evidence suggestive of elaborate trade networks. Warren's (1968) scheme divides the late prehistoric period into several regional traditions. Western Riverside County, Orange County, and the Los Angeles Basin area are considered part of the "Shoshonean" tradition, which may be related to a possible incursion of Tatic speakers into these areas during this period. The Late Prehistoric Period includes the first few centuries of early European contact (1542 CE to 1769 CE); this period is also known as the Protohistoric Period, as there was a low level of interaction between native Californians and Europeans prior to Portolá's overland expedition in 1769.

In the few centuries prior to European contact, the archaeological record reveals substantial increases in the indigenous population (Wallace 1955:223). Some village sites may have contained as many as 1,500 individuals. Apparently, many of these village sites were occupied throughout the year rather than

seasonally. This shift in settlement strategy was likely influenced by improved food procurement and storage technology, which enabled population growth and may have helped stimulate changes in sociopolitical organization.

Evidence is growing that prehistoric cultural change has been much more variable through time and across culture areas than previously thought. Cultural traits such as maritime economies, seafaring, complex trade networks, and year-round occupation of villages appear to have developed much earlier than previously thought. Culture change during the Late Prehistoric Period, in particular, may have been driven more by environmental and resource pressures than optimal adaptation to the environment (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Based on some of the most recent archaeological work in the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands, Sutton (2010) proposes to replace the traditional Intermediate and Late Periods/Horizons with the Del Rey Tradition. Around 3,500 years BP this Tradition replaced the Encinitas/Millingstone with a modified material cultural, a shift in settlement patterns, and new subsistence practices owing to the arrival of Takic populations from the east (Sutton 2010:3). The so-called “Shoshonean Wedge”. These were the forerunners of the Gabrielino.

3.2.1 Ethnography

At the time of European contact in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá’s expedition crossed the Los Angeles Basin, the Gabrielino Native Americans occupied the area around the Project site (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). While the term Gabrielino identifies those Native Americans who were under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel Archángel, the overwhelming number of people in these areas were of the same ethnic nationality and language (Takic) group. Their territory extended from northern Orange County north to the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County and eastward to the San Bernardino area.

This and the following ethnographic information relate to currently surviving native peoples still living in Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. They maintain their cultural practices and customs. The current Gabrielino comprise at least five bands that are recognized Tribes by the State of California (they do not enjoy Federal recognition, however). They include the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; the Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. The terms the Native Americans in southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost; therefore, the names do not necessarily identify specific ethnic or Tribal groups. Some currently refer to themselves as *Tongva*, while others prefer the term *Kizh*. For the sake of clarity and consistency, the term Gabrielino will be used for the remainder of this report.

As described above, the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin possibly as early as 1,500 BCE as part of the so-called Shoshonean (Takic speaking) Wedge from the Great Basin region. The Gabrielino gradually displaced the indigenous peoples, who were probably Hokan speakers. Large, permanent villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. Eventually, Gabrielino territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin, coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to perhaps as far south as Aliso Creek, and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538–540). Recent studies suggest the population may have numbered as many as 10,000 individuals at their peak in the Precontact Period.

Kroeber (1925:621) considered the Gabrielino:

. . . to have been the most advanced group south of Tehachapi, except perhaps the Chumash. They certainly were the wealthiest and most thoughtful of all the Shoshoneans of the State, and dominated these civilizations wherever contacts occurred.

SETTLEMENT

According to Bean and Smith (1978:538), the Gabrielino are, in many ways, one of the least known groups of California's native inhabitants. In addition to much of the Los Angeles Basin, they occupied the offshore islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente. Gabrielino populations are difficult to reconstruct; however, at any one time, as many as 50 to 100 villages were simultaneously occupied. Like the prehistoric culture before them, the Gabrielino were a hunter/gatherer group who lived in small sedentary or semi-sedentary groups of 50 to 100 persons, termed rancherías. These rancherías were occupied by at least some of the people all of the time. Location of the encampment was determined by water availability. Houses were circular in form and constructed of sticks covered with thatch or mats. Each village had a sweat lodge as well as a sacred enclosure (Bean and Smith 1978). Although the earliest description of the Gabrielino dates back to the Cabrillo expedition of 1542, the most important and extensive accounts were those written by Father Gerónimo Boscana about 1822 and Hugo Reid in 1852. Most of the Gabrielino villages were abandoned around 1805 due to rapid decline from European-introduced diseases.

The Project site is located near the ethnohistoric village of *Aluupkenga*, located on the grounds of the former Rancho Santa Anita. Jose Zalvidea reported that the name means "the wind enters to the heart as when it is a little hot and you inhale wind a little to cool off" (Harrington 1986:R102 F59-60 in McCawley 1996:44).

SUBSISTENCE

Gabrielino subsistence relied heavily on plant foods, but was supplemented with a variety of meat, especially from marine resources. Food procurement consisted of hunting and fishing by men and gathering of plant foods and shellfish by women. Hunting technology included use of bow and arrow for deer and smaller game, throwing sticks, snares, traps, and slings. Fishing was conducted with the use of shell fishhooks, bone harpoons, and nets. Seeds were gathered with beaters and baskets. Seeds and other foods were stored in baskets. Seeds were prepared with manos and metates and/or mortars and pestles. Food was cooked in baskets coated with asphaltum, in stone pots, on steatite frying pans, and by roasting in earthen ovens (Bean and Smith 1978).

TRADE

Most trade between settlements was through reciprocity (barter), indicated by strings of Olivella shell beads used as a medium of exchange throughout southern California (Ruby 1970). Gabrielino and Juaneño from the mainland probably traded trade beads, game, and plant foods in exchange for shell beads and steatite, and plant foods from the islanders. Steatite artifacts along with fish, shell money, and animal pelts were traded by the mainlander Gabrielino into the interior for seeds and deer skin. According to Bean and Saubel (1972), the Gabrielino traded with the Serrano and the Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino traded goods such as shell beads, dried fish, sea otter pelts, asphaltum, and steatite for goods such as salt, obsidian, deer hides, furs, and acorns. There is evidence of trade between the Arizona Hohokam and the Gabrielino, probably with the Mojave people as middleman (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997). *Glycymeris* shell bracelets, ceramics, and blankets may have been exchanged for Pacific shells and shell beads (Koerper in Mason et al. 1997).

RELIGION

Aside from shamanistic curing rituals, principal religious activity is related to the Chinigchinich cult that emphasized correct behavior as promulgated by a mythical figure, Chinigchinich. The Chinigchinich religion developed in Gabrielino territory and spread southeast to the Juaneño/Luiseño, Cupeño, and Ipai. It is a cult that is tied into an older creation myth. Chinigchinich is said to be the giver of laws and the punisher for those who are disobedient. Shamans were given responsibilities to oversee the cult. It was an extensive system of polar opposites (duality) that are united under higher principals (unity) (Applegate 1979). Male-Female dualism found in the creation myth is also present in the origin myth (Applegate 1979). Chinigchinich cult ceremonies included boys' puberty ceremonies using *toloache*, a drug made from Jimson Weed (*Datura stramonium*). During the vision quest, a personal protector or totemic animal was acquired. Such totems could be bear, coyote, crow, or rattlesnake. Other ceremonies were to obtain vengeance on enemies; to express thanks for victory; and to commemorate the dead. The focus of the ceremonies was a circular sacred enclosure (*Wankesh*) found in each village. The emphasis on male rites of passage and war may be a response to the increasing population and resultant competition for territory and access to resources. Or it may be a response to the arrival of the Spanish since the Chinigchinich religion seems to be of later (not prehistoric) origin.

Both inhumation (burial in a grave) and cremation were practiced by the Gabrielino. During cremations, the goods and hut of the deceased were often buried with him. Annual mourning ceremonies were held in the late summer for all who had died during the previous year. Clothes of the deceased and an image of the deceased were often burned at this time. Eagles were sacrificed for recently deceased chiefs (Applegate 1979).

3.2.2 History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The Spanish Period is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. The Old Spanish Trail, used by explorers, missionaries, and traders extended through the area.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called *ranchos*) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

The history below is adapted from Townsquare publications website (Townsquare publications.com n.d.):

Founded in 1881, Sierra Madre is a quiet village at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. The community was founded by Nathaniel Carter, an ambitious entrepreneur who envisioned a utopian community to be named “Nature’s Sanitarium.”

The village originally consisted of three parcels of land, which Mr. Carter combined and named the Sierra Madre Tract. He later divided the tract into 20- by-20-acre lots, which he sold for an average of \$60 per acre. As more people ventured into town and settled, Sierra Madre became a prosperous village with its own citrus groves, water system, post office and city hall. It even had its own amateur drama society.

In 1891, one of the area’s earliest residents, Edwin Waldo Ward, Sr. had a dream of producing and selling his own marmalade on his farm in Sierra Madre. He successfully accomplished this dream. Over 100 years later, E. Waldo Ward & Son’s list of products has grown and marmalade now only accounts for 10 percent of their sales. The company is now being run by the third and fourth generations of the Ward family who have kept the farm intact, including the historic canning factory building and the newly restored red barn.

In 1894, Sierra Madre’s Treasure was born, so to speak. History says a small Wistaria plant was purchased for 75 cents from the Old Wilson nursery in Monrovia in a gallon can and planted in its home, because “it grew quickly.” This Lavender Lady grew quickly indeed, so much so that in 1931, the original house was torn down after the vine crashed through the roof and had to be rebuilt a few hundred feet away. This vine—which now has 500-foot branches and about 40 blossoms per square foot—was named one of the Seven Horticultural Wonders of the World. Weighing in at more than 250 tons, the vine was in the 1990 Guinness Book of Records as the world’s largest blooming plant. Sierra Madre’s treasured Wistaria Vine is slated to enter the book again in 2007 with the same honor.

The Sierra Madre community is brimming with history, much of which people can learn more about through the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society. This group works to study, highlight and preserve the City’s history, which it showcases through two museums, Lizzie’s Trail Inn and the Richardson House, as well as through the Society’s historic archives housed at the Sierra Madre Public Library.

Today, Sierra Madre is a small, quaint, safe and friendly town with ambient storefronts reminiscent of the 1920s and 1930s. Over 40 percent of the town’s homes are more than 50 years old, many of which are listed as historical monuments.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature review of documents on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton was completed by SCCIC Assistant Coordinator Isabela Kott on September 21, 2023 (Attachment A).

The SCCIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one half mile of the Project site. Data sources consulted at the SCCIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) *Mt. Wilson, CA* 7.5-minute quadrangles to evaluate the Project site for any cultural resources recorded, or cultural resources studies conducted on the parcel and within a one-mile radius.

4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Alyssa Bell, PhD at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), on August 20, 2023 (Bell 2023 in Attachment B). Ms. Bell conducted a thorough search of the NHMLAC's paleontology collection records for the Project site and environs.

4.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination was made by Patrick Maxon of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on September 25, 2023.

4.4 Historic Built Environment

An evaluation of the existing built environment on the Project site was completed by Sapphos Environmental (Madsen 2018) for 935 and 965 E. Grand View Avenue through literature review and online research; and an application of federal, State, and local register eligibility criteria.

4.5 Sacred Lands File Search

An NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was requested via email on August 16, 2023 (Attachment C).

4.6 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project site was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA and Andrea Zullo on August 9, 2023. The Project site was inspected visually by walking the lower elevated portions that have been developed and closer inspection of the higher elevated ridge in the northwest portion of the site.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

5.1.1 Studies

The SCCIC lists seven cultural resources studies conducted within a one-half mile radius of the Project site (Attachment A). None of them include the Project site (Table 1).

Table 1
Cultural Resources Studies Within One Half Mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author(s) (Year)	Type/Size/Resources
LA-02568	Unknown (1992)	Survey; 0 resources
LA-03372	Triem (1993)	Survey/Management Plan; 14 resources
LA-06859	LSA (1996)	Survey; 11 square mls; 1 resource
LA-07221	Fulton (2004)	Survey cell site; .25 acres; 0 resources
LA-08791	Bonner et al. (2006)	Survey cell site; <1 acre; 0 resources
LA-12279	Fulton (2013)	Survey cell site; 2 resources
LA-12497	Maxon (2010)	Survey; 11 resources

5.1.2 Resources

The SCCIC lists 23 cultural resources recorded within one-half mile of the Project site. None are recorded on the Project site (Attachment A).

Table 2
Cultural Resources Sites Within One-Half Mile of the Project Site

Resource Number (P-19-)	Recorder(s) (most recent) (Year)	Type
150025	Stone (1992)	Sierra Madre Ranger Station
150026	Stone (1992)	Sierra Madre Ranger Station – Identical to 150025
179428	Hlava (1988)	Pegler House
179467	Triem (1987)	669 Woodand Drive residence
187819	Huckabee (2006)	Chantry Road 2N41
190346	Bechtel & Tibbet (2012)	1742 Claridge Street residence
190392	Tibbet (2011)	1725 N. Santa Anita Avenue residence
190393	Bechtel & Tibbet (2012)	1705 N. Santa Anita Avenue residence
190400	Bechtel & Tibbet (2012)	1610 Perkins Drive residence
190441	Thornton & Tibbet (2011)	134 Sierra Madre Boulevard residence
190447	Bechtel & Tibbet (2012)	1837 Stonehouse Road residence
190625	McKenna (2013)	1770 Oakwood Avenue residence

Resource Number (P-19-)	Recorder(s) (most recent) (Year)	Type
192166	Bechtel (2014)	1632 Highland Avenue residence
192167	Tibbet (2014)	1635 Perkins Drive residence
192169	Tibbet (2014)	1701 Oakwood Avenue residence
192174	Tibbet (2014)	1734 Claridge Street residence
192175	Tibbet (2013)	1734 Oakwood Avenue residence
192176	Tibbet (2014)	1760 Wilson Avenue residence
192178	Tibbet (2014)	1800 Wilson Avenue residence
192181	Tibbet (2014)	1829 Stonehouse Road residence
192183	Tibbet (2014)	1838 N. Santa Anita Avenue residence
192392	McKenna (2016)	1845 N Santa Anita Avenue John D. Reed residence
192662	McKenna (2019)	1885 N. Santa Anita Avenue Arthur Wilson residence

5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

The paleontological records search revealed that there are no recorded fossil localities within the proposed Project site, but fossil localities are recorded nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the Project site (Attachment B). Review of the geologic map for the area shows the southern one-third of the Project site covered in Quaternary Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qof). The northern two-thirds consists of Quaternary Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits (Qvoa). Artificial Fill has been deposited in the elevated terrain in the northwest portion of the Project site (see Figure 3).

5.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) was completed on September 25, 2023. Dense tree cover obscures the bulk of the property for much of its photographic history. The first available photograph from 1952 shows development but sparse tree cover in the southern portion of the Project site along Grand View Avenue. Little change can be seen until 1972 when the four residences immediately east of the Project site on Grand View Avenue have been constructed. By 1977 a large house and pool have been built immediately to the north of the Project site. Tree cover continues to increase through the 1980s to current times.

5.4 Historic Built Environment

Pursuant to the results of the Sapphos Environmental (Madsen 2018) evaluation of the Project site built environment, the properties located at 935 and 965 E. Grand View Avenue were determined ineligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for designation as a City Landmark. The properties do not retain integrity to convey an association with any significant events, people, or architecture, and do not have a potential to yield important information. The properties do not retain integrity due to substantial alterations. Therefore, the properties at 935 and 965 E. Grand View Avenue do not constitute as historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

5.5 Sacred Lands File Search

A positive Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the NAHC on September 11, 2023 (Attachment C). The NAHC recommended that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation be contacted specifically regarding the positive finding.

The NAHC also provided a Tribal contacts list of local Tribes that may wish to consult on the Project. They include the following (refer to Attachment C):

- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Andrew Salas, Chairperson
- Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Christina Martinez, Secretary
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Anthony Morales, Chairperson
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Robert Dorame; Chairperson
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Christina Coley, Cultural Resource Administrator
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Charles Alvarez Chairpersons
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians; Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Joe Ontiveros, THPO

5.6 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of these areas was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on August 9, 2023. The Project site was inspected visually by walking 5-10 meter wide transects in a north/south fashion in the lower elevated terrain that contains four residential structures with outbuildings. The undeveloped elevated terrain in the northwest was inspected closer by walking up to the high point, a small level area where the fire turn-around will be constructed. No cultural resources were noted within the Project site.

6.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Archaeology/Paleontology Findings

Implementation of the proposed Project would not adversely affect any known significant historical or paleontological resources. There is a Tribal sacred site recorded in the area, however, and at least a portion of the Project site has been developed since at least 1952 and probably longer. The following findings have been made:

- The SCCIC records search identified no cultural resources recorded on the Project site. Twenty-three are recorded within one-half mile of the Project site.
- No cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include the Project site. Seven have been completed within one-half mile of the Project site.
- The paleontological records search revealed that no fossil localities lie within the Project site but there are fossils recorded nearby in the same sedimentary deposits as occur on the Project site. The southern one-third of the Project site covered in Quaternary Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qof). The northern two-thirds consists of Quaternary Very Old Alluvial Valley Deposits (Qvoa).
- The field survey was negative for the presence of archaeological or paleontological resources.
- The NAHC returned a positive Sacred Lands File Search along with a Tribal contacts list. Consultation pursuant to AB 52 and Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 was conducted between the City of Sierra Madre and those tribes requesting consultation: The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; and Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California – Tongva Nation.

6.2 Archaeology/Paleontology Mitigation

The Project site is largely developed and pending the discretion of the lead agency and the results of AB 52 consultation, archaeological monitoring is recommended. A qualified archaeologist shall identify and evaluate any discovery in conjunction with the consulting Tribe(s). Because there are paleontologically sensitive bedrock and alluvial formations on the Project site, a qualified paleontologist must be retained to monitor and to identify and evaluate any discovery. The following mitigation measures are recommended:

MM Cult-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist and Native American Tribal representative(s) to monitor grading and other ground disturbances related to site development. The Archaeologist, in consultation with the Tribe(s) and City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing, and protocols of all cultural resources activities that occur on the Project site. At the project pre-grading meeting, the Archaeologist, the Tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas on the Project site pursuant to the CRMP. Should the Archaeologist, after consultation with the consulting Tribe(s), find the potential exists for impacts to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, the archaeologist and the Native American tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor Project-related grading and in the event that cultural resources are discovered, shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources.

All cultural material will be temporarily stored on the Project site until final disposition is determined. The Applicant shall relinquish ownership of all Native American cultural material, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains discovered to the consulting Tribe(s) for final disposition. Leaving artifacts in place (in situ) or reburial of them on site are the preferred methods of mitigation. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing and basic recordation has been completed. At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground-disturbing activities on the site, a Phase IV Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City documenting all monitoring activities conducted by the project archaeologist and Native Tribal Monitor(s). All reports produced will be submitted to the City of Sierra Madre, the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, and the consulting Tribe(s).

MM Paleo-1: Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the project Applicant shall provide written evidence to the City of Sierra Madre that the Applicant has retained a qualified paleontologist to finalize the procedures and protocols of and implement a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP) that includes the following activities: observe ground disturbing activities, recover fossil resources as necessary, and catalogue the recovered specimens. The Paleontologist will attend the pre-grade conference where they will discuss the procedures and protocols to temporarily halt ground disturbing activities to permit sampling, evaluation, and recovery of any discovery. Excavations that impact older Quaternary deposits may encounter fossil vertebrates. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers of the surface shall be monitored and sediment samples shall also be recovered to determine the small-fossil potential of the site at the discretion of the paleontologist. If a discovery is determined to be significant, additional excavations and salvage of the fossil may be necessary to ensure that any impacts to it are mitigated to a less than significant level.

If paleontological resources are uncovered and after completion of the project, the Applicant shall submit the paleontologist's monitoring report for approval by the City of Sierra Madre. The report shall include the period of inspection, a catalogue and analysis of the fossils found, and the present repository of the fossils. The Applicant shall prepare excavated material to the point of identification. The Applicant shall offer excavated finds for curatorial purposes to the City of Sierra Madre or the County of Los Angeles or its designee, on a first refusal basis. These actions, as well as final mitigation and disposition of the resources, shall be subject to approval by the City of Sierra Madre. Applicant shall pay curatorial fees for the storage of these resources in perpetuity.

6.3 Human Remains Standard Legal Requirements

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified pursuant to the law (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed, if feasible, and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the

remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached figures present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: March 2024

SIGNED:



Patrick Maxon., RPA
Director, Cultural Resources

8.0 REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT A

CONFIDENTIAL

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (SCCIC)

NOT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

The report contains sensitive and confidential information that is not available for public distribution. The report is available for review by professional archaeologists and other qualified individuals at the City of Sierra Madre Community Development Department.

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (NHMLAC)

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

August 20, 2023

VCS Environmental

Attn: Pat Maxon

re: Paleontological resources for the Ginko Stonehouse Project

Dear Pat:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Ginko Stonehouse project area as outlined on the portion of the Mount Wilson USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on August 16, 2023. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 2027	1600 block, Bridgen Rd., Pasadena	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus</i>)	Unknown
LACM VP 3363	W of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; E of the Long Beach Freeway & S of the N boundary of Section 32; Monterey Park	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (<i>Equus</i>) Fish (<i>Gasterosteus</i>); Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (<i>Thomomys</i> , <i>Microtus</i> , <i>Reithrodontomys</i>); Rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus</i>)	unknown
LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; silt)		30 feet bgs
LACM VP 1728	W of intersection of English Rd & Peyton Dr, Chino	Unknown (light brown shale with interbeds of very coarse brown sand; Pleistocene)	Horse (<i>Equus</i>), camel (<i>Camelops</i>)	15-20 feet bgs

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alyssa Bell". The signature is written in a cursive style and is centered within a light gray rectangular box.

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (NAHC)

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested

CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2*

General Plan (SB 18) - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

___ General Plan ___ General Plan Element ___ General Plan Amendment

___ Specific Plan ___ Specific Plan Amendment ___ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: _____

Local Government/Lead Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: _____ City/Community: _____

Project Description:

Additional Request

Sacred Lands File Search - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 11, 2023

Clare Lin
City of Sierra Madre

Via Email to: clin@cityofsierramadre.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Ginkgo Stonehouse Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Lin:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/8/2020**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 13028 The Meadows at Sierra Madre Project, Los Angeles County.

ATTACHMENT D
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PATRICK MAXON, M.A., RPA

Director | Cultural Services



ABOUT

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 30 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects throughout Southern California and in Arizona and Nevada that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination and consultation; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others. Patrick meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology and is a Certified Archaeologist in Orange County and for the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/
California State University,
Fullerton
1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology
Towson State University,
Towson, MD

VCS TEAM MEMBER SINCE 2017

CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Riverside County
Transportation and Land
Management Agency Certified
Archaeologist (No. 226)

California Energy Commission
Cultural Resources Specialist
(2001)

Registered Professional
Archaeologist (National)/No.
11468/Register of Professional
Archaeologists

Orange County Certified
Archaeologist (1999)

National Historic Preservation
Act Section 106 Compliance
Advanced Certification, 2002

Principal Investigator, Southern
California/Bureau of Land
Management

SELECT EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS

Diamond Sports Complex, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS is undertaking a cultural resources investigation that was initiated by developing a cultural resources monitoring plan with the Pechanga and Soboba Tribes. We subsequently commenced the controlled grading of site CA-RIV-4042 as required in the project mitigation measures. The project was suspended after the discovery of human remains. The City and tribes are consulting on the disposition of the burial.

Mission Trail Development, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS completed cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, guided by a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan that we developed, of grading for a housing development. Cultural resources recovered from the site were subsequently reburied on site by the Tribal monitors from the Pechanga and Soboba tribes. Two paleontological specimens: a pair of Mammoth ribs and a horse vertebra, were recovered and analyzed. As they were not museum quality specimens, they were made into a display by the project Applicant.

Home Sweet Home Development, Lakeland Village, CA: Project Manager for a Phase I cultural resources survey. The study consisted of (1) archaeological and paleontological records searches, (2) Native American consultation with the NAHC and subsequent communication with several tribes that wished to consult; (3) pedestrian survey of the project site; and (4) a technical report describing the results of the study and recommended mitigation measure for any potential impacts to resources. No resources were discovered.

Qualified Archaeologist-Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines of Professional Qualification & Standards for Archeology, as per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61/

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Association of Environmental Professionals (OCAEP Board member since 2005)

Summerly Development Project Cultural Resources Monitoring, Lake Elsinore, CA:

Project Manager for this project, which included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, the subsequent residential development, and a 71-1acre detention basin. Patrick managed the placement and work of VCS monitors on the project and ensured that any discovery of cultural or paleontological resources was handled appropriately. Daily field notes describing the activities performed each day were maintained by monitors and were included in the final report. No cultural resources were observed or collected during monitoring activities; however, a large, important assemblage of Pleistocene fossils (bison, camel, mammoth, et al.) was recovered from the lake sediments and recently curated at the Western Science Center in Hemet

Godinho Dairy Project Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Eastvale, California.

Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Godinho Dairy Project located in the City of Eastvale. He conducted a Phase I cultural resources study for the project, which included cultural and paleontological resources literature reviews, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian field survey of the project site. The site contains the extant remains of the Godinho Dairy which dates to at least the early 1960s. Three prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the project site; one (CA-RIV-2801) was recorded just a few hundred feet to the southeast. The Santa Ana River was used extensively by prehistoric populations of the area. Paleontologically sensitive Older Quaternary Alluvium likely lies at depth on the project site. No significant archeological resources were discovered on the project site during the survey. The extant Godinho Dairy complex appears to exceed 50 years of age and its recordation and evaluation as a historic resource was recommended. The proposed project would allow for development of the dairy property into a residential neighborhood.

La Rivera Drainage Project Cultural Resources Services, Riverside, California.

Mr. Maxon served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the La Rivera Drainage Project located in the City of Riverside. The Phase I cultural resources study included (1) a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; (2) contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area; (3) preparation of informational letters to all the NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation and (4) conducted a paleontological resources literature review for the project at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). No cultural resources were discovered and no impacts are anticipated. The project proposed to improve existing drainage conditions within the La Rivera residential development and BonTerra Consulting prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for its implementation.

Riverside Energy Resource Center Archaeological and Paleontological, and Biological Services, Riverside County.

Mr. Maxon served as the Program Director for the archaeological, paleontological, and biological services at the Riverside Energy Resource Center in Riverside County. He managed all aspects of the archaeological, paleontological, historic, and biological surveys of the power plant site and its associated transmission lines and pipelines; he also coordinated monitoring the power plant site and its associated facilities. Mr. Maxon maintained client contacts, coordinated with the California Energy Commission, and communicated with the Riverside public utilities. In addition, he conducted cultural resources surveys and monitoring, completed the cultural resources survey report, and wrote monthly cultural resources monitoring reports and a final project report.

Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, and Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. The project began by consulting and coordinating with local, State, and/or federal agencies (as appropriate); the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR); and other relevant agencies to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to consider the cultural resources associated with the project. Mr. Maxon and his crew conducted an intensive 100 percent pedestrian cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) in transects. Initial Native American consultation and bridge and culvert recordation were provided. There are approximately 609 structures (bridges and culverts) in the project area, of which 512 were built between 1903 and 1960 and are considered historic. An Architectural Historian visited each structure and produced a Primary Record (DPR 523A) and a Location Map (DPR523J).

Desert Ranch Project Cultural Survey, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Project Manager for the Desert Ranch Project, which consists of approximately seven square miles of desert overlooking the Salton Sea. He helped to provide a Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Client, which entailed a walk of the entire property to survey for archaeological sites. Over 40 sites were recorded and excavation of several is anticipated. In addition to conducting surveys, Mr. Maxon met with the local Indian tribe, the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians, regarding this project.

Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area Cultural Resources Services, City of Lake Elsinore. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area. He was responsible for the assessment of known cultural resources and preparation of final report.

Encino Water Quality Improvement Program Archaeological Monitoring, Encino. As the Project Manager for the Encino Water Quality Improvement Program, Mr. Maxon monitored excavations for pipelines.

Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project Prehistoric Cultural and Biological Resources Investigation and Monitoring, City of Los Angeles. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager for the Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project in Los Angeles County and was responsible for reconnaissance and report preparation.

Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project Archaeological Survey, Imperial County. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project. He conducted a field reconnaissance and produced a final report.

East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project, Mentone. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project. The project involved the preparation of all CEQA/NEPA environmental documents, the acquisition of regulatory permits, and construction monitoring. Mr. Maxon was responsible for a full range of cultural resources services including historic, prehistoric and paleontological archival research, field surveys, evaluation of resources, and report preparation 6th Street Viaduct Project, Los Angeles. As Cultural Resources Project Manager, Mr. Maxon was responsible for coordinating with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans's) District 7 on the previously submitted draft Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) and completing the ASR and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan, which included several revisions, for the proposed project. The ESA Action Plan was developed to protect an archaeological site that was recorded within the APE. The plan entails

surrounding the site with fencing during construction and monitoring of construction in the vicinity of the site.

Saddleback Meadows Development Archaeological Test Excavations, Orange County.

Mr. Maxon was the Program Director of archaeological test excavations for the Saddleback Meadows Development Project. He performed test excavations of ten prehistoric archaeological sites and developed a treatment plan and research design in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for two sites (CA-ORA-710 and CA-ORA-711). Mr. Maxon conducted test excavations on two additional sites (CA-ORA-1435H and CA-ORA-1437), a data recovery excavation (CA-ORA-711), and laboratory and report preparation. Additionally, he developed a testing plan to evaluate two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-713 and CA-ORA-715), managed the excavation of those sites, and maintained budgets and relations with the client (TPG Management) and the USACE.

Orange County Water District On-Call Environmental Analyses Services, Orange County, CA:

Cultural Resources Manager for the On-Call Contract. Mr. Maxon has provided environmental analyses services on an as-needed basis as part of on-call contracts with the Orange County Water District since 2010. Representative cultural resources task orders completed as part of the on-call contracts, include the following:

- La Palma Recharge Basin, Anaheim, CA
- Prado Basin Mitigation Sites, Orange County, CA
- Fletcher Basin Improvement Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Plan, City of Orange, CA
- Centennial Park Injection Well Project, Santa Ana, CA
- EW-1 Groundwater Containment and Treatment Project, City of Fullerton, CA.
- Santiago Recharge Basin Project, Orange, CA