

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

14005 Live Oak Avenue Project
City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for:

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Project No. KIM2315

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Intensive

Resources Recorded: None

Keywords: 14005 Live Oak Avenue

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Baldwin Park, California (1981)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

March 27, 2024

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed 14005 Live Oak Avenue Project (project) in the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California. The project occupies approximately 5.13 acres and is bounded by industrial properties on all sides. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, paleontological resources overview, and Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The cultural resources records search revealed that eleven cultural resources studies have taken place, resulting in the recording of one cultural resource within 0.5-mile of the project site. The project site has been subject to one previous cultural resources assessment, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. No cultural resources were identified within the project site during the field survey.

The records search data and field survey did not identify any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resource work or monitoring is necessary for any earthmoving proposed within the project site. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project, per CEQA. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area is mapped as alluvial deposits of gravel from the Holocene epoch (Tan 2000). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, however this [is] likely due in part to the project area’s distance from the museum, and should be taken as an indicator of paleontological sensitivity. Other museums may have localities in the area.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed 14005 Live Oak Avenue Project (project) in the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California. The project occupies approximately 5.13 acres and is bounded by industrial properties on all sides. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, paleontological resources overview, and Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in Section 6 of Township 1 South, Range 10 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Baldwin Park, California* (1981) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

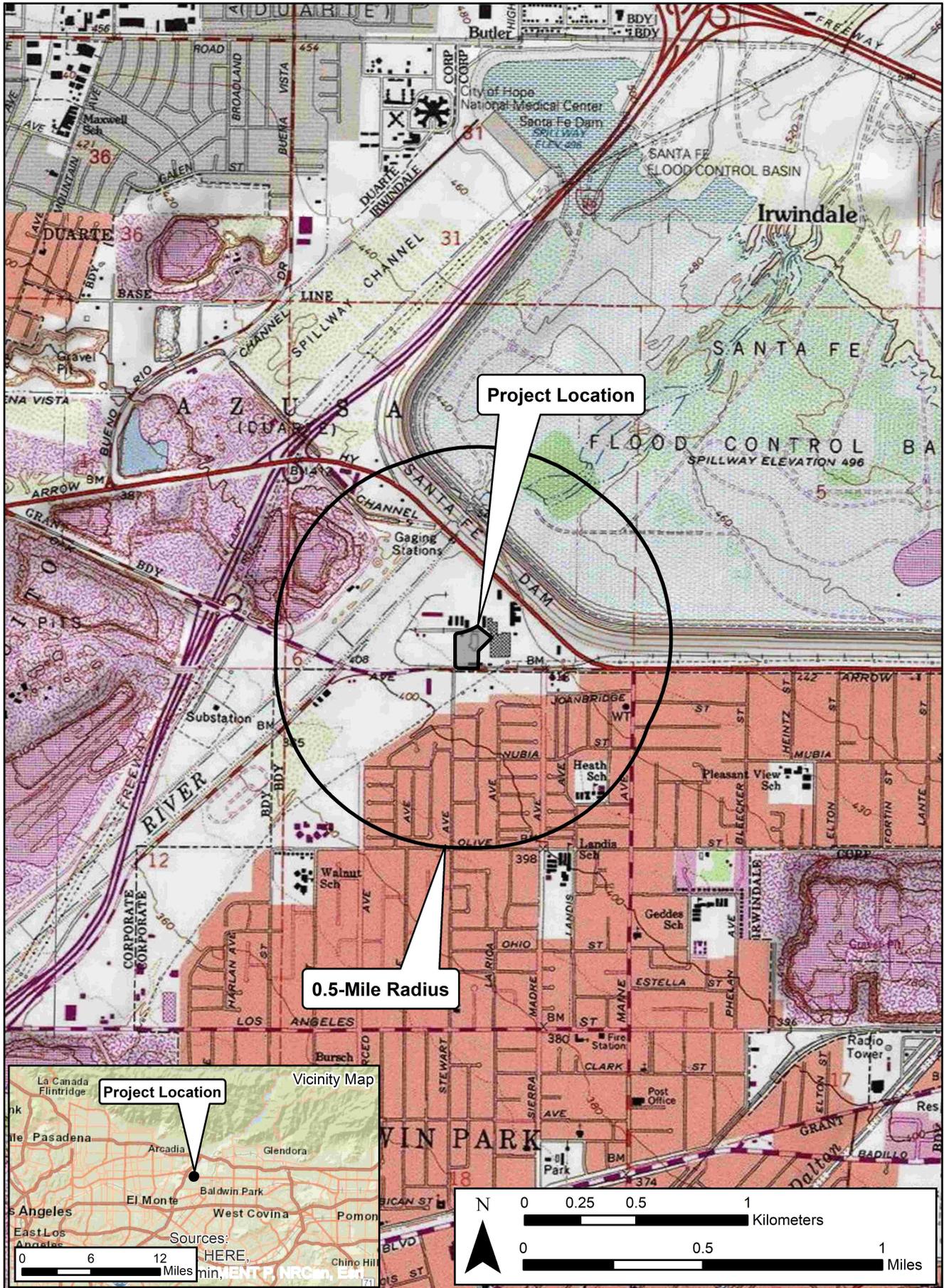
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "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... Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets



BCR CONSULTING LLC

Project Location Site
14005 Live Oak Avenue Project

Figure 1

Kimley-Horn

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Baldwin Park, California (1981)

the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix C.

NATURAL SETTING

The project is located in the San Gabriel Valley, which is bounded on the west by the San Rafael Hills, on the south by the Puente Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains (USGS 1981), and on the east by the Chino Hills and San Jose Hills. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The area containing the project site exhibits a southwesterly slope. Local water drains into the San Gabriel River approximately 900 feet to the northwest, which ultimately drains into the Pacific Ocean and

approximately 26.44-miles to the southwest (USGS 1981). The project site is situated in an area comprised of cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes dominated by mixed coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities (Williams 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The project site is located within the traditional boundaries of the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and have been documented by McCawley (1996; citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933; Heizer 1968; Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

History

Historic-era California 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).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions,

reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. 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. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that continue to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell meets the United States Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and Architectural History. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Timothy Blood, M.S., completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A., conducted the field survey. Mr. Brunzell wrote the technical report with contributions from Mr. Shepetuk.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals, where accessible. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- cultural resources records search request to review the results of any studies conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project boundaries;
- systematic pedestrian survey of the entire accessible project site;
- development of recommendations and mitigation measures as necessary, following CEQA.

Research

Records Search. BCR Consulting completed the cultural resources records search on January 8, 2024 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) using information on file at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research has reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within 0.5-mile of the project site. Additional resources reviewed have included the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) which consists of properties evaluated for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted January 2, 2024. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the entire project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources.

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. The cultural resources records search revealed that eleven cultural resources studies have taken place, resulting in the recording of one cultural resource within 0.5-mile of the project site. The project site has been subject to one previous cultural resources assessment, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. The records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile of Project Site	Studies Within 0.5-Mile
<i>Baldwin Park, CA</i> (1981)	P-19-188983: Boulder Dam Transmission Lines (220 Feet S)	LA-72, 186, 3509, 3824, 7245, 9705, 10175, 10327*, 10501, 10805, 11989

*Previously assessed a portion of the project

Field Survey

During the field survey Mr. Shepetuk carefully inspected the project site. It has been subject to severe disturbances associated with excavation, grading, and construction of an existing office building. This building is less than 45 years old. As such it is not historic in age and does not require further consideration. Within the project site, vegetation consisted mainly of imported and landscaped trees, shrubs, and grass. Surface visibility was zero percent in nearly all areas other than very limited patches of exposed imported soil.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The records search data and field survey did not yield any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resource work or monitoring is necessary for any earthmoving proposed within the project site. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project, per CEQA. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

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REFERENCES

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United States Geological Survey

1981 *Baldwin Park, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map*.

Williams, Patricia, Leah Messinger, Sarah Johnson

2008 *Habitats Alive! An Ecological Guide to California's Diverse Habitats*. California Institute for Biodiversity, Claremont, California.

APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

KIM2315

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00072		1974	Rosen, Martin D.	Evaluation of the Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Extension of Merced Avenue and Olive Street, City of Baldwin Park	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00186		1988	Brock, James and John F. Elliott	A Cultural Resources Assessment for the Raiders Stadium Project, Irwindale, California.	Archaeological Advisory Group	19-001368, 19-189104, 19-190992
LA-03509		1985	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	(Duplicate of LA-2665) Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	19-000026, 19-000043, 19-000075, 19-000111, 19-000163, 19-000164, 19-000166, 19-000167, 19-000173, 19-000182, 19-000208, 19-000221, 19-000240, 19-000241, 19-000272, 19-000300, 19-000339, 19-000343, 19-000345, 19-000348, 19-000397, 19-000518, 19-000522, 19-000524, 19-000657, 19-000693, 19-000694, 19-000695, 19-000697, 19-000797, 19-000858, 19-000871, 19-000967, 19-001009, 19-001044, 19-001045, 19-001046, 19-001109
LA-03824		1995	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Report for the Baldwin Park Operable Unit Water Delivery Plan	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07245		2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Vy-309-01 (sv-059-01) Monteleone Industrial, 14020 Live Oak Avenue, Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-09705		2007	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001359, 19-001382, 19-002131, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-002998, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003136, 19-003141, 19-003152, 19-003720, 19-003721, 19-003722, 19-003723, 19-003727, 19-003728, 19-003729, 19-003730, 19-003731, 19-003732, 19-003733, 19-003734, 19-003735, 19-003736, 19-003737, 19-003738, 19-003739, 19-003740, 19-003741, 19-003742, 19-003990, 19-100631, 19-100806, 19-100807, 19-100808

Report List

KIM2315

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-10175		2009	Unknown	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	Applied Earthworks, Aspen Environmental Group	19-000806, 19-001128, 19-001299, 19-001300, 19-001315, 19-001357, 19-001382, 19-001636, 19-001770, 19-001771, 19-001783, 19-001956, 19-001957, 19-002206, 19-002212, 19-002343, 19-002350, 19-002363, 19-002411, 19-002412, 19-003009, 19-003018, 19-003025, 19-003031, 19-003032, 19-003037, 19-003090, 19-003099, 19-003136, 19-003152, 19-003295, 19-003385, 19-003477, 19-003606, 19-003638, 19-003795, 19-003852, 19-003853, 19-003854, 19-100277, 19-100439, 19-100496, 19-100644, 19-120031, 19-120032, 19-120072, 19-120074, 19-180689, 19-186545, 19-186860, 19-186870, 19-186871, 19-186872, 19-186873, 19-186875, 19-186876, 19-186877, 19-186917, 19-186921, 19-186923, 19-186925, 19-187713
LA-10327		2009	Gardner, Jill K.	Phase I Cultural Resources Study: Proposed Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station Project, City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	
LA-10501		1994	Toren, George A.	Cultural Resource Survey of Three Segments of the Proposed San Gabriel Valley Water Reclamation Project, Los Angeles County, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-002207
LA-10805		2009	Gust, Sherry and Amy Glover	Cultural Resources Mitigation Compliance Report for the Metro Gold Line Eastside Extension, City of Los Angeles, California. For the Period 2004 to 2006	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	
LA-11989		2010	Panich, Lee and Holson, John	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, 66KV Transmission Lines Access Roads, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segments 7 and 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Pacific Legacy	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311, 19-002583, 19-003121, 19-003551, 19-003813, 19-003814, 19-186112, 19-186889

Resource List

KIM2315

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-188983		Resource Name - L A Dept of Water & Power Boudler Lines North & South; Other - LADWP Boulder Lines 1 & 2; Other - Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line	Structure, Element of district	Historic	HP09; HP11	1999 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA); 2008 (Noah M. Stewart, Caltrans District 7); 2013 (Heather Gibson and Marc Beherec, AECOM); 2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF); 2020 (A. Canoff, SRI)	LA-10883, LA-11746, LA-12041, LA-12096, LA-12103, LA-12133, LA-12296, LA-12306, LA-12465, LA-12756, LA-13259

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 18, 2024

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

Re: 14005 Live Oak Avenue Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
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(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

February 1st, 2024

BCR Consulting, LLC
Nick Shepetuk
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for 14005 Live Oak Avenue Project located in the city of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, CA. The project site is located north of Live Oak Avenue, southeast of Rivergrade Road, and west of Arrow Highway in Township 1 South Range 10 West, Section 6 of the *Baldwin Park, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as alluvial deposits of gravel from the Holocene epoch (Tan 2000). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius, however this is likely due in part to the project area's distance from the museum, and should not be taken as an indicator of paleontological sensitivity. Other museums may have localities in the area.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

Sincerely,



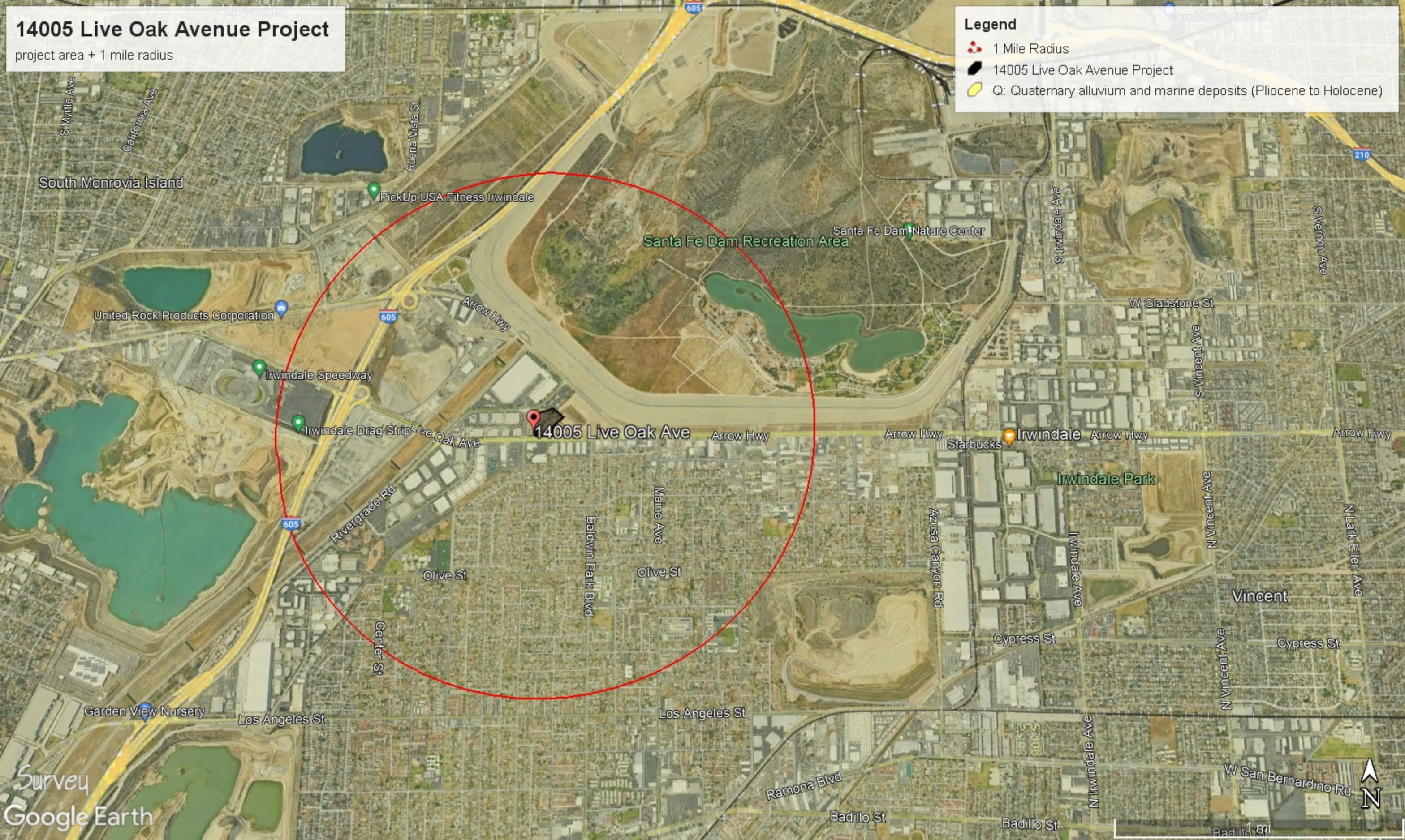
Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg, MSc
Collections Manager

14005 Live Oak Avenue Project

project area + 1 mile radius

Legend

-  1 Mile Radius
-  14005 Live Oak Avenue Project
-  Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)



APPENDIX D
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

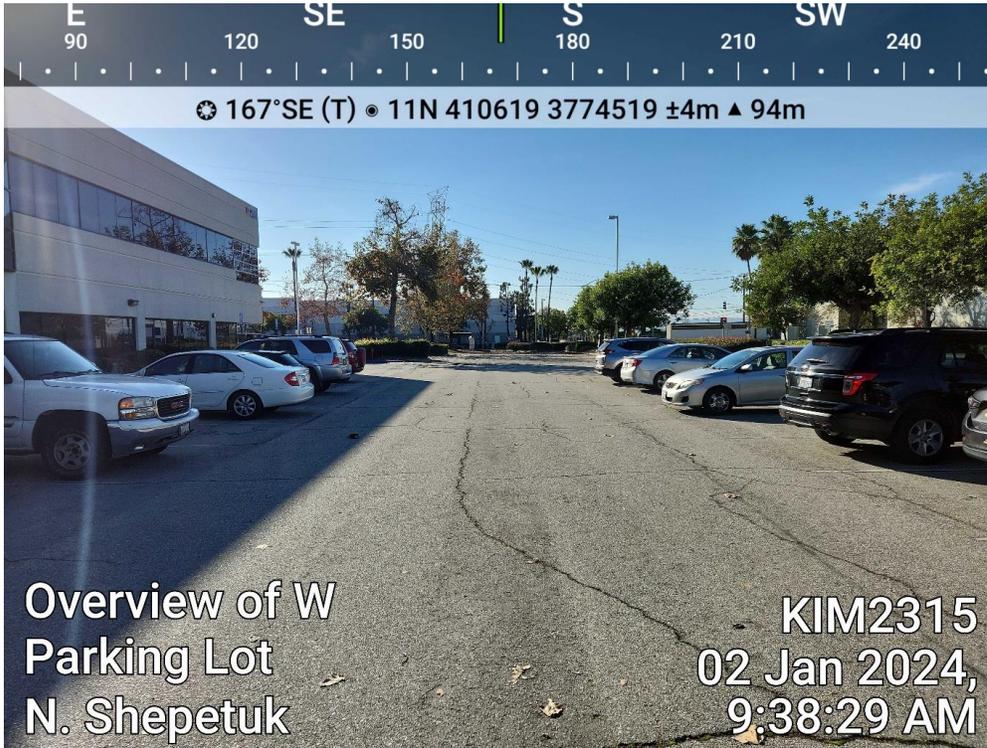


Photo 1: Overview

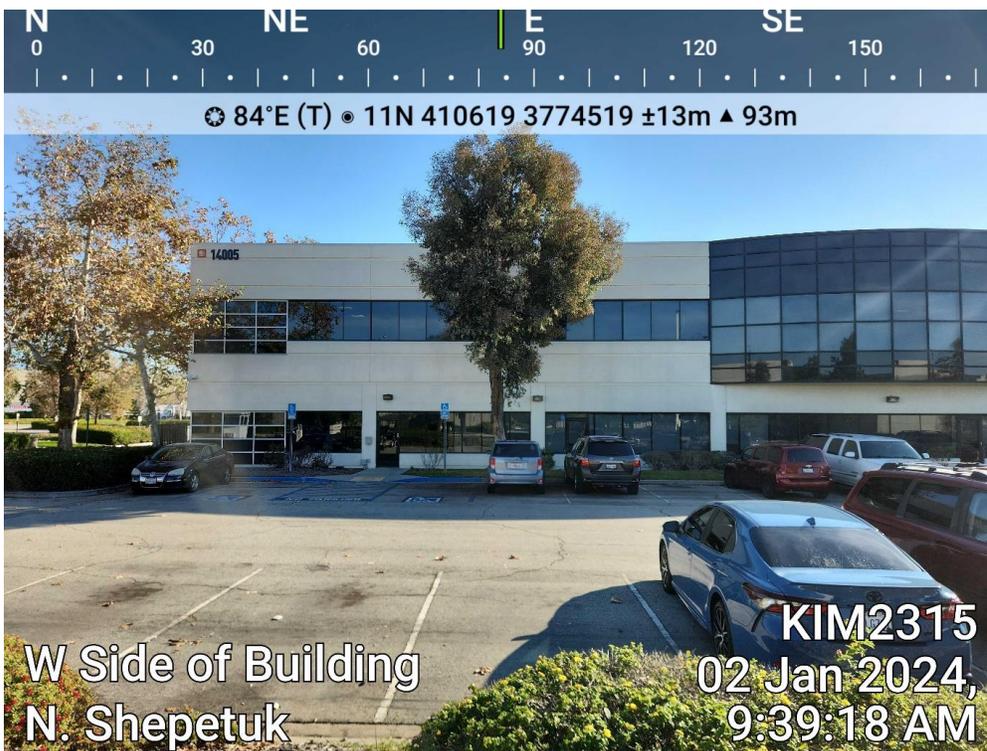


Photo 2: Overview

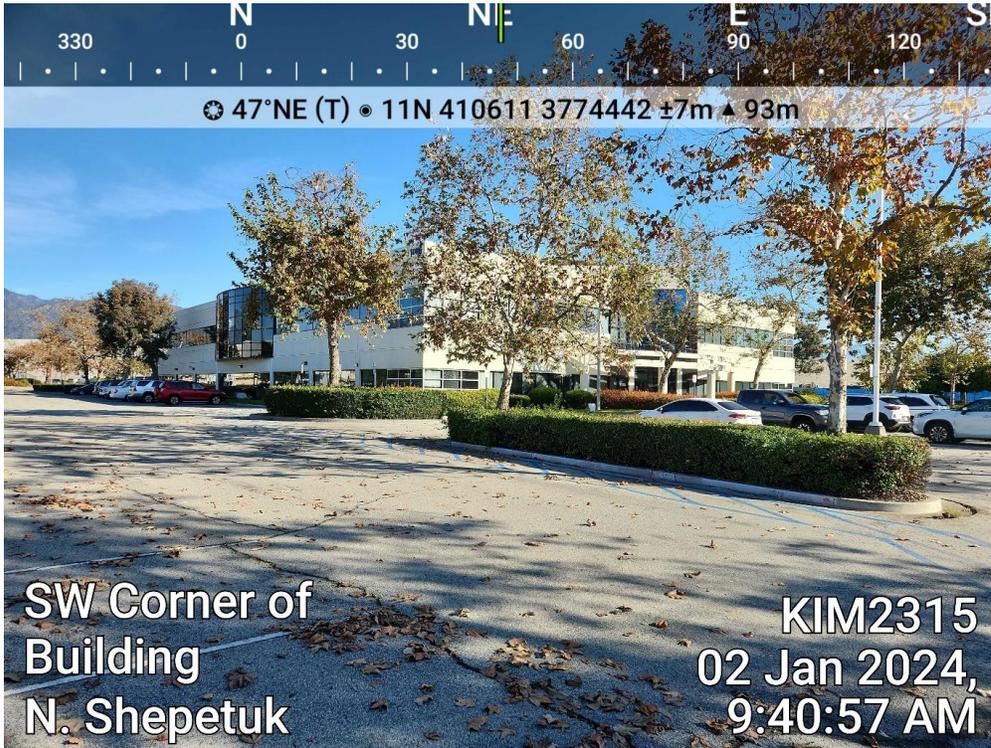


Photo 3: Overview

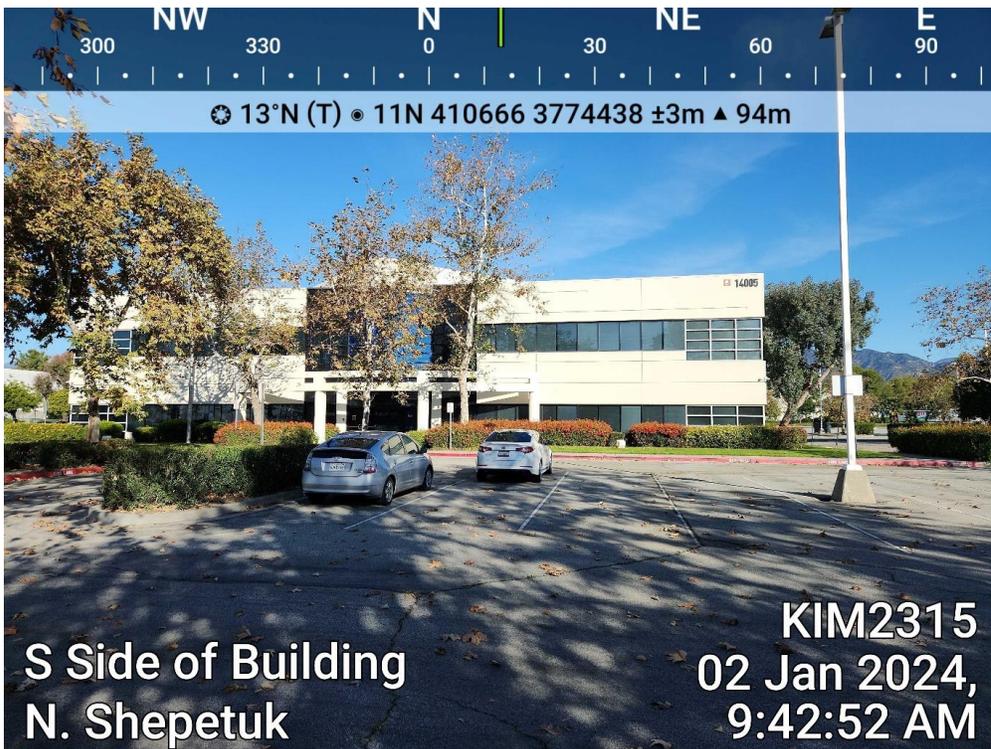


Photo 4: Overview

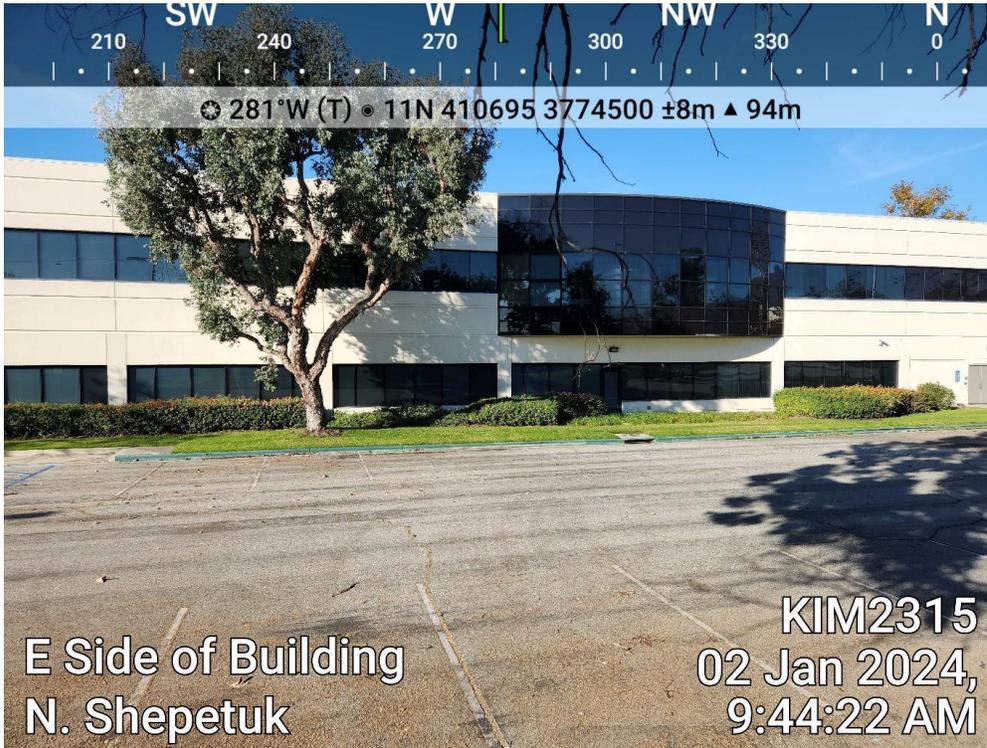


Photo 5: Overview

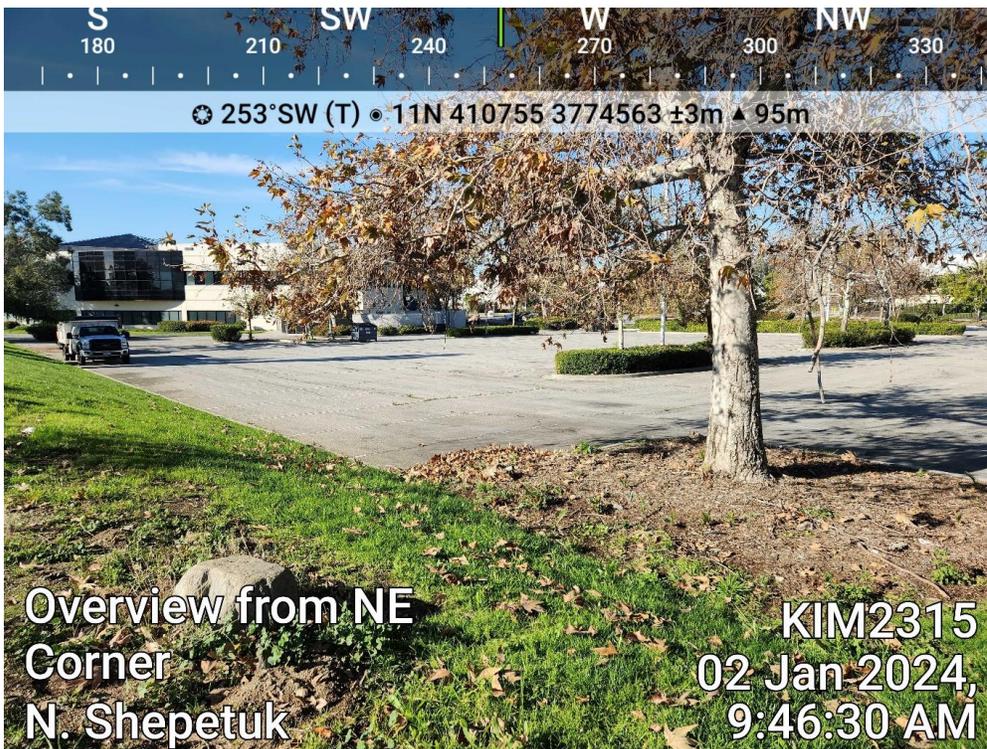


Photo 6: Overview