



California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Urban and Community Forestry Program

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Part 1: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Project Title: S.E.E.D (Seeds for Ecological and Environmental Development)
2. Project Applicant's Name: North East Trees, Inc.
3. Name and title of checklist preparer: Mark Kenyon, Executive Director

This checklist is intended for use by applicants for California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Urban Forestry Program projects. It is modeled after the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Environmental Checklist, which has been modified to more closely focus on the types of actions and impacts expected to occur while conducting urban forestry tree planting projects. As the lead agency under CEQA, CAL FIRE must make a determination as to a project's potential environmental impacts, develop mitigations if necessary and determine the level of environmental documentation and review required. The completion of this checklist will assist CAL FIRE in identifying impacts of the proposed project prior to approval. To meet that need someone that is intimately familiar with the project and knowledgeable on potential environmental consequences must complete this checklist. The information in the checklist is meant to supplement the information provided in your application. Maps and photos supplied with your application will assist in CAL FIRE's review. This checklist is available electronically (MS Word 97) or may be completed by hand. If you need assistance please contact CAL FIRE's Urban Forestry Program personnel.

It is the intent of CAL FIRE and the Urban Forestry Program to approve tree-planting projects that are categorically exempt from further environmental review under CEQA. In order for a project to qualify for a categorical exemption CAL FIRE must find that there are no "unusual circumstances" associated with the project that lead to the project having impacts on environmental resources (e.g., threatened or endangered species, aesthetics, cultural resources, water quality, etc). CEQA does not allow for a project's impacts to be minimized or compensated under a categorical exemption; avoiding impacts to resources is the only mitigation permitted. To meet that end, the following questions were designed to identify environmental impacts that may occur in various tree-planting settings and encourage project applicants to develop measures to avoid those impacts. In the event that potential impacts to a resource are identified it is recommended that the project applicant redesign or reconfigure their project proposal to avoid impacts to the resource. Failure to fully avoid impacts will result in your project requiring a "higher level" of environmental review such as the preparation of a negative declaration or environmental impact report. This could be costly and delay your project. Because of the time and cost associated with the preparation of a negative declaration or environmental impact report CAL FIRE encourages you to change your project in order to qualify for a categorical exemption.

A brief explanation is required for "Yes" responses to the following questions. Responses must be supported by facts, not merely the personal opinion of the checklist preparer.

All responses must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

Earlier analyses may be used where an impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. In this case, a brief discussion should identify the earlier analysis, describe the mitigations that were developed and supply copies of relevant sections/pages. A source list should be attached and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion sections where necessary.

Part 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Project Location:
(City, County, Nearest Town, etc.) 1060 E. Montecito Drive, Los Angeles CA 90031

2. Description of Project: Describe the entire project, including but not limited to size and numbers of trees, size and depth of excavations, planting site preparation (i.e., land clearing), equipment to be utilized in planting and preparing the planting site (e.g., backhoes, power augers, heavy equipment), later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for the project's implementation. Emphasis should be placed on activities that will potentially impact the environment rather than describing project benefits.

____ The primary objective for this project is to create a lasting natural resource for the surrounding disadvantaged neighborhoods by planting 200 California native trees, which will grow to maturity and contribute to GreenHouseGas reduction.

3. Identify the type(s) of setting(s) where your project will be located.

Urban or Developed Settings	Rural, Undeveloped or Wildland Settings
<input type="checkbox"/> Street (parkways, medians, sidewalks, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped land
<input type="checkbox"/> Existing landscaped city/county park	<input type="checkbox"/> New or rural park
<input type="checkbox"/> Existing landscaped school grounds	<input type="checkbox"/> New school grounds
<input type="checkbox"/> Urban trail, bike trail	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural land
<input type="checkbox"/> Public building grounds	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic district, railroad right-of-way
<input type="checkbox"/> Other similar urban or developed setting. Describe setting: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Riparian area (within 100 ft of a stream, lake or wetland)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other similar rural, undeveloped or wildland setting. Describe setting: _____

Projects confined to urban or developed settings must address questions in Checklist, Part 4.

Projects that include rural, undeveloped or wildland settings must address questions in Checklist, Parts 3 and 4.

**Part 3: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR PROJECTS
IN RURAL, UNDEVELOPED OR WILDLAND SETTINGS**

Projects, or portions of projects, planned for rural, undeveloped or wildland settings may have impacts on various resources (e.g., threatened or endangered species, cultural resources, water quality, etc.). Therefore, project applicants must conduct the following resource studies to determine if resources exist that warrant protection.

Resource Studies:

Conduct a Natural Diversity Data Base Search

Contact CAL FIRE, Urban Forestry Program staff to determine how to conduct a Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) Search. Submit a copy of the search results along with this Environmental Checklist. If the NDDDB search identifies any threatened or endangered species of animals or plants that may be present describe avoidance measures in the appropriate discussion section.

Conduct an archaeological records check

Contact CAL FIRE, Urban Forestry Program staff to determine how to conduct an Archaeological Records Check. Submit a copy of the results along with this Environmental Checklist. If the Records Check identifies cultural resources within the project site describe measures to avoid impacts in the appropriate discussion section.

Conduct an archaeological survey

Contact CAL FIRE, Urban Forestry Program staff to determine how to conduct an archaeology survey. Submit a copy of the survey results along with this Environmental Checklist. If the archeological survey identifies cultural resources within the project site describe measures to avoid impacts in the appropriate discussion section.

Based on the results of the resource studies please respond to the following questions for projects located in rural, undeveloped or wildland settings.

1. Discuss the results of the resource studies and briefly describe the archaeological and biological resources identified within your project site.

A query of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) was conducted to identify State and Federally listed species that might be present in the project area. The query was a nine-quadrangle map search centered on the Los Angeles quadrangle map. The query was further filtered to rule out species

that don't have a listing such as threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate or a California Rare Plant Rank of 3.2 or less, or a California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern (SSC) or fully protected (FP) listing. The search yielded 14 species. Of the 14 species identified, none are likely to be found in the project area and no occurrences have been recorded in the project area. The project is designed to avoid adverse impacts to biological species. Of the 14-species identified, none were observed in the vicinity of the project area. As a result of the above assessment, it is CAL FIRE's determination that the effects of this project on biological resources will be less than significant.

On November 13, 2019, Senior State Archaeologist Larrynn Carver and Forester I Henry Herrera, both of CAL FIRE, conducted a cultural resources inventory of Flat Top Park, located in the Montecito Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles, California.

A records check at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University Fullerton, conducted on October 16, 2019, found that there have been no previous surveys conducted or previously recorded resources located within the project area. A single survey report is available within a 1/16th mile radius of the property; no resources were recorded.

The majority of the park is steep canyon slopes of 55-70%. Potential for resources in this terrain is limited. The park is, however, only a mile from the Arroyo Seco, a historically and prehistorically significant location. The walnut and oak communities found on the Flat Top property indicate a potential for resource exploitation of the area. A mixed survey strategy was employed for the project. Areas with higher resource potential and lesser slopes were surveyed completely, utilizing 10-15 meter survey transects, an area of about five acres. The remainder of the property was intuitively inspected as possible due to terrain and access. Non-native grasses dominate the understory. Ground visibility ranged from 20-80%. No cultural resources were identified.

To our knowledge, no resource studies have been conducted on this particular site. Biological resources identified on site include native and non-native trees, shrubs and plants, and wildlife including but not limited to raptors, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, gophers, etc. There are no archaeological resources identified on the project site.

Will the project:

2. Require the removal of native vegetation (trees, shrubs) prior to planting, thereby potentially impacting threatened or endangered plant or animal species or cultural resources?

Yes No

3. Require extensive soil disturbance, thereby potentially causing soil erosion and impacting, threatened or endangered species or cultural resources?

Yes No

4. Require the use of large equipment (i.e. backhoe) thereby potentially impacting threatened or endangered species or cultural resources?

Yes No

5. Occur within 100 feet of a perennial watercourse, riparian zone or wetland thereby potentially impacting threatened or endangered species, cultural resources or riparian values?

Yes No

6. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use?

Yes No

7. Discuss any "Yes" responses and describe measures to avoid impacts.

Part 4: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR ALL PROJECTS

Please answer the following questions for all projects and discuss all "Yes" responses.

Will the proposed project:

1. Require approval from other public agencies (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement (e.g., grading permits, CALTRANS encroachment permits, right-of-way easements, etc.))

Yes No

2. Include activities that were identified in other environmental documents or analyses and support findings of no significant impact (e.g., CEQA documents, environmental surveys, general plans, studies, reports, etc.)

Yes No

3. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to general plans, specific plans, local coastal programs, or zoning ordinances)?

Yes No

4. Conflict with any ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation ordinance, Habitat Conservation Plan, or other policy?

Yes No

5. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Yes No

6. Result in trees, once mature, coming into contact with power lines?

Yes No

7. Expose people or structures to the risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Yes No

8. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Yes No

9. Result in substantial adverse impacts to public services for tree pruning and maintenance?

Yes

No

10. Substantially increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or require the construction of additional recreational facilities resulting in significant environmental impacts?

Yes

No

11. Include trees known to produce pollen/allergens/odors that are irritants or objectionable to large numbers of people?

Yes

No

12. Substantially damage a scenic resource or vista or degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Yes

No

13. Result in, once trees are mature, undesirable shading of nearby property, including residences, offices, swimming pools, solar energy collectors, recreational facilities, etc. or subject adjoining properties to excessive amounts of litter and/or debris?

Yes

No

14. Obscure public safety improvements such as streetlights, traffic signals, signs, etc.?

Yes

No

15. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This topic does not apply to this project and was not evaluated further.

Yes No Would the project generate significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?

Yes No Would these GHG emissions result in a significant impact on the environment?
Discuss below:

Yes No Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?
Discuss below:

If you checked "No" to all preceding questions or checked "Yes" and have provided the required Resource Studies and identified measures sufficient to protect all resource values the project may be categorically exempt from further environmental review. Sign the Certification, below, and submit this Checklist with your application to the CAL FIRE, Urban Forestry Program office. CAL FIRE will review your responses and determine whether additional environmental review is necessary prior to project approval.

Part 5: CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have reviewed the proposed project's description and inspected the project site(s). I have provided accurate and factual responses to the questions and have supplied accurate information when requesting database searches. In my opinion the proposed project will not have any negative impacts on the environment.



Signature of Checklist Preparer

11-26-19

Date

DETERMINATION (To be completed by CAL FIRE, Urban and Community Forestry Program Staff)

As a representative of CAL FIRE and as lead agency for environmental review under CEQA I have determined that an environmental impact evaluation for the proposed project has been satisfactorily completed.

On the basis of this evaluation:



I find that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment and meets the Class 4 (Minor Alterations to Land) categorical exemption requirements. This project is therefore exempt from the requirement for the preparation of environmental documents. CAL FIRE will prepare a Notice of Exemption (NOE).



I find that the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment and does not meet the Class 4 categorical exemption requirements; therefore a negative declaration will be prepared.



I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A mitigated negative declaration will be prepared.



I find that the proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment, and an environmental impact report is required.



I find that the proposed project may have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An environmental impact report is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.



I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature of Authorized CAL FIRE Reviewer

John Melvin

Print Name

Staff Chief

Title

1/9/20

Date



Selected Elements by Common Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Los Angeles (3411812) OR El Monte (3411811) OR Hollywood (3411813) OR Burbank (3411823) OR Pasadena (3411822) OR Mt. Wilson (3411821) OR Whittier (3311881) OR South Gate (3311882) OR Inglewood (3311883)) AND Taxonomic Group (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Crustaceans OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Gymnosperms OR Insects OR Monocots OR Ferns OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes) AND (Federal Listing Status (Endangered OR Threatened OR Candidate) OR State Listing Status (Endangered OR Threatened OR Candidate) OR (Los Angeles) AND Elevation (greater than OR equal to "0" AND Elevation (less than OR equal to "1000"))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
California Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	ABPB0J08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
San Fernando Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i>	PDPGN040J1	Proposed Threatened	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	

Record Count: 14

**An Archaeological Survey of Flat Top Park
Los Angeles County, California**



Larrynn Carver
Senior State Archaeologist
CAL FIRE Southern Region
23300 Castle Street
Riverside, California 92518
Larrynn.carver@fire.ca.gov

December 19, 2019

Part 1: Project Information

Project Number: CRP 19-005

Name of CDF Project Manager: Henry Herrera

Project Size: 38 acres

7.5' USGS Quad Map: Los Angeles, CA 2018

Landowner: North East Trees

Legal Location: APN 5207-027-004, 5206-017-003, 5207-028-010

Funding Information: California ReLeaf 2019 Social Equity Forest Improvement Grant Program

Project Description:

Flat Top is a 38-acre public park located adjacent to the Lincoln Heights, El Sereno, Happy Valley, Cypress Park and Montecito Heights neighborhoods of Los Angeles. The property is owned, operated, and maintained by North East Trees (NET), an environmental justice non-profit organization dedicated to improving ecologically depleted and socioeconomically underserved communities through the design, construction and preservation of green open spaces. The park is currently accessible to pedestrians and is one of the few parcels of open space in the area, providing nature-based recreation for the community as well as a small link in the tenuous wildlife corridor connecting these small open space areas to the San Gabriel Mountains to the east. The landscape is currently dominated by non-native dry grasses that provide little to no habitat value, while posing a significant wildfire threat to the surrounding residential communities.

This project will plant 200 California native trees on the Flat Top property as a step in restoring the native plant community on the site. Trees will be propagated from local seed, collected from existing vegetation on the site, to maintain appropriate genetic diversity. Seedlings will be 1-5 gallon sized, requiring holes of up to .5 cubic meter. NET expects that these additional trees will contribute to improved air quality, a reduction in polluted stormwater runoff, and will help to replenish local ground water resources. Additionally, participation from the community and youth crews in NET's native plant nursery will help to educate the public about the benefits of native trees, as well as cultivating community ownership of the improvements.

Part 2: Archaeological Records Check

Date of Records Check Conducted by Information Center: October 16, 2019

Information Center File Number: 20690.6679

Summary of Records Check Results:

There are no previous surveys or previously recorded resources located within the project area. A single survey report is available within a 1/16th mile radius of the property; no resources were recorded.

(X) Records Check Request, Map, and written reply from the Information Center are attached

Part 3: Native American Consultation

Date of the CDF Native American Contact List that was used: July 2019

Date notification sent: October 23, 2019

List of Native American individuals or groups that were provided written notification:

(X) Example of a notification letter(s) (including maps) is attached

Native American Heritage Commission

Ms. Gayle Totton

1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California

Mr. Robert Dorame, Chair

Ms. Mercedes Dorame, Administrator

P.O. Box 490

Bellflower, California 90707

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Mr. Charles Alvarez, Councilman

Ms. Linda Candelaria, Councilwoman

1999 Avenue of the Stars, #1100

Los Angeles, California 90067-4618

Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission

Ms. Gloria Cuevas, Director

3175 West Sixth Street, #403

Los Angeles, California 90020

Ti'At Society

Ms. Cindi Alvitre

3094 Mace Avenue, Apt. B

Costa Mesa, California 92626-2545

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians Kizh Nation

Mr. Andrew Salas, Chair

P.O. Box 393

Covina, California 91723

Results of Information Request:

October 31, 2019: Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez of NAHC responded via email that the area is positive for the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation. The band has requested information about the project. A letter (attached) and map were sent on November 5 by both email and hard copy. There has been no response as of December 18, 2019.

Part 4: Pre-Field Research

Culture History

The first people in southern California appear to have arrived along the coast as early as 12,000 B.P. (Erlandson et al. 2007a). Sites in the Channel Islands and mainland Central Coast indicate that these maritime-adapted people migrated down the coast from the north. These early people, known as Paleoindian, are divided into the Paleocoastal and Clovis traditions. As indicated by their names, the Paleocoastal relied upon coastal and marine resources; the Clovis to a terrestrial and lacustrine adaptation further inland. Though their technologies varied, both traditions date to approximately the same time period (Erlandson et al. 2007a).

The Paleocoastal tradition on the Southern California Bight, from about 12,000 B.P. to 8,500 B.P., is not well understood. It is very plausible that the peopling of the Americas was, at least in part, due to migration along the Pacific Rim. Lower sea levels would have provided a broad coastal plain, and the offshore islands would have been both larger and closer to the mainland (Erlandson 2002). As sea levels rose at the end of the Pleistocene, however, sites associated with these migrations would have been flooded. Extant sites from this period are characterized by an abundance of ground stone artifacts, stone ornaments, large projectile points, and charmstones. The Paleoindian occupants of the bight frequently settled in grassland and sagebrush communities on elevated landforms somewhat distant from the modern shoreline (Vellanoweth and Altschul 2002:100).

Breschini et al. (1992) listed five sites in Los Angeles County that were investigated in the early twentieth century and have produced radiocarbon dates older than 7000 cal B.P. The nearest of these to the current project area would be LAN-159, first recorded in 1914 at the La Brea tar pits (Merriam 1914). Assumed at that time to be contemporaneous with Pleistocene RanchoLabrean fauna, the find led to claims of a 34,000-year human occupation of California. Later radiocarbon dating brought the dates to a more reasonable 9,000-4450 cal B.P., though it should be noted that tar contamination of the samples cannot be ruled out and these dates should be used with caution (Douglass et al. 2014:26).

The Millingstone Period, also known as Topanga or Malaga Cove in the Los Angeles basin, is not as well represented in the Los Angeles area as in Orange or San Diego counties, though better represented than the previous Paleocoastal. Dating from approximately 8500 B.P. to 3000 B.P., The Millingstone period (or Millingstone horizon) is a time period when milling implements, particularly manos and metates, scraper planes, choppers, and core tools were abundant and when there was a dearth of projectile points and faunal remains. Inherent in the definition of the Millingstone period is a heavy dependence on seeds and a relative lack of dependence on hunting (Douglass et al. 2014:28). LAN-1, the Tank Site, is a type site for this period. Located in the Topanga Canyon area, the site was excavated in the 1940s (Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Bierman 1958; Treganza and Malamud 1950). Two cultural strata were identified, both dating to the Millingstone period, but were poorly dated. The collection from the site included large numbers of metates and manos, scrapers, hammerstones, and core tools as well as clogged stones, discoidals, crescents, and other tools. Many features were also uncovered, including caches of milling tools. Nineteen primary and secondary inhumations also were found at the site. (Treganza and Bierman 1958:68).

The Intermediate Period (ca. 3000 to 1000 cal B.P.) is characterized by a change in settlement

patterns and technology. Along the Southern California Bight, this appears as a decline in manos, metates, and core tools, though the morphology of these tools changes little. This decrease is paired with an increase in mortars and pestles. Projectile points increase in both number and type, inhumations are flexed, and cremation first appears, though it remains uncommon. Stone lined ovens or roasting features appear to be used for yucca or agave roasting, possibly as communal ceremonial features (Douglass et al. 2014:33). By the latter Intermediate, the bow and arrow spreads to the coast, perhaps brought by Takic-speakers from the north and east (Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984). Along the coast, these sites show an increase in fishing and sea mammal hunting gear. Intermediate period occupation at Malaga Cove (LAN-138), thought to date to around 1450 B.P., is characterized by big stone mortars and pestles, abalone-shell fishhooks, bone harpoon barbs, chert knives and scrapers, steatite vessels, and shell ornaments (Walker 1952; Wallace 1984).

The Late Period, starting at 1000 B.P. and ending with European contact, was a time of significant change. Population of the Southern California Bight increased, with more sites and a greater variety of sites than any other time in prehistory. Villages with complex site layouts and burial grounds with highly variable mortuary treatments appeared, suggesting the development of social differentiation. Material culture includes small, leaf-shaped projectile points, steatite bowls, mortars, pestles, bone tools, shell fishhooks, and ornaments of bone and shell, often found within deep, well-developed midden deposits. Coastal Los Angeles County is within the area of the Late Prehistoric Canaliño culture (Rogers 1929), which later evolved into the protohistoric Gabrielino and Chumash cultures. Because the Gabrielino and Chumash material cultures were so similar, distinctions between these two groups are hard to detect archaeologically.

The Sheldon Reservoir site, LAN-26, on the east side of Arroyo Seco in Pasadena, is a nearby representative of this period. First excavated in 1938 by Edwin Francis Walker, King et al. (1974) dated materials from that excavation to determine an occupation of the site to between AD 1000 and 1769. Two levels excavated at this site yielded two cremations and fifty-three flexed inhumations (Walker 1952:73). Near these burials in the upper level were a variety of large, broken stone tools—metates, mortars, and pestles—indicating that the aboriginal custom of “killing” artifacts as part of the funeral rites was practiced by this group (Walker 1952:73). The two cremations were surrounded by stone circles (Walker 1952:73). A few of these burials were interred with Late period projectile points beside or above them (Walker 1952:73, 79). Located approximately 10 feet north of the burial area were approximately ten cairns composed of 35–200 stones and broken stone artifacts (e.g., metates, pestles, bowls, scrapers, and projectile points), many of which were fire affected (Walker 1952:79). These cairns were possibly associated with the mourning ceremony, according to Walker (1951:79).

Another important site dating to the Late period is LAN-1575, thought to be the site of Ya'angna, located in downtown Los Angeles near Union Station (Goldberg 1999:1–2). Various absolute- and relative-dating methods were used to establish the site chronology, indicating an occupation between AD 950 and 1800 (Goldberg 1999:120). Artifacts recovered from nonburial contexts at LAN-1575 included one pestle half, one ground stone fragment, a bowl-mortar fragment, and stone beads. Other lithic artifacts included a metate fragment reused as a hammerstone, red and yellow ochre, a stone pipe fragment, a flat pebble, and fire-affected rock (FAR). Worked-shell artifacts included two fragments of shell-bead detritus, one scallop pendant, five modified abalone fragments, one modified clam fragment, and a variety of shell beads made from olivella, California mussel, and abalone. Three sherds of Tizon brown ware were also recovered. Asphaltum was noted on beads, and its application was apparently used to help provide

definition for the incised grooves on some of the beads (Douglass et al. 2014:36).

The Protohistoric period in the Los Angeles Basin begins with the initial European contact in AD 1542 and ends with the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel in 1771, after which direct and recurrent contact between the Gabrielino/Tongva and Spanish settlers in the Los Angeles Basin was established (King 1978:46). The early Historical period (also known as the Mission period) runs from 1771 until the beginning of the era of secularization in 1834. During these periods, the Los Angeles region was inhabited by the Gabrielino (Tongva, Kizh, or Tataviam) peoples. The Gabrielino are characterized as one of the most complex societies in native southern California, in overall economic, ritual, and social organizational complexity (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:621). The Gabrielino occupied a large territory, including the entire Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Malibu to Aliso Creek, parts of the Santa Monica Mountains, the San Fernando Valley, the San Gabriel Valley, the northern part of the Santa Ana Mountains, and much of the middle and lower Santa Ana River reaches. In addition, they inhabited the islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. The Gabrielino language was a Cupan language, part of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, and probably had multiple dialects (Harrington 1962, Kroeber 1925). They are part of the "Shoshonean wedge" (Kroeber 1925) that entered coastal southern California as recently as 1500 B.P., displacing the resident Hokan-speaking peoples (Chumash and Digüeño) and pushing them to the north and south.

Gabrielino lived in residential communities with populations that ranged from 50 to 150 individuals. Each community consisted of one or more lineages which maintained a permanent geographic territory that included a permanent settlement and a variety of hunting and gathering areas as well as ritual sites. A typical Gabrielino settlement contained a variety of structures used for religious, residential, and recreational purposes. In the larger communities, a sacred enclosure surrounded by the houses of the chief and other elite members of the community was generally located near the center of the settlement. Surrounding these structures were the smaller homes occupied by the rest of the community. Other features common at residential sites were sweathouses, level clearings used as playing fields and dance grounds, and cemeteries (McCawley 1996:32.33). Residences were of a characteristic southern California style: domed, circular, thatched, and generally communal (two to four families per structure). Small, earth-covered sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures (with willow stake fences), and menstrual huts generally were found in every village (Bean and Smith 1978:541).

The Gabrielino's large territory offered a rich and diverse resource base. This wealth of resources, coupled with an effective technology and a well-developed trade and ritual system, resulted in a society that was among one of the most materially wealthy and culturally sophisticated cultural groups in California (McCawley 1996:141). Their location put them at the center of an extensive trade network that extended east to the Colorado River and as far west as San Nicolas Island, which allowed the Gabrielino to maintain trade relations with the Cahuilla, Serrano, Luiseño, Chumash, and Mojave cultural groups. Their material culture was thus elaborate. Shell ornaments and beads, baskets, bone tools, flint weapons and drills, fishhooks, mortars and pestles, wooden bowls and paddles, shell spoons, wooden war clubs, and a variety of steatite items (cooking vessels, comals, ornaments) are among the many artifact types common in descriptions of Gabrielino culture (Blackburn 1963). Highly developed artisanship is particularly evident in the many technomic implements inlaid with shell (using asphaltum) and in the steatite items from production centers on Catalina Island. Clothing was minimal and consisted, in colder seasons, principally of deerskin, rabbit fur, or birdskin capes, skirts, or blankets (Bean and Smith 1978:541).

Subsistence items described in ethnohistorical sources include large numbers of native grass seeds, six or more types of acorns, pinyon pine nuts, seeds and berries from various shrubs, fresh greens and shoots, mule deer, pronghorn, mountain sheep, rabbits and rodents, quail and waterfowl, snakes, lizards, insects, and freshwater fish, plus a wide variety of marine fish, shellfish, and sea mammals in coastal zones. Specific exploitation techniques described in ethnohistorical sources include rabbit drives in conjunction with seasonal controlled burning of chaparral, and the use of throwing sticks or nets in the capture of waterfowl in the low-lying marshlands found in places such as the Prado Basin. Reed rafts may have been employed for marshland hunting (Priestley 1937). This diverse inventory of subsistence resources was supplemented by additional supplies of deer skins, seeds, and acorns from interior groups such as the Serrano (Kroeber 1925:629).

The first contact between the Europeans and the Gabrielino is thought to have occurred in 1542 when Cabrillo's small fleet arrived at Santa Catalina Island. In 1602, the Sebastian Vizcaino expedition visited San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands and the mainland near present-day San Pedro (McCawley 1996:207). In 1769, the Gaspar de Portola expedition crossed the Gabrielino homeland twice, and Mission San Gabriel was founded on September 8, 1771, at a location near the Whittier Narrows. Because of conflict, recruitment and conversion of the Indians remained slow for the first few years of the mission's existence. Sometime around 1774, Mission San Gabriel was moved to its present location to obtain more suitable land for agriculture.

Mission life was highly regimented and contrasted sharply with the traditional Gabrielino lifeway; as a result, colonization had a dramatic and negative effect on Gabrielino society. Communities were decimated by slavery and disease. Between 1832 and 1834, the Mexican government implemented a series of secularization acts that were theoretically designed to turn over the mission lands to the native populations; however, most of this land was taken over by Mexican civilians. Like most of the missions, once secularized, they rapidly declined. Mission San Fernando was abandoned in 1845. The later American takeover of California brought further hardships to the Gabrielino who eventually settled at small Indian and Mexican settlements in the Eagle Rock and Highland Park districts of Los Angeles as well as in Pauma, Pala, Temecula, Pechanga, and San Jacinto (Goldberg 1999).

Established by Felipe de Neve in 1781, El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles de Porciuncula was one of the few secular experiments in colonization undertaken by the Spanish Crown. The northeast corner of this pueblo was in what is now Montecito Heights. The first pueblo was laid out in the prescribed manner: house lots set around a central plaza, with surrounding lands designated for private and rental gardens. Trails connected the settlement with the missions at San Gabriel and San Pedro; those trails eventually became the major stage roads. The original pueblo was on the floodplain between the bluff and the Porciuncula (Los Angeles) River. Although the river provided abundant water for domestic and agricultural use, a disastrous flood in 1815 diverted the river bed to near Alameda Street until another flood in 1825 returned it to its original course. In 1818 a new church was constructed on the bluffs west of the river; the pueblo, forced to move from the vicissitudes of the river, grew around it. (Goldberg 1999:29). By 1821, Los Angeles was already the largest community in southern California.

The modern history of Montecito Heights as a neighborhood of Los Angeles begins in the early 20th century. While nearby Pasadena had been settled since the 19th century, the more rugged

terrain of the Monterey Hills- the landform of Montecito Heights- had prevented extensive development. The adjacent Arroyo Seco was a major transportation corridor early on, as native trails became wagon roads, then rail lines, and finally the Pasadena Freeway. With the advent of more sophisticated building technologies in the mid-20th century, Montecito Heights finally began to grow (Garner 2018). Eccentric journalist Charles Lummis traveled cross-country on foot from Cincinnati until he found his ideal spot -- bordering the Arroyo Seco River at Montecito Heights. There, he used his own hands to build his dream house from local river rock and called it El Alisal, Spanish for the giant sycamore growing beside the house (Montecito Heights Improvement Association n.d.).

Aimee Semple McPherson, preacher and founder of the Foursquare Church, established her own radio station in 1924 to broadcast her message (Foursquare Church n.d.). In the thirties, Foursquare purchased forty acres of hilltop known as Flat Top for her radio station and transmission towers. In 2012 the Foursquare Foundation proposed to develop 36 lots on the property, to the chagrin of the surrounding Montecito Heights neighbors concerned with the loss of open space. Following a protracted battle, in 2014 all but the seven acres at the top of the hills containing the radio towers were acquired as parkland. This property is the current project area, managed by Northeast Trees.

Part 5: Training and Experience of Archaeological Surveyors

Name of current Archaeological Surveyor(s): Larrynn Carver, Henry Herrera

(X) Archaeological Survey conducted by Professional Archaeologist

(X) Archaeological Survey conducted by person with current CDF Archaeological Training

CDF Archaeological Training Course # 154R

Date Training Course was completed: November 18, 2018

Part 6: Survey Methods and Procedures

Survey strategy: The majority of the park is steep canyon slopes of 55-70%. Potential for resources in this terrain is limited. The park is, however, only a mile from the Arroyo Seco, a historically and prehistorically significant location. The walnut and oak communities found on the Flat Top property indicate a potential for resource exploitation of the area.

A mixed survey strategy was employed for the project. Areas with higher resource potential and lesser slopes were surveyed completely, utilizing 10-15 meter survey transects. The remainder of the property was intuitively inspected.

Time spent conducting archaeological field survey: 1 day

Date or Dates the survey was conducted: November 13, 2019

Survey coverage intensity: Approximately five acres were intensively surveyed, with the remainder inspected as possible due to terrain and access.

Ground visibility/other limitations: Non-native grasses dominate the understory. Ground visibility ranged from 20-80%.

Other relevant information:

Part 7: Survey Results

List and description of all sites found:

No sites found within the site survey area.

Part 8: Evaluation of Significance

Preliminary determination of significance of listed sites (if required): N/A

Part 9: Protection Measures

Should archaeological resources be encountered during the course of the project, all work will cease in the area of the discovery until an archaeologist can be contacted for guidance. In the event that human remains are discovered, all work shall cease within 30 meters of the discovery and the county coroner contacted for evaluation.

Part 11: Other Applicable Information

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Persons Contacted:

NET property managers Joe Laskin and Mark Kenyon

Part 12: List of Attachments

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Records Check Request | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Coverage Map (1:1 scale of USGS 7.5' quad) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Records Check Request Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Additional Archaeological coverage map(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Center Reply | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Vicinity Map |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Example of Notice(s) to Native Americans: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Written Reply from Native Americans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> USFS or other Agency Correspondence: | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs |

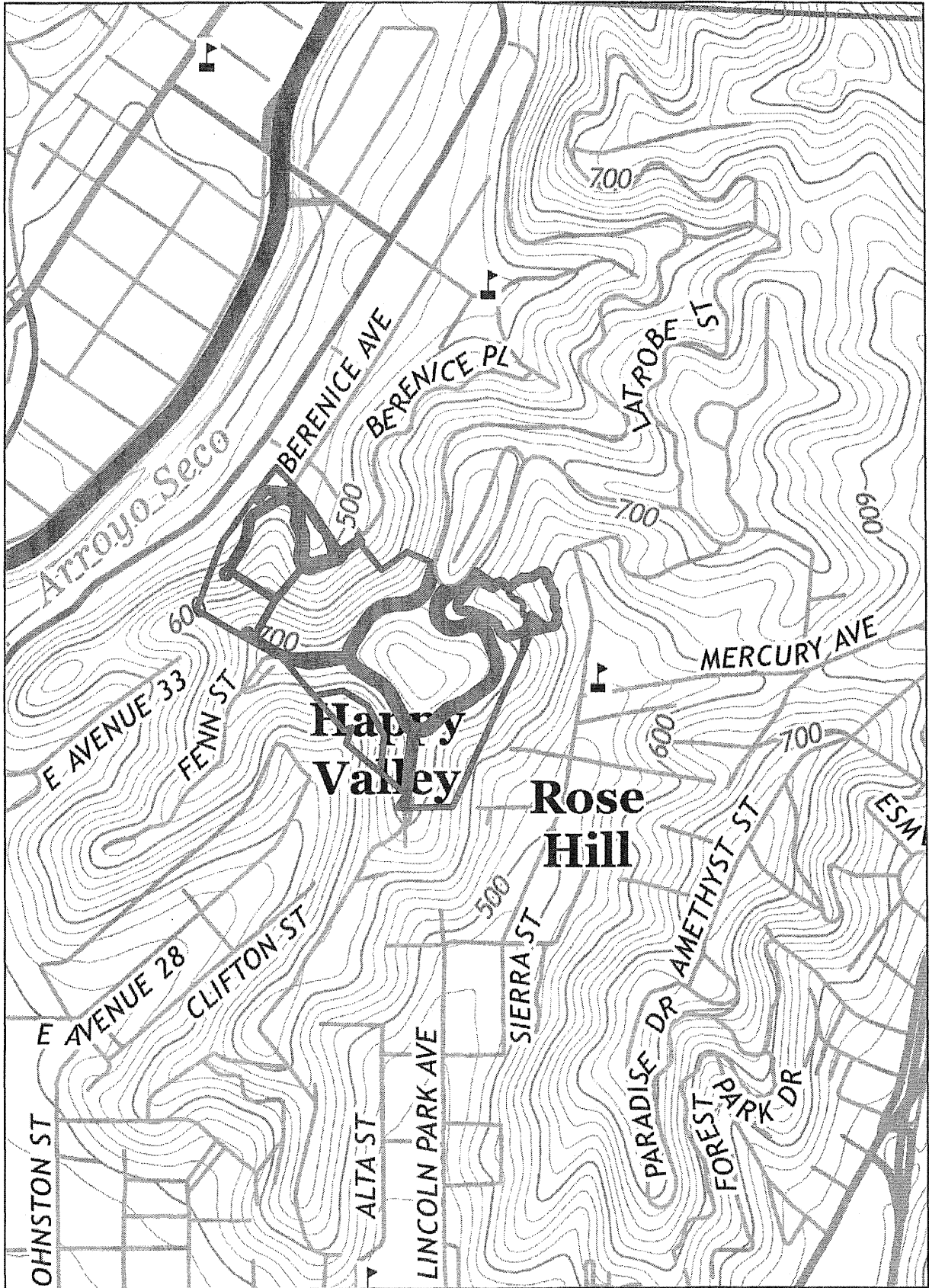
Part 13: Professional Review and Approval



12.19.2019


Larrynn Carver

Senior State Archaeologist
CAL FIRE
23300 Castle Street
Riverside, California 92518
larrynn.carver@fire.ca.gov



Flat Top Park. Park boundaries in blue, archaeological survey in purple.

USGS Los Angeles, CA 7.5'

1:10,000 

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

10/17/2019

Records Search File No.: 20690.6679

Larrynn Carver
CAL FIRE
23300 Castle Street
Riverside, CA 92518

Re: Record Search Results for Seeds for Ecological and Environmental Development (SEED)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Los Angeles, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1/16-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1/16-mile radius: 0	None
Resources listed in the 2012 OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the 2012 OHP Historic Properties Directory within 1/16-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES – resource locations from the OHP HPD may or may not be plotted on the custom GIS map or provided as a shape file
Resources listed in the 2012 Historic Properties Directory that lack specific locational information: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES - These properties may or may not be in your project area or in the search radius.
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1/16-mile radius: 1	LA-02274

Resource Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

<u>Report Database Printout (details):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Record Copies:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Copies:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>OHP Historic Properties Directory 2012:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm		
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp		
<u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx		

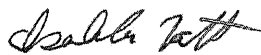
Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,



Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) Custom Maps – 1 page
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page
- (X) OHP Historic Properties Directory (2012) – 2 pages
- (X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
- (X) Invoice #20690.6679



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS CHECK REQUEST FOR A CAL FIRE PROJECT

Note: This form may only be used to initiate an archaeological records check for a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) project as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) referenced below (defined under the former name of *CDF Project*; now a *CAL FIRE Project*). A *CAL FIRE Project* means any project developed by CAL FIRE, administered by CAL FIRE, or any project permitted or enabled by CAL FIRE through its lead agency responsibility pursuant to CEQA or any of the various types of timber harvesting projects authorized by Forest Practice Regulations which are reviewed by CAL FIRE. *Administered by CAL FIRE* means those projects that might be funded with state and/or federal funds, where CAL FIRE has lead agency responsibility pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) for environmental review and project approval. CAL FIRE must be the lead agency in order for a qualified person to perform an archaeological records check request. The CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual discuss the State's eligibility policy for access to confidential archaeological site location information. The Manual (Section III D) authorizes direct access to individuals who otherwise would be ineligible, under certain conditions and restrictions, if such access is established through execution of a formal agreement document. CAL FIRE, the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, the State Office of Historic Preservation and the 12 CHRIS Information Centers executed such an agreement on April 21, 2005. This Agreement entitles Registered Professional Foresters (RPFs) and other persons involved in environmental review of CAL FIRE projects with direct full access to the confidential information provided that: (1) those persons have successfully completed a CAL FIRE Archaeological Training Course and maintained certification with refresher courses, and (2) that the project area is a *CAL FIRE Project* as defined in the Agreement which means a professional archaeologist on staff at CAL FIRE will be involved in reviewing the methods, findings, and documentation produced as a result of this Request to ensure professional standards are met. Electronic versions of that MOU, this Request Form, and other pertinent instructions and guidance is available on the CAL FIRE Archaeology Program Web Site at http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/archaeology-index. Incomplete request forms will not be processed, and a project map and the Requestor's signature is also required. The project map must be a high-quality photocopy of the relevant portion of a USGS 7.5-minute map at a scale of 1:24,000 with the map name and the actual project boundaries clearly indicated. Any questions pertaining to the use of this form or the procedures to conduct an archaeological records check for a CAL FIRE project may be directed to any of the regional CAL FIRE staff Archaeologists.

Requestor's Name: Larrynn Carver

Project Name: Seeds for Ecological and Environmental Development (SEED)

RPF No Yes RPF#:

County of proposed project: Los Angeles

Affiliation: CAL FIRE

Legal Location: T1S, R13W, Section 11, SBBM

Number of Acres: 38

Address: 23300 Castle Street, Riverside, CA 92518

USGS Quad(s): Los Angeles

Phone #: (951) 901-5029

Project Type: Tree planting

Email Address: larrynn.carver@fire.ca.gov

CEQA Lead Agency: CAL FIRE

Course Number(s) CAL FIRE Archaeological Training:

IC File # (completed by IC):

CAL FIRE Archaeologist Reviewing Work: Larrynn Carver

Project Description: Plant 200 native species trees on a 38 acre park known as Flat Top in Los Angeles, CA. Low flow irrigation cocoons will be installed around each tree to release 5 gallons of water over several months.

Survey Report to be Completed No Yes

Explain and Estimate Date Report to be Submitted to CAL FIRE: January, 2020

DIRECTION TO THE INFORMATION CENTER

Records Check Timeframe Option (select one)

- Standard Response
- Rapid Response

Check if the project is one of these special types:

- Ownership-wide Records Check or 5-Year Update
- Emergency Notice Timber Operation
- Wildfire or other Emergency Incident

The Requestor shall provide any archaeological or historical site information about the project area which is already known to the Requestor. This will avoid unnecessary time spent on the records check providing material already available.

- No archaeological or historical information known about this project area.
- I am aware of the following previous investigations within this project area:
- I am aware of the following known archaeological or historical sites within or directly adjacent to the project area:
- I do not request photocopies of the site records listed above, as I already have them.
- Information Center shall notify Requestor, prior to initiating the records check, if the total fee is likely to exceed \$250.
- Other relevant information (attach additional pages if necessary):
- Special Instructions: Please contact us if there are any additional reports before closing the records search.

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT AND DOCUMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

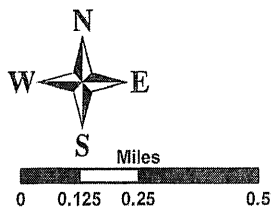
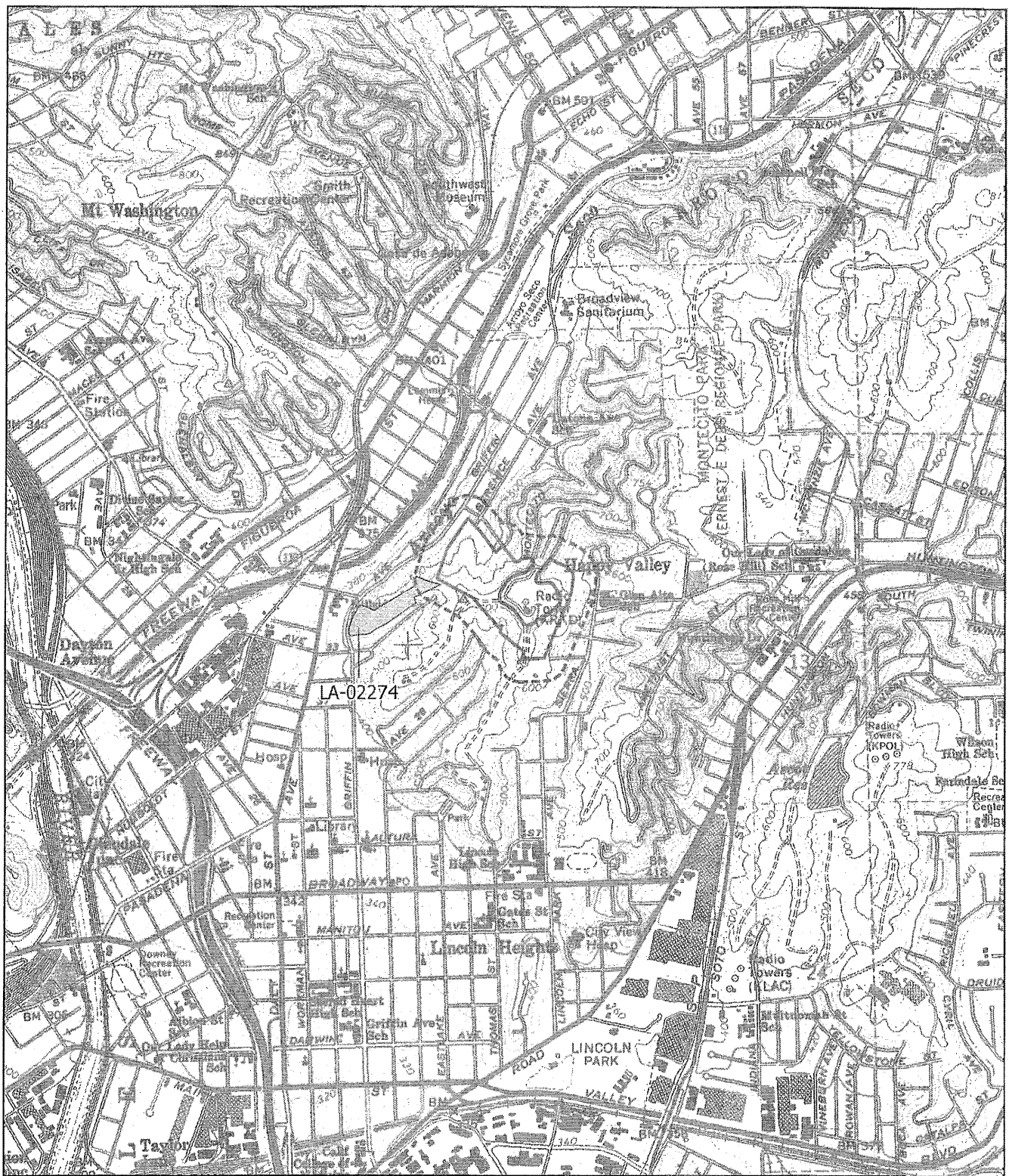
I understand that the CHRIS Information Center (IC) is providing confidential archaeological information as a service to CAL FIRE, the Requestor, and the Professional Archaeologist responsible to oversee this CAL FIRE project. By requesting this information, the Requestor assumes the professional responsibility to the State Office of Historic Preservation and the IC for the appropriate management of this information. This management shall ensure that: (1) that all information regarding specific site locations is kept confidential except for disclosures required by forest practice rules or necessary to carry-out protection of sites, (2) that specific site locations are not included in any document made available to the general public, (3) this information shall not be utilized by the Requestor to destroy, excavate, or vandalize historical resources, and (4) the information is not utilized for project planning outside the scope of the above-referenced MOU. Furthermore, CAL FIRE, in its capacity as lead agency under CEQA for environmental review and approval of projects on privately owned and other nonfederal lands in California, shall determine which archaeological and historical resources identified during the project review process need to be recorded, re-recorded, or supplemented. This determination will be based on the legal authority to carry-out recording efforts on private property and other considerations. CAL FIRE shall be responsible to ensure that a complete copy of the final archaeological investigation report including site records which may have been completed, shall be sent to the appropriate Information Center within 30 days following project approval. By signature on this form, the Requestor agrees to comply with the terms stated in this paragraph.

Signature of Requestor (required):

Date signed:

10-2-19

Form Revision Date: 08/29/16



Resources within the project area: None
 No resources within a 1/2-mile radius
 Reports within the project area: None
 1 report within a 1/16-mile radius

Los Angeles, CA
 USGS 7.5' PR: 1981
 1:24,000
 INV #20690
 Oct 2019

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.





PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET-ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY-NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
024175	19-170197	1327 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-1636-0000		5S2	
024173	19-170195	1336 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1634-0000		5S2	
024174	19-170196	1337 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1635-0000		5S2	
024151	19-170173	1353 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1612-0000		5S2	
024150	19-170172	1400 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	0053-1611-0000		5S2	
024149	19-170171	1405 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	0053-1610-0000		5S2	
024148	19-170170	1442 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1609-0000		5S2	
024145	19-170167	1443 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1606-0000		5S2	
024144	19-170166	1505 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	0053-1605-0000		5S2	
024143	19-170165	1510 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1905	HIST.SURV.	0053-1604-0000		5S2	
024128	19-170150	1627 MOHAWK ST		LOS ANGELES	U	1915	HIST.SURV.	0053-1589-0000		5S2	
027041	19-173021	2611 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1922	HIST.SURV.	0053-4359-0000		3S	
145866		2611 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	HIST.RES.	NPS-04000016-0035	02/11/04	1D	C
145867		2623 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1896	HIST.RES.	NPS-04000016-0036	02/11/04	6X	
027042	19-173022	2623 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1907	HIST.SURV.	0053-4360-0000		7N	
027043	19-173023	2627 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	S	1930	HIST.SURV.	0053-4361-0000		3S	
145868		2627 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1929	HIST.RES.	NPS-04000016-0037	02/11/04	1D	C
145869		2633 MONMOUTH AVE	SHANKS, DAVID AND FANNIE, RESIDENC	LOS ANGELES	P	1895	HIST.RES.	NPS-04000016-0038	02/11/04	6X	
027044	19-173024	2633 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	S	1894	HIST.SURV.	0053-4362-0000		3S	
027048	19-173028	2634 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1907	HIST.SURV.	0053-4366-0000		3S	
027045	19-173025	2635 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	S	1894	HIST.SURV.	0053-4363-0000		3S	
145871		2635 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1900	HIST.RES.	NPS-04000016-0039	02/11/04	1D	C
021044	19-167102	2639 MONMOUTH AVE	BAILLACHE, JOHN & ISOPHENE HOME/AD	LOS ANGELES	P	1892	HIST.RES.	NPS-04000016-0041	02/11/04	1D	C
							HIST.SURV.	0053-0225-0000		7R	
027046	19-173026	2639 MONMOUTH AVE	ADLAI STEVENSON BIRTHPLACE	LOS ANGELES	P	1892	HIST.SURV.	0053-4364-0000		3S	
027049	19-173029	2640 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1894	HIST.SURV.	0053-4367-0000		3S	
027050	19-173030	2642 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1894	HIST.SURV.	0053-4368-0000		3S	
027047	19-173027	2643 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1894	HIST.SURV.	0053-4365-0000		3S	
145872		2643 MONMOUTH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1894	HIST.RES.	NPS-04000016-0041	02/11/04	1D	C
100409	19-176013	12507 MONTAGUE ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1941	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-95-0141-0000	07/12/95	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	07/12/95	6Y	
125988		1801 MONTANA ST		LOS ANGELES	Y	1939	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0193-0000	02/11/00	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD001017Z	02/11/00	6U	
070456	19-173985	12579 MONTAQUE ST		LOS ANGELES	U	1936	PROJ.REVW.	HUD910522D	06/12/91	6Y	
116255		4012 MONTCLAIR ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1927	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0176-0000	02/01/96	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD960801E	02/01/96	6U	
026577	19-172564	4200 MONTCLAIR ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0177-0000	02/01/96	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD960801E	02/01/96	6U	
							HIST.SURV.	0053-3905-0000		7R	
024688	19-170709	5006 MONTE VISTA ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	HIST.SURV.	0053-2156-0000		7R	
	19-156690										
123845		5034 MONTE VISTA ST		LOS ANGELES	U	1922	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0082-0000	02/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD000201E	02/01/00	6Y	
024689	19-170710	5616 MONTE VISTA ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1909	HIST.SURV.	0053-2157-0000		7N	
	19-156705										
024690	19-170711	5705 MONTE VISTA ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1895	HIST.SURV.	0053-2158-0000		7N	
	19-156706										
024691	19-170712	5721 MONTE VISTA ST	SUNRISE COURT	LOS ANGELES	P	1921	HIST.SURV.	0053-2159-0000		7R	
	19-158031										
024692	19-170713	5817 MONTE VISTA ST	HIGHLAND PARK BAPTIST CHURCH	LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-2160-0000		5S2	
	19-158033										
026803	19-172783	MONTECITO DR	MONTECITO DRIVE RESIDENCES	LOS ANGELES	P	1961	HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-9999		7R	
026789	19-172769	952 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0001		7R	
	19-156006										
026790	19-172770	956 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0002		7R	

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for LOS ANGELES County.										Page 403	04-05-12
PROPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET ADDRESS	NAMES	CITY NAME	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
026791	19-156007 19-172771 19-156008	958 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0003		7R	
026792	19-172772 19-156009	962 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0004		7R	
026793	19-172773 19-156010	964 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0005		7R	
026794	19-172774 19-156011	968 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0006		7R	
026795	19-172775 19-156012	982 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0007		7R	
026796	19-172776 19-156013	984 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0008		7R	
026797	19-172777 19-156014	1004 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0009		7R	
026798	19-172778 19-156015	1014 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0010		7R	
026799	19-172779 19-156016	1024 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0011		7R	
026800	19-172780 19-156017	1130 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0012		7R	
026801	19-172781 19-156018	1150 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0013		7R	
026802	19-172782 19-156019	1210 MONTECITO DR		LOS ANGELES	P		HIST.SURV.	0053-4123-0014		7R	
069392	19-173806	921 MONTEREY RD	HOUSE	LOS ANGELES	U		PROJ.REVW.		10/28/77	2S	
072851	19-174034	3618 MONTEREY RD		LOS ANGELES	U	1931	PROJ.REVW.	HUD910726A	08/29/91	6Y	
072884	19-174038	3622 MONTEREY RD		LOS ANGELES	U	1929	PROJ.REVW.	HUD910805L	08/21/91	6Y	
153038		6416 MONTEREY RD		LOS ANGELES		1951	PROJ.REVW.	HUD050404N	04/19/05	6U	
024693	19-170714 19-156707	5046 MONTEZUMA ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.SURV.	0053-2161-0000		7R	
171695		10356 MONTGOMERY AVE		LOS ANGELES		1953	PROJ.REVW.	HUD080109F	04/17/08	6U	
024303	19-170325	1910 MONTROSE ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1908	HIST.SURV.	0053-1764-0000		5S2	
024301	19-170323	1912 MONTROSE ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1912	HIST.SURV.	0053-1762-0000		5S2	
024302	19-170324	1916 MONTROSE ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1900	HIST.SURV.	0053-1763-0000		5S2	
024300	19-170322	1936 MONTROSE ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1910	HIST.SURV.	0053-1761-0000		5S2	
076830	19-174254	4285 MOONSTONE DR		LOS ANGELES	U	1923	PROJ.REVW.	HUD920407L	05/06/92	6Y	
175351		4297 MOONSTONE DR		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U	
074293	19-174157	4429 MOONSTONE DR		LOS ANGELES	U	1932	PROJ.REVW.	HUD911226A	01/15/92	6Y	
100644	19-176192	14953 MOORPARK ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0568-0000	11/22/94	6Y	
097496	19-175215	16756 MOORPARK ST	FOOD STORAGE BUILDING	LOS ANGELES	S		PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	11/22/94	6Y	
							HIST.RES.	SHL-0689-0003	07/31/59	7L	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	09/30/94	7K	
							HIST.RES.	NPS-71000142-0003	02/24/71	1D	AC
097495	19-175214	16756 MOORPARK ST	GARNIER BUILDING	LOS ANGELES	S	1872	PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	09/30/94	7K	
							HIST.RES.	NPS-71000142-0002	02/24/71	1D	AC
							HIST.RES.	SHL-0689-0002	07/31/59	7L	
097497	19-175216	16756 MOORPARK ST	LIMESTONE BLACKSMITH SHOP	LOS ANGELES	S		PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	09/30/94	7K	
							HIST.RES.	NPS-71000142-0004	02/24/71	1D	AC
							HIST.RES.	SHL-0689-0004	07/31/59	7L	
097494	19-175213	16756 MOORPARK ST	VINCENTE DE LA OSA ADOBE/LOS ENCIN	LOS ANGELES	S	1840	PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	09/30/94	7K	
							HIST.RES.	NPS-71000142-0001	02/24/71	1D	AC
							HIST.RES.	SHL-0689-0001	07/31/59	7L	
021217	19-167264	16756 MOORPARK ST	RANCHO EL ENCINO (SHP)	LOS ANGELES	S	1840	HIST.RES.	NPS-71000142-9999	02/24/71	1S	AC
							HIST.RES.	SHL-0689-9999	07/31/59	7L	
132025		5401 MORELLA AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1942	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-02-0777-0000	03/20/02	6Y	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-02274		1990	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 9+/- Acre Parcel As Shown on Ppm 48721 Located Adjacent to Griff in Avenue in the Montecito Heights Section of the City of Los Angeles	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	

Invoice

Auxiliary Services Corporation (ASC)
South Central Coastal Info Center (SCCIC)
800 N State College Blvd (MH-426)
Fullerton CA 92831
657.278.5395 SCCIC@Fullerton.edu

Date	Invoice #
10/16/2019	6679

Bill To

CAL FIRE
 So. Region Operations
 23300 Castle Street
 Riverside CA 92518

Ship To

Larrynn.Carver@fire.ca.gov

SCCIC No.	Client	Project ID	Research Date	Terms
20690.6679	Larrynn Carver	see below	10/16/2019	Net 30
Quantity	Description	Rate	Amount	
1	County ID (19)	0.00	0.00	
1	Confidential - per hour	150.00	150.00	
1	Custom Map Features 1-4	25.00	25.00	
5	PDF pages 1-4999	0.15	0.75	
<p>Pursuant to MOU between Cal Fire, Office of Historic Preservation, and the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) For Copies of Confidential Government Records Including an Archaeological Site Location maps and associated Archaeological Site REcord Forms: Project Name: Seeds for Ecological and Environmental Development (SEED) Project Type: Tree Planting</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Please forward to your accounting department for prompt remittance of payment.</p>				

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (C.H.R.I.S.).

<p>Make checks payable to ASC & mail to address above. Credit cards are not accepted. Invoice reprints subject to a \$40 staff-time fee.</p>	<p>Total \$175.75</p>
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LOS ANGELES

Happy Valley

Lincoln Heights

El Sereno

Aurant

City Terrace

Boyle Heights

Wellington Heights

Belvedere

Maravilla

EAST LOS ANGELES

Belvedere Gardens

Los Angeles County College of Nursing and Allied Health

California State University Los Angeles

Hazard Reservoir

Mausoleum of the Golden West

Calvary Cem

Serbian Cem

Evergreen Cem

Chinese Cem

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>



October 31, 2019

Larrynn Carver
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

VIA Email to: Larrynn.Carver@fire.ca.gov
Cc: admin@gabrielenoindians.org

RE: **Flat Top Park Tree Planting**, Los Angeles USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County.

Dear Mr. Carver:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were **positive**. Please contact the **Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation** at **(626) 926-4131** for more information. Please note the tribe has been cc'd on this letter.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address:
Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez".

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez
Staff Services Analyst
Attachment



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

Southern Region Operations Center

23300 Castle Street
Riverside, CA 92518
(916) 320-2075
Website: www.fire.ca.gov



to file

October 23, 2019

RE: Flat Top Park Tree Planting

Dear Sir or Madam,

CAL FIRE has awarded North East Trees, an environmental justice non-profit organization, a grant to improve Flat Top Park in Los Angeles. Flat Top is a 38-acre public park owned, operated, and maintained by North East Trees (NET), surrounded by the neighborhoods of Lincoln Heights, El Sereno, Happy Valley, Cypress Park and Montecito Heights. The park is accessible to pedestrians and is a parcel of open space and a nature preserve that connects densely populated communities. The landscape is currently barren, and while some native trees are present today, it's primarily dominated by non-native dry grasses that provide little to no habitat value as well as pose serious wildfire threats to the surrounding residential communities.

The primary objective for this project is to plant 200 California native trees, improving both environmental and social outcomes for the surrounding communities. As part of the archaeological review for this project I respectfully request any information that you wish to share about cultural resources that exist near or within the project area. This notification provides you the opportunity to disclose the existence of Native American archaeological or cultural sites that could potentially be affected by the project and the opportunity to submit other comments regarding the project.

Please contact me if you wish to share information about archaeological or cultural sites in the project area. Locations of sites you disclose will be kept confidential. Disclosure to CAL FIRE, however, is an important step that betters our ability to identify and protect sites. Written comments may be sent Larynn Carver, Senior State Archaeologist, at the address above. Comments may also be sent via email to Larynn.carver@fire.ca.gov. I would also welcome a phone call at 951-901-5029 or can arrange a personal meeting.

If during the field survey of this project, a Native American archaeological or cultural site is identified within the project area, you will receive a second written notification that includes both site description and protection information. This second notification will describe the proposed measures taken to protect the site during project operations and provide you with the opportunity to submit comments to CAL FIRE concerning the adequacy of those protection measures.

Information about the CAL FIRE Archaeology program, Native American consultation procedures, and the current Native American Contact List may be found at <https://www.fire.ca.gov/programs/resource-management/resource-protection-improvement/environmental-protection-program/archaeology-program/>

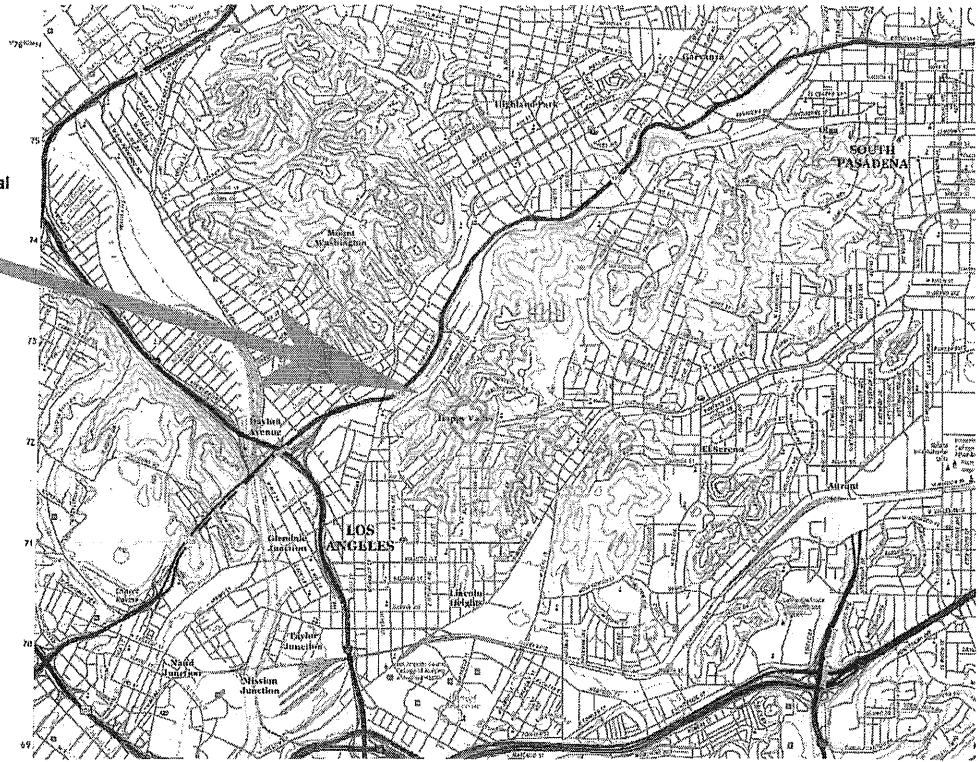
Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions concerning this proposed project or what is being requested in this letter.

Sincerely,

Larrynn Carver
Senior State Archaeologist

Enclosures: maps

**Seeds for Environmental
and Ecological
Development Project**



50 x 36.00 in.

USGS Los Angeles 7.5'