



**APPENDIX IV.D**  
Cultural Resources



**IV.D.1**

**Cultural Resources Inventory Search**





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LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

March 11, 2020

Tony Locacciato, AICP  
Partner  
Meridian Consultants, LLC  
920 Hampshire Road, Suite A-5  
Westlake Village, CA 91361  
Transmitted via email to [TLocacciato@meridianconsultantsllc.com](mailto:TLocacciato@meridianconsultantsllc.com)

**RE: Cultural Resource Inventory for the Long Beach River Park, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Locacciato:

At the request of Meridian Consultants, LLC, PaleoWest Archaeology (PaleoWest) conducted a cultural resource inventory for the Long Beach River Park Project in the city of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. The cultural resource inventory was limited to a cultural resource literature review and records search of the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS) and a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). This memorandum summarizes the results of the cultural resource inventory efforts for the Project.

The literature review and records search was conducted by Staff Archaeologist Alegria Garcia on February 25, 2020 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included the Project area as well as a quarter-mile (0.25 mile) radius. The purpose of the records search was to identify any known cultural resources within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The records search also included a review of the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determination of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Historic Properties Data File.

The records search indicated that three previous studies have been conducted within a quarter mile of the Project area (Table 1). One of these studies (LA-03102) was completed in 1994 that encompassed the entire Project area; a second study (LA-11993) was conducted in 2012 and included the northern portion of the Project area. No prehistoric or historical archaeological resources were identified within the record search area. A review of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs indicates that West Baker Street had been constructed by 1930 with an oil facility built on the southern portion of the property in the 1950s or early 1960s. Although the oil facility appears to have been demolished within the last 10 years, the portion of Baker Street west of Golden Avenue is still present. Based on these findings, the historic remnants of the oil facility, as well as the in-use historic West Baker Street roadway, may require documentation and/or evaluation.



**Table 1**  
**Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a Quarter Mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
LA-00358	1976	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California
LA-03102	1994	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report
LA-11993	2012	O'Neill, Laura.	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on February 26, 2020. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on March 11, 2020, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results; however, the NAHC recommended that six Native American individuals representing seven tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (see Exhibit A for a copy of the response letter received from the NAHC).

It has been a pleasure working with you on this Project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rthomas@paleowest.com](mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com).

Sincerely,



Roberta Thomas, MA, RPA  
 Senior Archaeologist  
 PaleoWest Archaeology



EXHIBIT A



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 11, 2020

Roberta Thomas  
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

**Re: Long Beach River Park Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
Pomo

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
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California 95691  
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**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
3/11/2020**

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

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

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson  
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kaamalam@gmail.com

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

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**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
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**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
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Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
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**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager  
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno  
Irvine, CA, 92603  
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522  
kaamalam@gmail.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Long Beach River Park Project, Los Angeles County.



**IV.D.2**

**Cultural Resources Technical Report**

April 16, 2021

Christine Lan  
Senior Project Manager  
Meridian Consultants, LLC  
706 S. Hill Street, 11th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90014  
Transmitted via email to [CLan@meridianconsultantsllc.com](mailto:CLan@meridianconsultantsllc.com)

**RE: Cultural Resource Inventory and Resource Documentation for the Long Beach River Park Development Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Lan,

At the request of Meridian Consultants, LLC, PaleoWest LLC (PaleoWest) conducted a cultural resource inventory for the for the Long Beach River Park Development Project (Project) in the city of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. The cultural resource inventory included a cultural resource literature review and records search of the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS), a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a reconnaissance survey, and the documentation and evaluation of two historic period cultural resources. This memorandum includes a project description, regulatory context, brief historic context, summary of cultural resource inventory efforts, and resource descriptions and evaluations to support environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

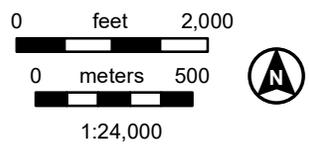
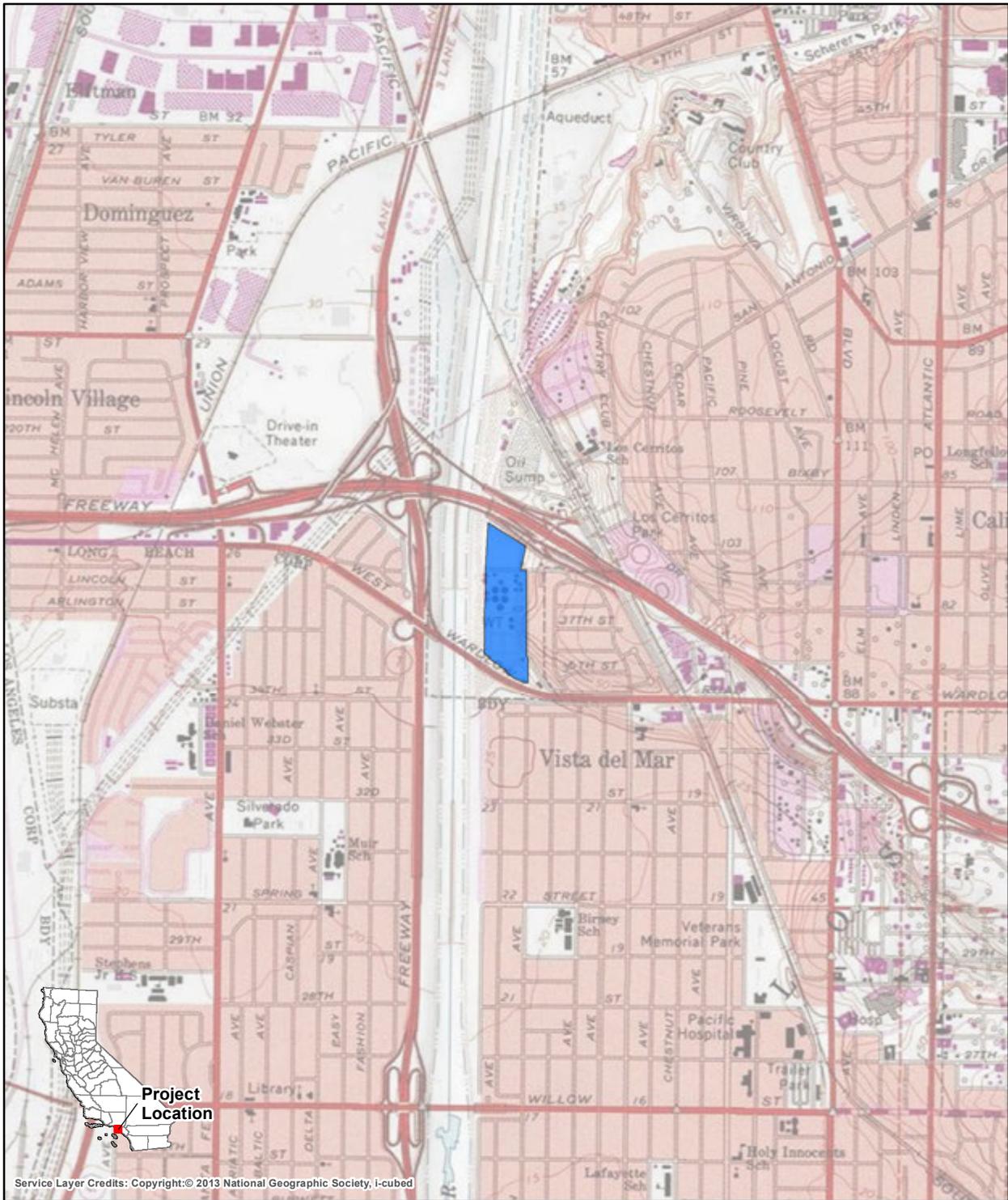
## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project lies along the east side of the Los Angeles River, immediately south of the 405 Freeway in the city of Long Beach in Los Angeles County (Figures 1 and 2). The Project site is situated within Township 4 South, Range 13 West on the *Long Beach, CA* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The lot is 20.3 acres on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 7203-002-001, 005, 007, 008, 009, and 0010.

The proposed Project includes construction of townhome-type residences with associated recreational facilities on the southern parcel at 712 N Baker Street (APN 7203-002-005). The northern parcel at 701 N Baker Street (APN 7203-002-001) will remain undeveloped as open space. A future homeowner's association will have overall responsibility for maintenance of common areas, the recreation centers, maintaining drainage facilities, and for management of future operations and maintenance plan associated with the proposed engineering controls.



Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map



**Figure 2**  
**Project Location Map**  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:  
 Long Beach, CA (1982)  
 Los Cerritos Land Grant  
 NAD 83 UTM Zone 11

 Project Area

Figure 2. Project Location Map

# REGULATORY CONTEXT

## CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

## CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

## CITY OF LONG BEACH GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

The Historic Preservation Element of the City of Long Beach General Plan, which was adopted in 2010, states goals, policies, and implementation programs for the identification and protection of cultural resources within the City. Five goals were identified:

**Goal 1:** Maintain and support a comprehensive, citywide historic preservation program to identify and protect Long Beach’s historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

**Goal 2:** Protect historic resources from demolition and inappropriate alterations through the use of the City’s regulatory framework, technical assistance, and incentives.

**Goal 3:** Maintain and expand the inventory of historic resources in Long Beach.

**Goal 4:** Increase public awareness and appreciation of the City’s history and historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.

**Goal 5:** Integrate historic preservation policies into City’s community development, economic development, and sustainable-city strategies. [City of Long Beach 2010:64–75].

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

This section provides an overview of historical developments within the Project area and vicinity. The information presented herein provides a context with which to evaluate the significance of the historic period cultural resources identified within the Project area. The summary was largely adapted from a cultural resources study completed for the Wilmington Oil and Gas Field as part of the Analysis of Oil and Gas Well Stimulation Treatment in California Project (Chasteen et. al. 2014).

## EXPLORATION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT

At the time of European contact, the area comprising present-day Los Angeles County had long been settled by groups of Native Americans, who are now known as the Gabrieleno or Tongva. The earliest European record of the Los Angeles area was a 1542 notation in a ship’s log, in which Portuguese navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo described a bay that he called *Bahia de Los Fumos* (Bay of the Smokes), named for the smoke seen rising from campfires along the shore. In 1603, another Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, called the inlet San Pedro, in honor of St. Peter (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). In 1769, Gaspar de Portola and a group of missionaries camped on what is now the banks of the Los Angeles River marking the beginning of Spanish occupation of the region (County of Los Angeles 2018).

In September 1771, Father Junipero Serra and a group of Spaniards founded two missions in the Los Angeles area, the San Gabriel Mission and San Fernando Rey de Espana Mission (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). Ten years after the establishment of the San Gabriel Mission, the Pobladores, a group of 11 families recruited from Mexico by Captain Rivera y Moncada, traveled from the San Gabriel Mission to a spot selected by Alta California Governor Felipe de Neve to establish a new pueblo. The settlement was named El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). In its early years, the town was a small, isolated cluster of adobe-brick houses and random streets carved out of the

desert, and its main product was grain. Over time, the area became known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles, “City of Angels” (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Following the establishment of the presidio, the mission, and the pueblo, another Spanish institution took hold in California: the rancho. The Governor of the Californias awarded land grants to retired soldiers and loyalists to the Spanish crown (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000). Under Spain, the Los Angeles area came to have a dozen ranchos. For 40 years, from 1781 to 1821, Los Angeles was a Spanish pueblo. By the close of the Spanish Period, there were 12 more ranchos granted and occupied in Los Angeles County, comprising 15 of the 25 ranchos in the entire province (Caughey and Caughey 1977).

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain, bringing the Pueblo of Los Angeles and the rest of Spanish California under Mexican governance. The newly-formed Mexican government sponsored the formation of pueblos, awarded large tracts of land to those integral to its independence movement, and secularized the old Spanish missions, opening the former mission lands up to public settlement. Under Spain, the Los Angeles area came to have a dozen ranchos; under Mexico, about two hundred. The Mexican Period was marked by an extensive era of land grants, most of which were in the interior of the state, and by exploration by American fur trappers west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (Caughey and Caughey 1977).

## EARLY AMERICAN

During the 1830s and 1840s, disputes between Mexico and the neighboring United States over land rights became increasingly contentious, eventually resulting in the Mexican American War in 1846. During the war, on August 13, 1846, Captain John Fremont entered the Pueblo of Los Angeles and declared it an American territory. The Treaty of Cahuenga ended the conflict in California in 1847. The subsequent Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, brought an end to the war and transferred the lands of Alta California to the United States (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

In 1850, only two years after California became a United States territory, it was admitted as the 31<sup>st</sup> state, largely due to the discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter’s Mill. Following this discovery, California was transformed from what had been called a “backwoods frontier of Mexico,” to the new Anglo-American “Golden State.” Los Angeles became one of California’s original 27 counties, created by the state’s first legislature on February 18, 1850. The County encompassed 4,340 square miles, and originally contained all of San Bernardino County, a large portion of Kern County, and all of Orange County. During the 1850s and 1860s, Los Angeles County went through several boundary changes: in 1853, an act created Kern County from territory that was previously part of Tulare and Los Angeles Counties; and in 1889, a similar act created Orange County from Los Angeles County lands to the southeast of Coyote Creek (URS Corporation 2012).

## URBANIZATION AND THE 1880S LAND BOOM

The City of Los Angeles was incorporated in 1850 with a population of just over 1600. From 1850 to 1870, Los Angeles remained an isolated, rough-and-tumble frontier town. Economic life in those years continued to be shaped by the agriculture of the ranchos. A drought in 1862 destroyed many cattle, undermining the economic base as well as the personal security of the rancheros. The Gold Rush created a period of great prosperity. Cattle from Los Angeles,

formerly prized only for their hides and tallow, suddenly were seen as a food source, and fortunes were made shipping meat to the miners. With the gradual introduction of a cash economy replacing the barter economy of the Mexican era, the rancheros were forced to mortgage their land to obtain money. By 1865, four-fifths of the ranchos were in American hands, and Los Angeles grew slowly over the next two decades (City of Los Angeles Cultural Affairs Department 2000).

In 1875, Jotham Bixby began selling lots along the Los Angeles River in the area that is now west Long Beach, near Willow Street and Santa Fe Avenue (WPA 1984:202). Six years later William Erwin Willmore entered into an agreement with J. Bixby & Company to develop the American Colony with a 350-ac townsite known as Willmore City. In June 1884, the American Colony and Willmore City were renamed Long Beach when a San Francisco real estate firm purchased the American Colony and reorganized as the Long Beach Land and Water Company. The strong ties to religious organizations and strict prohibition rules attracted many new residents to Long Beach during the real estate boom of the 1880s. The City of Long Beach was incorporated on February 10, 1888, and at time had 800 citizens and approximately 59 buildings (WPA 1984:202–203).

In 1906, with the intent to establish a port in Long Beach, the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company purchased 800 acres of marshland. Beginning that same year, the harbor was dredged and a 1,400-foot turning basin and three channels were created (Pitt and Pitt 1997:261–262). The following year, John F. Craig relocated the Craig Shipbuilding Company from Ohio to Channel 3 in the new privately owned Long Beach Inner Harbor. By 1911, a municipal wharf had been constructed. After devastating floods in 1914 and 1916, the Los Angeles Dock and Terminal Company went under and the City of Long Beach began management of the port lands. The City of Long Beach and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers made improvements to the Cerritos Channel in 1918, successfully improving navigation between the Los Angeles and Long Beach inner harbors (Pitt and Pitt 1997:261–262).

## OIL INDUSTRY

In 1921, oil was discovered in Signal Hill, an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, which is surrounded by the city of Long Beach (City of Signal Hill 2021). This discovery of oil caused an economic and real estate boom throughout the area. The oil industry quickly became the primary industry within the city of Long Beach. In 1935, oil was discovered at the Port of Long Beach, and oil pumps were employed throughout the port with the first harbor oil well established in 1938. The Long Beach Oil Development Company was named the City of Long Beach's major oil operator in 1939. Oil has been pumped out of port lands continuously since the commodity was discovered, resulting in a steady stream of income for the port and the City of Long Beach (Port of Long Beach 2021). In 1936, oil was struck again, this time at the Wilmington Field near the port, which provided additional revenue to the City of Long Beach and assisted in the revitalization of the economy (Port of Long Beach 2021).

## PROJECT-SPECIFIC HISTORY

Historical research indicates that development in the Project area began in the early decades of the twentieth century. The portion of Baker Street which intersects the Project was constructed as early as 1924 and connected to footbridge that crossed the unchannelized Los

Angeles River to the west (USGS 1924). The road appears to have been paved by 1932 (UCSB 2021).

In 1926, Oil Operators, Inc. constructed a wastewater collection facility on the Project property (712 N. Baker Street). The facility was built to support the oil industry in the Long Beach/Signal Hill area (California Environmental Geologists & Engineers, Inc. 2019). The wastewater collection facility treated produced water (oil field brines) recovered during oil production. The water treatment, primarily oil separation, took place in a series of on-site settling basins. The basins were designed to remove oil and sediment from the produced water and then discharge the treated water to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District sewer system (California Environmental Geologists & Engineers, Inc. 2019). The crude oil residue was recovered for recycling.

In 1959, a wastewater treatment plant was constructed at the facility. The treatment plant consisted of five circular concrete-walled skimming basins and associated pumps, aboveground storage tanks, pipelines and related small buildings and facilities (California Environmental Geologists & Engineers, Inc. 2019). The wastewater treatment facility ceased operations in 1998. Subsequently the facility was removed, and bioremediation was initiated on the property in 2004 (California Environmental Geologists & Engineers, Inc. 2019).

## CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

### CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH

The literature review and records search was conducted by Staff Archaeologist Alegria Garcia on February 25, 2020 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included the Project area as well as a quarter-mile (0.25 mile) radius. The purpose of the records search was to identify any known cultural resources within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The records search also included a review of the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determination of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Historic Properties Data File.

The records search indicated that three previous studies have been conducted within a quarter mile of the Project area (Table 1). One of these studies (LA-03102) was completed in 1994 and included the entire Project area. A second study (LA-11993) was conducted in 2012 and included the northern portion of the Project area. No prehistoric or historical cultural resources have been previously documented within the record search area.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a Quarter Mile of the Project Area**

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
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Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
LA-11993	2012	O'Neill, Laura.	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange

## SLF SEARCH

PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on February 26, 2020. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on March 11, 2020, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results; however, the NAHC recommended that six Native American individuals representing seven tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project (see Exhibit A for a copy of the response letter received from the NAHC).

## FIELD SURVEY

PaleoWest's Archaeologist Evan Mills conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Project area on March 25, 2021. During the field visit, the archaeologist walked over the Project site and inspected landforms which were likely to contain or exhibit archaeological or historical remains. Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms. For this study, a cultural resource is defined as any archaeological remains or standing building or structure that are greater than 45 years of age. Photographs were also taken as part of the documentation effort.

## RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS AND EVALUATIONS

Based on the findings of the cultural resource inventory, the historic-era remnants of the oil wastewater treatment facility (20-124-01H) and the in-use historical Baker Street roadway, were documented and evaluated for listing on the California Register Historical Resources (CRHR). Descriptions and evaluations of these two resources are provided below. DPR 523 forms are included in Exhibit B.

### 20-124-01H

The site consists of the remnants of the wastewater treatment facility that operated on the Project property between 1926 and 1998. The site measures approximately 2,000 by 540 feet and encompasses the entirety of the Project area. The site is composed of 12 features that include a platform, cinder block wall, a concrete pump house or valve box, concrete drain and catchment basin, structural foundation, two large basins, two wooden boxes with steel guardrails, a steel guardrail boundary, concrete retaining wall, and a graded pad. No artifacts or other cultural remains of historic age were identified within the site; however, a few pieces of non-diagnostic steel pipe were observed.

The facility was removed, and bioremediation was initiated on the property in 2004 (California Environmental Geologists & Engineers, Inc. 2019). In 2011, two large concrete-walled

skimming basins were removed with those areas subsequently used for the placement of the bioremediation soil (California Environmental Geologists & Engineers, Inc. 2019). The site appears to be highly and frequently disturbed by historic and modern urban encroachment, utilities, homeless encampments, and the demolition of the wastewater treatment facility. Portions of the site appear to be tilled by mechanical machinery. In addition, modern infrastructure is found throughout the site including water and sewer lines and utility poles.

#### CRHR Eligibility

Site 20-124-01H does not appear to meet any criterion for listing in the CRHR. As previously stated, the wastewater collection/treatment facility was in use between 1926 and 1998. While the site is generally associated with the oil exploration and extraction industry in the Long Beach/Signal Hill area, historical research found no evidence to suggest the facility is associated with important events related to the development or operation of the oil industry in the area. Moreover, the site cannot be linked with any significant persons in history. Thus, it does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. Much of the facility has been demolished and subject to bioremediation. As a result of these activities, only remnants of the facility are extant on the site. The features that comprise Site 20-124-01H are common to wastewater treatment facilities throughout the Long Beach/Signal Hill area and are of standard design and construction. As such, the site does not exhibit any architectural or engineering merits that would qualify it as significant under Criterion 3. Finally, the additional study of these remains is unlikely to yield significant information on the oil industry in the region. As a result, Site 20-124-01H is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

## BAKER STREET

The segment of Baker Street that intersects the current Project area is an asphalt-paved road that is approximately 470 feet long and 19 feet wide. The eastern portion of this segment is paved while the western half is coarse road base and gravel. The pavement is uneven and contains cracks and ruts. This segment of the street is flanked by vacant lots on the north and south and is restricted with the use of a gate on the eastern edge of the recorded segment. This segment of Baker Street appears to have been in use as early as 1924 and connected to footbridge that crossed the Los Angeles River to the west (USGS 1924). The road appears to have been paved between 1930 and 1949 (USGS 1930 and 1949). Currently, the street is in drivable condition though it does not appear to be frequently maintained.

#### CRHR Eligibility

This segment of Baker Street does not appear to meet any criterion for listing in the CRHR. As previously stated, the street was in use as early as 1924 and appears to have provided access to a footbridge over the Los Angeles River; however, there is no apparent association with any significant event in the history of the City of Long Beach or the Los Angeles River. Moreover, the street cannot be linked to any significant persons in history. Thus, it does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 2. This segment of the street does not appear to be a major departure from road construction or an impressive or unique feat of engineering. Therefore, the recorded segment of Baker Street does not appear eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. Finally, it does not have the potential to yield any information important to the study of our local, state, or national history and is therefore not eligible under Criterion 4.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the cultural resource inventory, the historic-era remnants of the wastewater treatment facility (20-124-01H) and in-use historic Baker Street roadway were documented and evaluated for listing on the CRHR. Neither of the resources is recommended eligible for listing on the CRHR. In addition, the Project property has been highly and frequently disturbed by the construction, removal, and bioremediation of the wastewater treatment facility. As such, it is unlikely that any intact buried archaeological remains are present in the Project area. No additional cultural resource management efforts are recommended for the Project.

It has been a pleasure working with you on this Project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at [rthomas@paleowest.com](mailto:rthomas@paleowest.com).

Sincerely,



Roberta Thomas, M.A. | Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager  
PALEOWEST

Enclosures:

Exhibit A

Exhibit B

## REFERENCES

California Environmental Geologists & Engineers

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- 2000 *Cultural Heritage Masterplan, Final Draft*.

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- 1924 Compton, California. 7.5-Minute Series. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1930 Compton, California. 7.5-Minute Series. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

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EXHIBIT A

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 11, 2020

Roberta Thomas  
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: rthomas@paleowest.com

**Re: Long Beach River Park Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Thomas:

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

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
Pomo

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
3/11/2020**

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

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

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes**

Matias Belardes, Chairperson  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno  
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675  
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522  
kaamalam@gmail.com

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

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

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

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

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

**Juaneno Band of Mission  
Indians Acjachemen Nation -  
Belardes**

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager  
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno  
Irvine, CA, 92603  
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522  
kaamalam@gmail.com

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Long Beach River Park Project, Los Angeles County.

EXHIBIT B

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: 20-124-01H

Page 1 of 7

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**\*P2. Location:** \*a. County Los Angeles

Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Long Beach, CA Date 1982

T 4 S; R 13 W; Sec Unsectioned; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 712 N Baker Street

City Long Beach Zip 90806

d. Zone 11; NAD 83

388621 mE/

3743067 mN

e. Other Locational Date (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM, etc., when appropriate): From W Wardlow road, turn north on Magnolia Ave, proceed to where Magnolia turns into W 39<sup>th</sup> St, turn north on Baker St., proceed west to the property.

**\*P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): The site consists of a former industrial facility with multiple features and ruins of the former facility. The site contains a total of 12 features, foundations, walls, basins, piping infrastructure, drainage structures, fences, and graded pads. The site is highly disturbed by modern urban encroachment, utilities, homeless encampments, and some unknown level of heavy equipment working the grounds. See archaeological record and continuation form for further details.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AH2 (foundations/structure pads), AH11 (walls/fences), AH6 (water conveyance system)

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other:



**P5. Photograph or Drawing:** View of feature 6 (basin 1) from the SE corner facing NW.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**

Prehistoric  Historic  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

**\*P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address): Evan Mills.

PaleoWest, LLC  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

**P9. Date Recorded:** 3/25/2021

**\*P10. Type of Survey:**  Intensive

Reconnaissance  Other

**Describe:** Site visit

**\*P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"): Thomas, Roberta (2021). Cultural Resource Inventory and Resource Documentation for the Long Beach River Park Development Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. PaleoWest, LLC, Monrovia, California.

**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Site Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record Other:

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 7

\*Resource Name or # 20-124-01H

- \*A1. Dimensions:** a. **Length:** 2000 ft (N/S) b. **Width:** 540 ft (E/W)  
**Method of Measurement:**  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other Trimble GPS  
**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  
 Topography  Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (explain):  
**Reliability of Determination:**  High  Medium  Low Explain: Site was thoroughly examined on foot during documentation.  
**Limitations** (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Disturbances.  
 Site limits incompletely defined  Other (Explain):
- A2. Depth:**  None  Unknown Method of Determination:
- \*A3. Human Remains:**  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain): None observed
- \*A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map): The site contains a total of 12 features. F-1: a constructed platform, F-2: cinder block wall, F-3: reinforced concrete pump house or valve box, F-4: concrete drain and catchment basin, F-5: structural foundation, F-6: large basin (basin 1), F-7: large basin (basin 2), F-8: large graded pad, F-9: wooden box and steel guard rail (underground utility access box), F-10: steel guard rail boundary, F-11: wooden box with steel guard rail, and F-12: concrete retaining wall. Details of all the features can be viewed on the attached Continuation Form.
- \*A5. Cultural Constituents** No constituents of historic age were found on site. A few pieces of steel pipe were noted however none were diagnostic and not definitively associated with the original facility.
- \*A6. Were Specimens Collected?**  No  Yes
- \*A7. Site Condition:**  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances): The site is frequently disturbed by homeless encampments, and the basins are tilled often. Also, there is modern infrastructure throughout the site, water and sewer lines, utility poles, 55-gallon drums of unknown contents.
- \*A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction): Los Angeles River is immediately adjacent on the west.
- A10. Environmental Setting** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate): Located in an urban landscape where almost everything is not native, some of the site is being reclaimed by annual and perennial vegetation (palms)
- A11. Historical Information:** The site consists of the remnants of the wastewater treatment facility that operated on the Project property between 1926 and 1998. The facility was removed, and bioremediation was initiated on the property in 2004 (California Environmental Geologists & Engineers, Inc. 2019).
- \*A12. Age:**  Prehistoric  Pre-Colonial (1500–1769)  Spanish/Mexican (1769–1848)  Early American (1848–1880)  Turn of century (1880–1914)  Early 20<sup>th</sup> century (1914–1945)  
 Post WWII (1945+)  Undetermined
- A13. Interpretations** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known):
- A14. Remarks:** The site is under constant disturbance from homeless people, heavy equipment, and general degradations
- A15. References:** California Environmental Geologists & Engineers (2019). Remedial Action Plan, Proposed Residential Redevelopment Project, Oil Operators, Inc. Property, 712 Baker Street, Approximately 20 Acres, Long Beach, California 90806.
- A16. Photographs** See Photographic Record
- \*A17. Form Prepared by:** Evan Mills **Date:** 3/26/2021  
**Affiliation and Address:** PaleoWest, LLC, 517 S. Ivy Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 7

\*Resource Name or # 20-124-01H

\*Recorded by: Evan Mills

\*Date 3/26/2021

Continuation  Update

### Continued from A4:

Feature 1: Is an earthen platform constructed of local sediment and retained by railroad ties and steel poles (vertical) in the ground. The retaining walls are on the south, west, and north sides. The railroad ties are 3 courses tall, and the steel poles are 3 inches in diameter and extend a maximum of 2 feet above the ground. The platform is 32 ft (N/S) by 15 ft (E/W). There is also a square 5 x 5 ft concrete foundation in the center of the platform. There is a total of 13 steel poles, with two 5 ¼ inch diameter poles on the north side (totaling 15 poles). UTM: 388790mE/3743014mN

Feature 2: Is a cinder block retaining wall that is partially collapsed. The wall is 50 ft long (N/S), 5.5 inches thick, and a maximum of 2.5 ft tall. Northern end UTM: 388775mE/3743036mE. Southern end UTM: 388767mE/3743008mN

Feature 3: Is a reinforced concrete box structure that may have been a pump house or valve station. The concrete is collapsing and there are two large crank valves on the southeast corner. The structure measures 7 x 7 ft and is a maximum of 3.5 ft tall. The reinforced concrete walls are 5.5 inches thick. UTM: 388754mE/3742957mN

Feature 4: Is a concrete drainage feature with a square catchment basin on the southern end. The walls are 5 inches thick, and maximum of 2 ft tall, and the catchment basin is 4 x 4 ft and 4 ft deep. Northern end UTM: 388767mE/3742998mE. Southern end UTM: 388758mE/3742964mN.

Feature 5: Is a reinforced concrete foundation of a former structure. The structure footprint is 20 x 20 ft; however, it is not a square. Rather it is a rectangle on the west side with a small square on the southeast corner. The foundation walls are 8 inches thick. UTM: 388762mE/3742711mN

Feature 6: Is a large, excavated basin (1) with concrete walls on the east and west sides, and two dock like concrete structures on the east side and southwest corner. The basin measures 508 ft (N/S) by 305 ft (E/S). The basin bottom is a maximum of 25 ft deep and was tilled by heavy equipment recently. The docks on the periphery may have been where pipe filling the basin were located. There is an entrance ramp on the southwest corner and this basin is separated from Feature 7 (basin 2) by a constructed dam/road. Center UTM: 388625mE/3742898mN

Feature 7: Is a large, excavated basin (2) with an asphalt road (mostly collapsed) running along the east and west sides at the base of the slope. There are access ramps on the southwest corner and northern side. The basin measures 400 ft (N/S) by 260 ft (E/W). The basin bottom is a maximum of 25 ft deep and was tilled by heavy equipment recently. There is a 3-inch steel guard rail on the north and east sides painted white. There is a steel stairwell on the northeast corner leading down into the basin. Center UTM: 388621mE/3743122mN.

Feature 8: Is a large, graded pad that measures 467 ft (N/S) by 402 ft (E/W). The pad makes up the entire Project area north of Baker Street. The pad is highly disturbed with multiple modern trash pits excavated into the pad and homeless encampments on the north and northeast margins. Center UTM: 388626mE/3733300mN

Feature 9: Is a large wooden box set into the ground (4 ft deep) with 3-inch diameter steel pipe guard rail around the exterior. There is a large pipe valve (16-inch diameter) inside the box and may represent a water or sewer mainline valve. The guard rail is painted white and stands 2.5 ft tall, held up by 4.5-inch diameter steel poles on the corners. The entire structure measures 9 ft (E/W) by 7 ft (N/S). UTM: 388666mE/3743047mN

Feature 10: Is a square steel pipe guard rail surrounding a palm tree. The pipes are the same as Feature 9 in dimension for the vertical (4.5-inch diameter) and horizontal (3-inch diameter) pipes. The pipes are painted white and the entire feature measures 6 ft (E/W) by 5 ft (N/S). UTM: 388683mE/3743040mN

Feature 11: Is a large wooden box set into the ground (4 ft deep) with 3-inch diameter steel pipe guard rail around the exterior. The contents of the box are not visible due to sediment and vegetation. The guard rail is painted white and stands 2.5 ft tall, held up by 4.5-inch diameter steel poles on the corners. The entire structure measures 8 ft (E/W) by 4 ft (N/S). UTM: 388691mE/3743043mN

Feature 12: Is a concrete retaining wall that is 18 ft long (N/S), 4-inch-thick, and 2 ft tall. It runs north to south. North end UTM: 388751mE/3743034mN; South end UTM: 388756mE/3743028mN

Source: Samsung Galaxy S20

Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest Digital Archive



Image 1: Feature 1 (facing north)



Image 2: Feature 2 (facing south)



Image 3: Feature 3 (facing west)



Image 4: Feature 4 (facing north)



Image 5: Feature 5 (facing west)



Image 6: Feature 6, Basin 1 (facing NW)

Source: Samsung Galaxy S20

Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest Digital Archive



Image 7: Feature 7, Basin 2 (facing NW)



Image 8: Feature 8 (facing NE)



Image 9: Feature 9 (facing north)



Image 10: Feature 10 (facing south)



Image 11: Feature 11 (facing south)

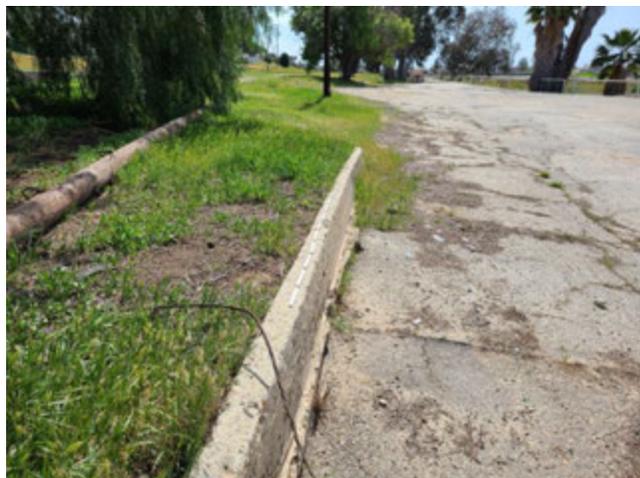
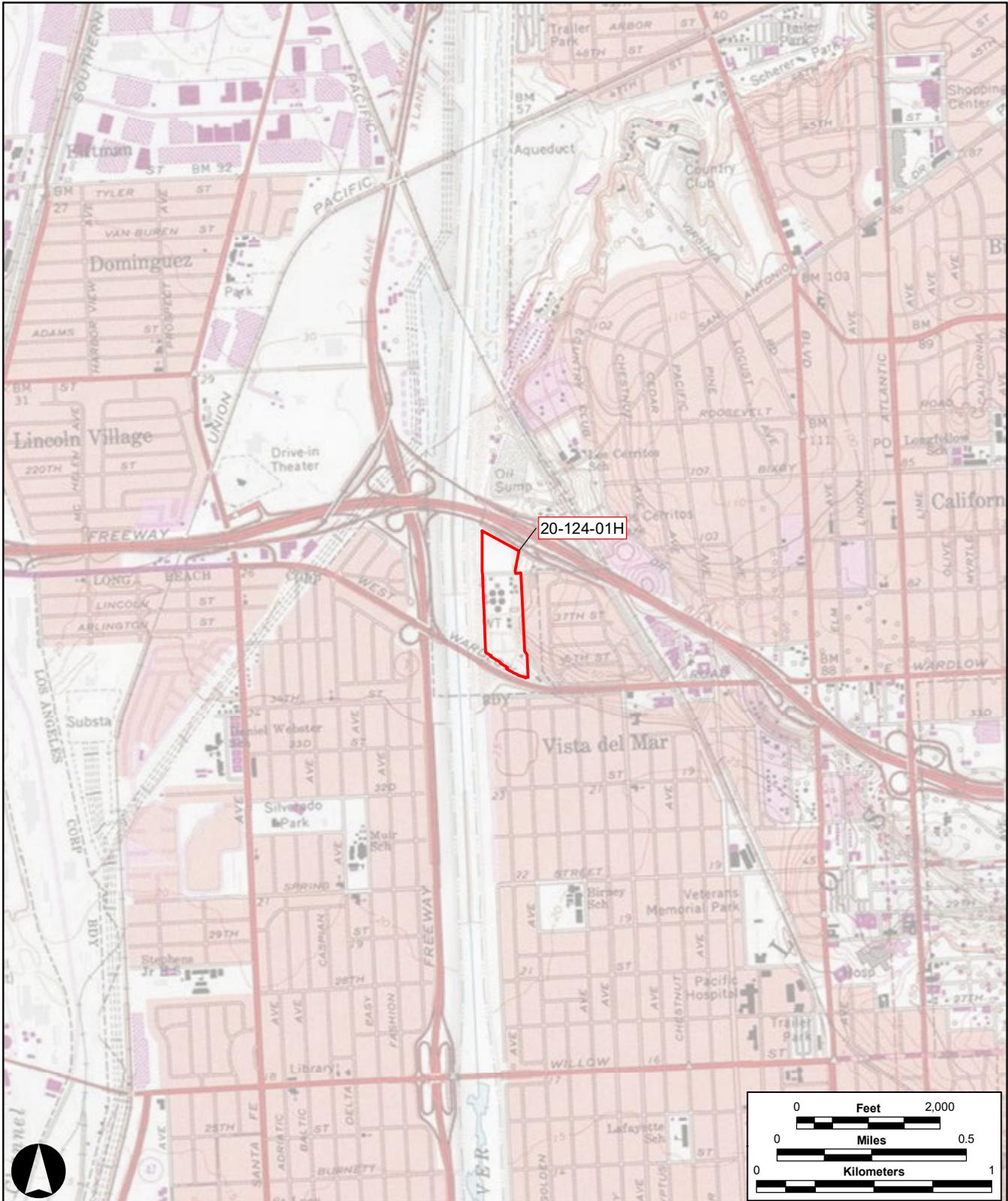


Image 12: Feature 12 (facing south)





**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
CRHR Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

\*Resource Name or #: Baker Street

Page 1 of 3

**P1. Other Identifier:**

**\*P2. Location:** \*a. County Los Angeles  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Long Beach, CA Date 1982 T 4 S; R 13 W; Sec Unsectioned; S.B.B.M.  
c. Address: 715 N Baker Street City Long Beach Zip 90806  
d. Zone 11; NAD 83 388694 mE/ 3743236 mN / 388550 mE/ 3743236 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate):

From W Wardlow road, turn north on Magnolia Ave, proceed to where Magnolia turns into W 39<sup>th</sup> St, turn north on Baker Street.

**\*P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The segment of Baker Street that intersects the current Project area is an asphalt-paved road that is approximately 470 feet long and 19 feet wide. The eastern portion of this segment is paved while the western half is coarse road base and gravel. The pavement is uneven and contains cracks and ruts. This segment of the street is flanked by vacant lots on the north and south and is restricted with the use of a gate on the eastern edge of the recorded segment. This segment of Baker Street appears to have been in use as early as 1924 and connected to footbridge that crossed the Los Angeles River to the west (USGS 1924). The road appears to have been paved between 1930 and 1949 (USGS 1930 and 1949). Currently, the street is in drivable condition though it does not appear to be frequently maintained.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes** (List all attributes and codes): AH7: Road

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other:

**P5. Photograph or Drawing:** (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.) See Linear Feature Form.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**  Prehistoric  Historic  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

**\*P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, address):

Evan Mills  
PaleoWest, LLC  
517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

**P9. Date Recorded:** 03/25/2021

**\*P10. Type of Survey:**  Intensive  Reconnaissance  Other **Describe:**

**\*P11. Report Citation** (Provide full citation or enter "none"):

Thomas, Roberta (2021). Cultural Resource Inventory and Resource Documentation for the Long Beach River Park Development Project, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. PaleoWest, LLC, Monrovia, California.

**Attachments:**  None  Location Map  Site Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Site Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record Other:

Page 2 of 3

Resource Name or #: Baker Street

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Baker Street

L2a. **Portion Described:**  Entire Resource  Segment  Point Observation **Designation:** Road

b. **Location of point or segment:** This segment of Baker Street is within the boundaries of the current Long Beach River Park Development Project. The eastern end UTM's are: 388694mE/3743236. The western end UTM's are: 388550mE/3743236mN. (NAB 83)

L3. **Description:**

The resource consists of a segment of Baker Street within the Project Area of the Long Beach River Park Project. The segment is paved on the eastern half, while its western half is coarse road base and gravel. The road is in drivable condition and is frequently used by Caltrans and other public utility vehicles.

L4. **Dimensions:**

- a. **Top Width** 19 ft
- b. **Bottom Width** 19 ft
- c. **Height or Depth** N/A
- d. **Length of Segment** 471 ft

L5. **Associated Resources:**

None.

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale)

Facing:

L6. **Setting:**

Road segment is in a former industrial zone of Long Beach, California. Recent residential development and a park are immediately to the east. The Los Angeles River is immediately to the west. The landscape is urban and highly disturbed. Some eucalyptus trees border the segment and annual grasses, and weeds make up the remaining vegetation.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The road remains active and does not exhibit any historical character.

L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**



L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing**

View of Baker Street from the western end of segment.

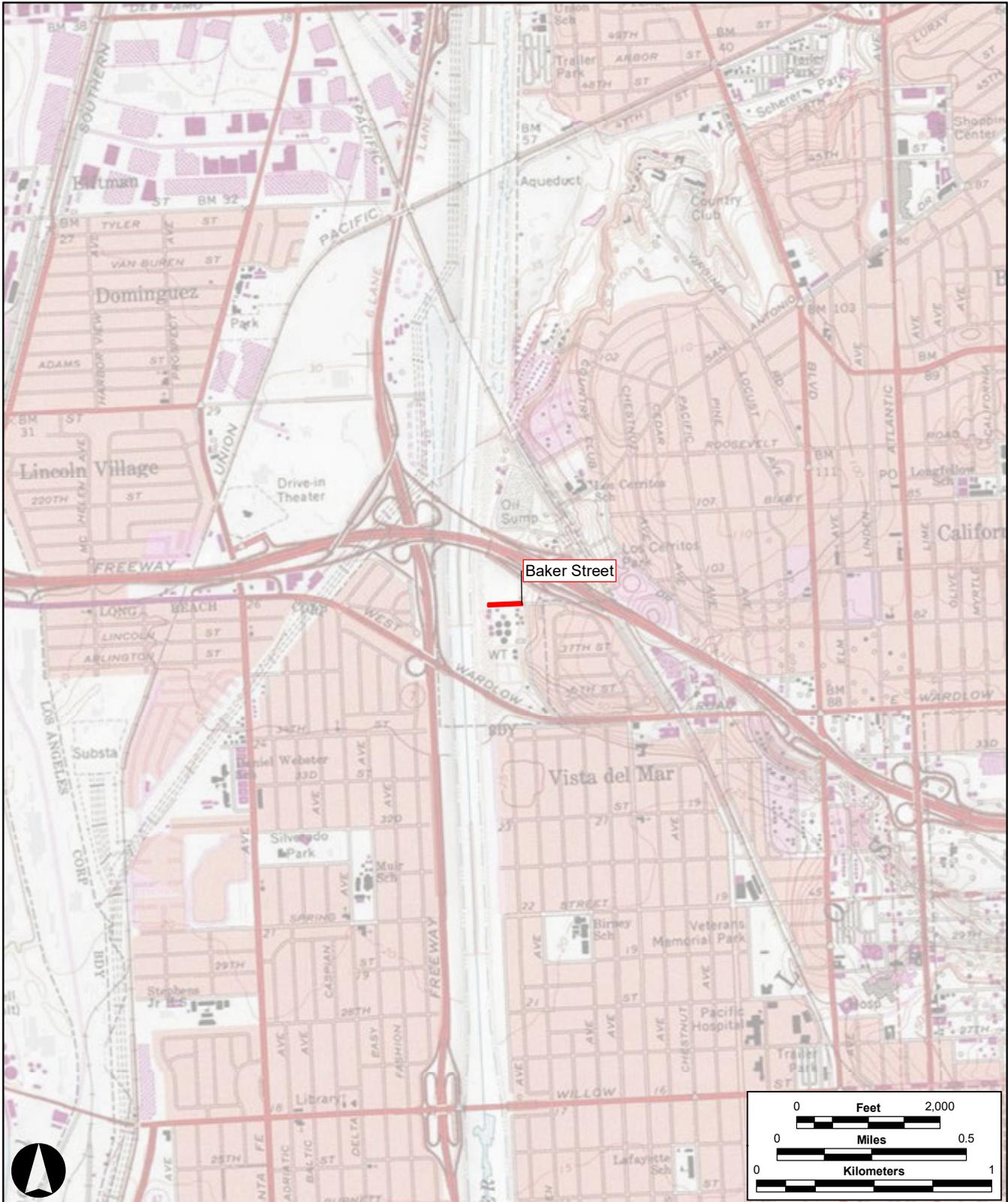
L9. **Remarks:**

N/A

L10. **Form Prepared by:**

E. Mills, Associate Archaeologist  
PaleoWest LLC.  
517 S. Ivy Ave.  
Monrovia, CA 91016

L11. **Date:** 3/26/2021





#### PHOENIX HQ

602.261.7253  
319 East Palm Lane  
Phoenix, AZ 85004

#### AUSTIN

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#### DENVER

303.214.4301  
308 E Simpson Street  
Lafayette, CO 80026

#### NEW YORK

321.258.0274  
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New York, NY 10026

#### LOS ANGELES

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517 S. Ivy Avenue  
Monrovia, CA 91016

#### ORANGE COUNTY

949.215.0523  
27001 La Paz Road, Suite 230  
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

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#### SAN DIEGO

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#### TALLAHASSEE

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916 East Park Avenue  
Tallahassee, FL 32301

#### PORTLAND

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2918 N. Lombard Street  
Portland, OR 97211

#### SALT LAKE CITY

866.563.2536  
2002 South 1300 East  
Salt Lake City, UT 84105