

## **Appendix D: Cultural Resources Assessment**

## Appendices

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# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## La Puerta School Site Specific Plan Project Claremont, Los Angeles County, California

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Project No. PWK2202

**Data Base Information:**

*Type of Study:* Intensive

*Resources Recorded:* None

*Keywords:* La Puerta School

*USGS Quadrangle:* 7.5-minute Mt. Baldy, California (1988)



**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

August 26, 2022

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Placeworks to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed La Puerta School Site Specific Plan Project (project) in Los Angeles County, California. The project occupies approximately 9.58 acres and is bounded by residential properties on the north, south, and east, and by La Puerta Sports Park on the west. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, paleontological resources overview, and Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The cultural resources records search revealed that five cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of two cultural resources within 0.5-mile of the project site. The project site has not been subject to previous cultural resources assessment, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. No cultural resources were identified within the project site during the field survey.

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

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC recommended contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation for information. The lead agency will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the lead agency will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

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

The geologic units underlying the project area is mapped as Holocene alluvial fan deposits of gravel and sand (Dibblee and Minch, 2002). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity

associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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

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## INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Placeworks to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed La Puerta School Site Specific Plan Project (project) in Los Angeles County, California. The project occupies approximately 9.58 acres and is bounded by residential properties on the north, south, and east, and by La Puerta Sports Park on the west. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, paleontological resources overview, and Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in section 33 of Township 1 North, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Mt. Baldy, California* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

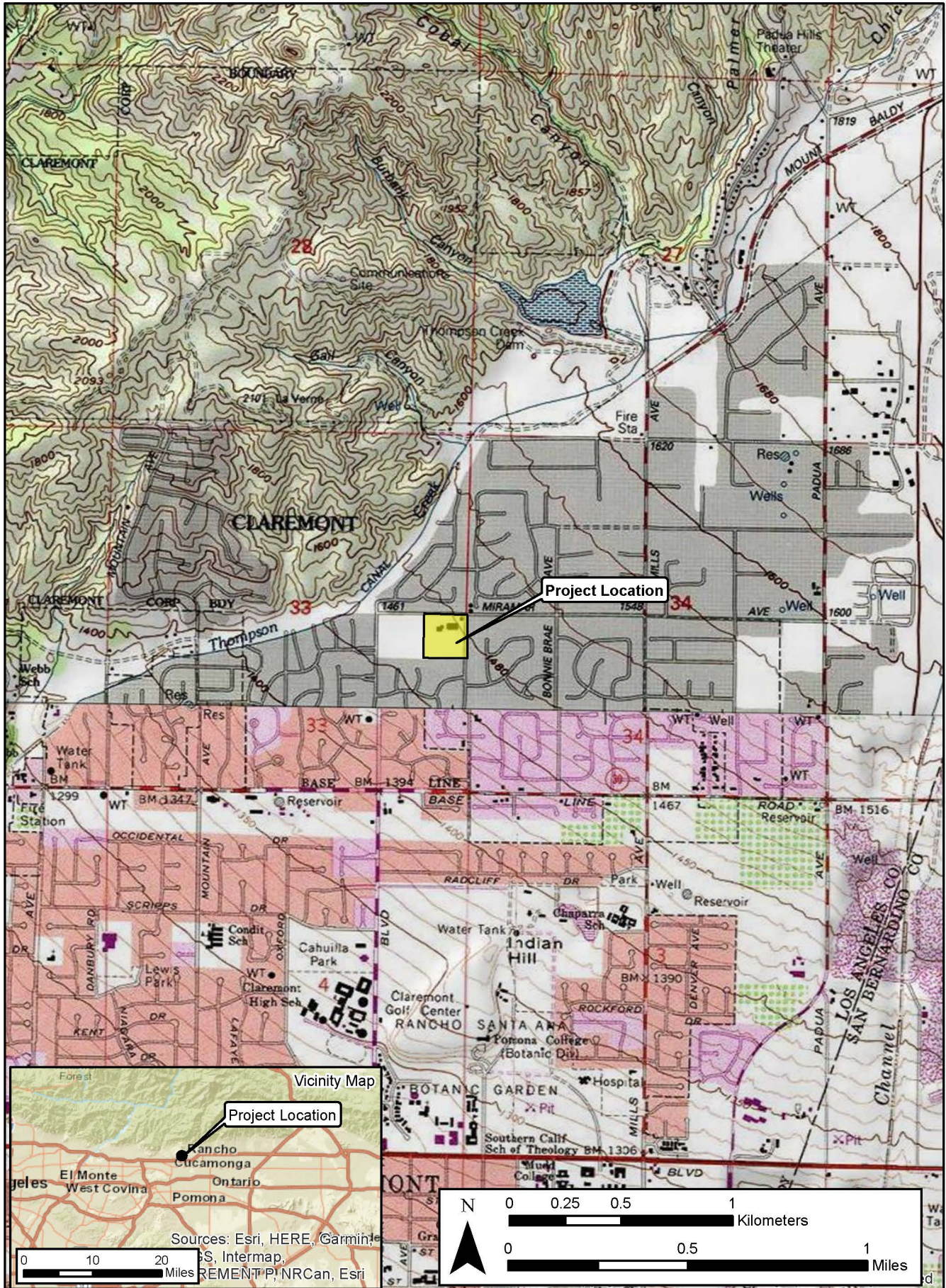
### Regulatory Setting

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

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

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California... Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NATURAL SETTING

The project is located in the Pomona Valley, which is bounded on the west by the San Jose Hills, on the south by the Chino Hills, on the north by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains (USGS 1988), and on the east by La Sierra and the Jurupa Mountains. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The area containing the project site exhibits a southwesterly slope. Local water drains into Thompson Wash approximately 1.2-miles to the west by southwest, which contributes ultimately to the Los Angeles River and

empties into the Pacific Ocean approximately 37.5-miles to the southwest (USGS 1988). The project site is situated in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, which is locally present between approximately 500 and 5,000 feet AMSL. This zone typically comprises cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes dominated by mixed coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities (Williams 2008).

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistoric Context

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

### History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

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

**Mexican Period.** In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

**American Period.** The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that continue to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

## PERSONNEL

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

## METHODS

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

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

## Research

**Records Search.** BCR Consulting completed the cultural resources records search on August 23, 2022 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) using information on file at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research has reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within 0.5-mile of the project site. Additional resources reviewed have included the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) which consists of properties evaluated for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

**Additional Research.** BCR Consulting performed additional research through the Los Angeles County Assessor and through various internet resources.

## Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted June 6, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the entire project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources.

## RESULTS

### Research

**Records Search.** The cultural resources records search revealed that five cultural resources studies have taken place resulting in the recording of two cultural resources within 0.5-mile of the project site. The project site has not been subject to previous cultural resources assessment, and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. The records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A. The records search is summarized as follows:

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

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile of Project Site	Studies Within 0.5-Mile
<i>Mt. Baldy</i> (1988)	P-19-187085: Historic-Period Baseline Road (1/2 Mile South) P-19-188983: Historic-Period Transmission Alignment (1/2 Mile N)	LA-1858, 9170, 10229, 11624, 13215

**Additional Research.** Los Angeles County parcel 8670-003-900 constitutes the entire project site. The land was originally patented to James L. Howland, which he purchased along with the rest of the southeast quarter of Section 33 on March 23, 1901 (General Land Office 1901). The property was used as a citrus grove as early as 1928. The grove was removed between 1964 and 1965 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1928, 1930, 1938, 1948, 1953, 1959, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1972). In 1967 the land was purchased by the Claremont Unified School District (CUSD), and La Puerta Intermediate School was constructed at the site to mitigate overcrowding at El Roble Intermediate School (City of Claremont 2020). The

school originally comprised three buildings, athletic fields, a parking lot, and game courts. Principal Alexander Hughes and Assistant Principal Ronald D. Meyer were the first to hold the leading administrative positions at the school (Progress Bulletin 1968, 1970). After a few years of operation, district officials determined that the campus was economically infeasible. One of the buildings was demolished and the school closed in 1979 as a money saving measure. Plans to convert the property for use as an elementary school never materialized and it was leased for 99-years to the City of Claremont (City of Claremont 2020; Landsbaum 1980; Wargo 2003). Aerial photos show that the parking lot was subject to maintenance and expansion after closure and the property remained sporadically in use for other purposes until at least 2016, after which the two remaining buildings were demolished and the property was fenced off (USDA 2016, 2018).

### Field Survey

During the field survey Mr. Brunzell carefully inspected the project site. It has been subject to severe disturbances associated with excavation, grading, construction, and subsequent demolition of La Puerta Intermediate School. The southwest portion of the project site has been subject to modern dumping. This area is covered with large mounds of sediment and granitic rocks that have been overgrown with seasonal grasses and brush. No buildings remaining from the La Puerta Intermediate School or other cultural resources were identified. One L-shaped section of asphalt and concrete was identified near the northern and western boundaries of the project site. The asphalt has been subject to reconfiguration and maintenance since closure. Although the asphalt is partially located in its original position, it does not exhibit any notable historic-period characteristics and does not warrant consideration as a potential historical resource. Within the project site, vegetation consisted mainly of dried seasonal grasses, sparse imported trees, and isolated stands of datura (*Datura*) and prairie gourd (*Cucurbita foetidissima*). Surface visibility was approximately 80 percent. Visible sediments were dominated by silty sand with moderate to high levels of granitic gravel and moderate levels of granitic cobbles.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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**APPENDIX A**  
**RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## Report List

PWK2202

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-01858		1989	Sutton, Paula A.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Caltrans	19-000402
LA-09170		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA2213A (Evergreen Self-Storage), 454 West Baseline Road, Claremont, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-10229	Cellular -	2009	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04746C (Claremont Sports Park), 2430 North Indian Hill Blvd., Claremont, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	
LA-11624	Cellular -	2012	Wlodarski, Robert	Results of a Phase I Archaeological Study for Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site LA0375 (Claremont Unified) 2080 North Mountain Avenue, Claremont, California 91711	Historical Environmental Archaeological Research Team	
LA-13215		2015	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Verizon Wireless Salisbury Tower Installation Project, Claremont, Los Angeles County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	

## Resource List

PWK2202

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-187085		Resource Name - The Mojave Rd;	Structure, Other	Historic	HP37	1989 (S. Elder); 2014 (Marc Beherec, AECOM)	LA-12788, LA-12808, LA-13259
P-19-188983		Resource Name - L A Dept of Water & Power Boulder Lines North & South; Other - LADWP Boulder Lines 1 & 2; Other - Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line	Structure, Element of district	Historic	HP09; HP11	1999 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA); 2008 (Noah M. Stewart, Caltrans District 7); 2013 (Heather Gibson and Marc Beherec, AECOM); 2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF); 2020 (A. Canoff, SRI)	LA-10883, LA-11400, LA-11746, LA-12041, LA-12096, LA-12103, LA-12133, LA-12296, LA-12306, LA-12465, LA-12756, LA-13259

**APPENDIX B**

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 7, 2022

David Brunzell  
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: [bcrllc2008@gmail.com](mailto:bcrllc2008@gmail.com)

### Re: La Puerta School Site Specific Plan (PWK2202) Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 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: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
7/7/2022**

**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

**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 Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Christina Conley, Tribal  
Consultant and Administrator  
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino  
Simi Valley, CA, 93094  
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761  
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110  
Fax: (951) 755-5177  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano  
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259  
Fax: (951) 572-6004  
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma  
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic  
Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423  
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission  
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of  
Cultural Resources  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland, CA, 92346  
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933  
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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 La Puerta School Site Specific Plan (PWK2202) Project, Los Angeles County.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
7/7/2022**

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032  
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Serrano Nation of Mission  
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
P. O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton, CA, 92369  
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167  
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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 La Puerta School Site Specific Plan (PWK2202) Project, Los Angeles County.

## APPENDIX C

### PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

July 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022

BCR Consulting, LLC  
Joseph Orozco  
505 W. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the La Puerta School Site Specific Plan Project located in the City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, CA. The project site is located west of Forbes Avenue, east of N. Indian Boulevard, and north of Lamar Drive in Township 1 North, Range 8 West, in Section 33 of the *Mt Baldy (1988)*, CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area is mapped as Holocene alluvial fan deposits of gravel and sand (Dibblee and Minch, 2002). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

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

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at [bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org](mailto:bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org).

Sincerely,



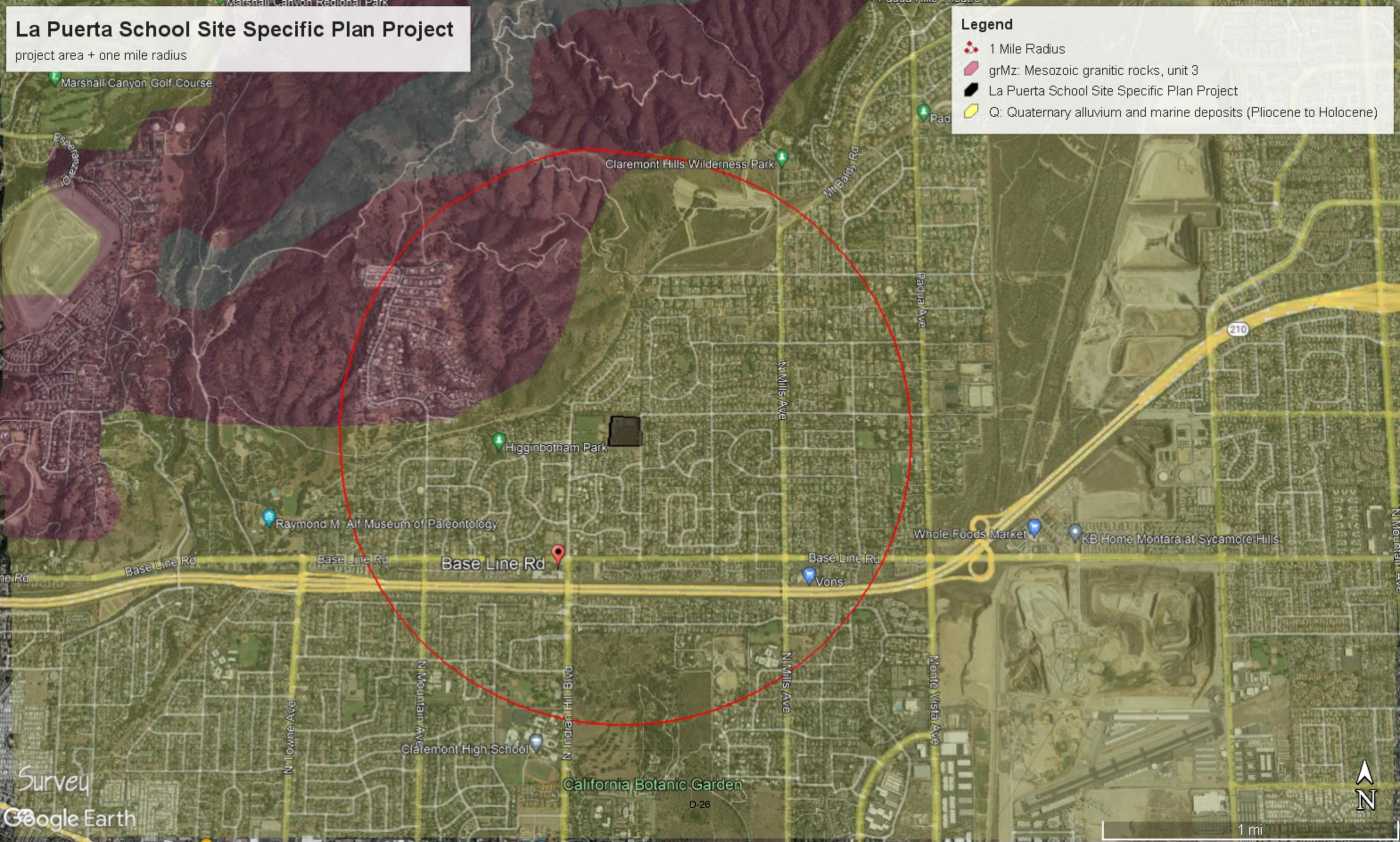
Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg  
Collections Technician

# La Puerta School Site Specific Plan Project

project area + one mile radius

**Legend**

- 1 Mile Radius
- grMz: Mesozoic granitic rocks, unit 3
- La Puerta School Site Specific Plan Project
- Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)



**APPENDIX D**  
**PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS**



**Photo 1:** Overview of Project Area from E Edge of La Puerta Sports Park



**Photo 2:** Overview of Project Area from Center



**Photo 3:** Overview of W Parking Lots in NW Corner of Project Area



**Photo 4:** Overview at N Border



**Photo 5:** Rubble Near NW Corner of Project Area



**Photo 6:** Overview of Project Area from SW Corner