

Appendix 4.2-1

Artesia Place Project Cultural Report



Prepared by

Kimley»Horn

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Artesia Boulevard Corridor Specific Plan Amendment Project City of Artesia, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for:

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Project No. KIM2212

Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Survey

Resources Recorded: None

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Los Alamitos, California (1981)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

November 1, 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Artesia Place Project (Artesia Boulevard Corridor Specific Plan Amendment) (Project) in the City of Artesia (City), Los Angeles County, California. The Project site is generally bound by roadways, with Artesia Boulevard on the south, Alburdis Avenue on the east, and Fallon Avenue on the west. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and paleontological overview were completed for the Project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that five previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and one cultural resource has been recorded within one half-mile of the project site. None of the previous studies has assessed the Project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. Additional research revealed that a dairy product processing, storage, and distribution facility was formerly located at the Project site. During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel identified no cultural resources of any kind within the Project site boundaries. Based on these results, proposed Project activities are not likely to result in impacts to any potential “historical resources” under CEQA. Furthermore, activities associated with construction and subsequent demolition of the former commercial and industrial building complex has disturbed sediments beyond depths at which buried prehistoric cultural resources are likely. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed Project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

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 NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Artesia Place Project (Artesia Boulevard Corridor Specific Plan Amendment) (Project) in the City of Artesia (City), Los Angeles County, California. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and paleontological overview were completed in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project occupies approximately 3.33 acres and is bounded by Fallon Avenue on the west, Artesia Boulevard on the south, Albutis Avenue on the east, and a commercial property to the north. An additional existing, offsite, approximately 0.21-acre ancillary parking lot located immediately east of the Project site would be made available to one of the proposed shopkeeper units, but the Project would not improve or modify the existing, fully-improved parking lot. The Project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 3 South, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Los Alamitos, California* (1981) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

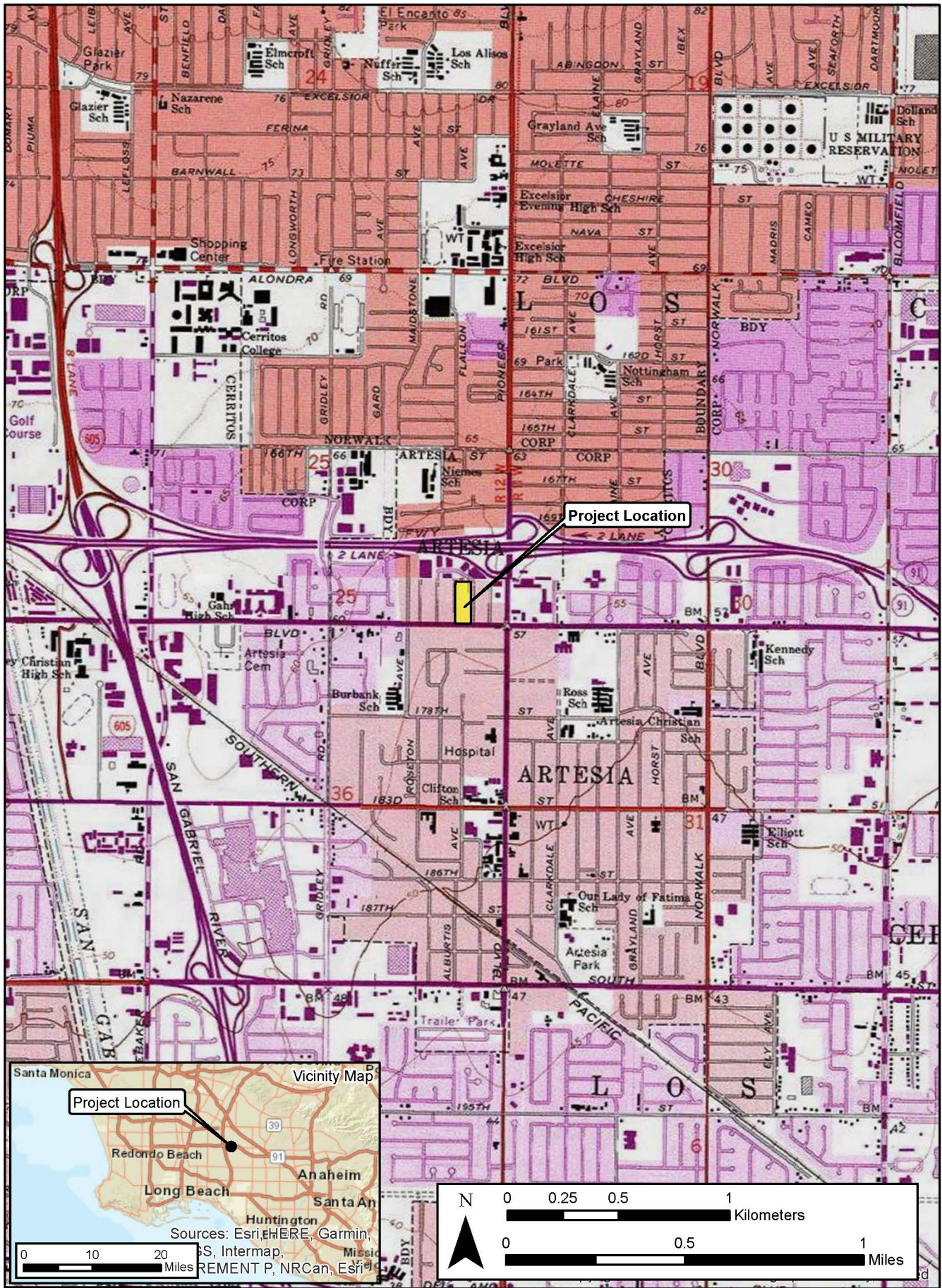
NATURAL SETTING

The local geologic region coincides with the physiographic area known as the Los Angeles Basin. It is characterized as a transverse-oriented lowland basin and coastal plain approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide. The basin originated as a deep marine trough during the Pliocene (7-2 million years ago) that eventually filled with shallow water fossil bearing sediments. By the beginning of the Pleistocene (after 2 million years ago) uplifting created the series of plains and mesas along the coast that now characterize the area (Lambert 1994, Mendenhall 1905, Woodford et al. 1954). Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Local vegetation communities are naturally dominated by coastal sage scrub and riparian vegetation, although urbanization prevents its proliferation in much of the Project region (Williams et al. 2008:117, 122). See Bean and Saubel (1972) for use of these biotic communities by prehistoric and historic inhabitants. Excavation for building construction on the Project site have disturbed sediments beyond depths at which buried cultural resources are likely.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for southern California are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies



have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

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).

History

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

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

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

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

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell also conducted the records search and additional research, and authored the technical report. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA and Staff Archaeologist Douglas Kazmier performed the field assessment.

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 to review the results of any studies conducted within a one half-mile radius of the Project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional resources
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire accessible Project site
- Development of recommendations for cultural resources, following CEQA.

Research

Records Search. On May 19, 2022 a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one half-mile of the current Project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register, the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research. BCR Consulting performed additional research through records of the General Land Office Maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, 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 on October 3, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the accessible Project site. Visible sediments were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the Project site.

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that five previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and one cultural resource has been recorded within one half-mile of the Project site. None of the previous studies has assessed the Project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search results are summarized in Table A and a complete records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

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

USGS 7.5 Min Quad	Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of Project Site	Studies Within 0.5 Mile
<i>Torrance (1981), Calif.</i>	P-19-192291: Historic Bldg. at 17501 Roseton Ave (1/4 Mile SW)	LA-4882, 6090, 6164, 10187, 13094

Additional Research. The Project site is located within Rancho Los Coyotes, a Mexican land grant that occupied nearly 50,000 acres (Wright 1898). Research has not revealed any evidence to suggest that the project site was ever developed during this era. Los Angeles County Assessor records indicate several industrial and commercial buildings within the Project site. These include two buildings utilized for industrial food processing (12,272 and 1,057 square feet respectively), one office building (7,147 square feet), one building used for industrial warehousing, distribution, and storage (6,814 square feet), and a parking lot (Los Angeles County Assessor Portal 2022). The site was occupied by the Superior Milk Product Association by the early 1950s. Also known as Superior Milk Producers Association, this

organization was a cooperative of 42 Dutch and Portuguese dairies from the Artesia and Chino Valley areas established in 1942. The cooperative standardized a quality control system and established a 4,000 square foot milk processing, and storage and distribution facility at the Project site in 1952. By 1967 the facility had expanded to construct and occupy the buildings described above. The group's original clients included military installations, milk distributors, and private labels, but by 1967 it had expanded into wholesale and retail markets and its products were available in grocery stores, liquor stores, catering services, restaurants, vending machines, schools, and hospitals in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The facility produced and distributed a variety of milk products in addition to juices, fruit punch, and lemonade. Research did not indicate when operations ceased at the subject property, but the Superior Milk Producers Association corporation status was dissolved in 1979, at which time its address was 2670 Grand Avenue in the City of Covina (currently a residence). Although the assessor still lists buildings at the subject property, the facilities were demolished in 2022 (Los Angeles Times 22 May, 1967, page 89; Los Angeles Times 18 May 1967 page 119; OpenGovus 2022; United States Department of Agriculture 2020).

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting personnel carefully inspected the Project site for evidence of cultural resources. The former buildings, construction materials, and concrete had been removed. No vegetation was present. Sediment comprised silty sand with very few rocks. No cultural resources of any kind (including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period buildings) were identified during the field survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources (including prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites or historic-period buildings) were identified within the Project site. Furthermore, activities associated with construction and subsequent demolition of the former commercial and industrial building complex has disturbed sediments beyond depths at which buried prehistoric cultural resources are likely. Therefore, no significant impacts related to archaeological or historical resources are anticipated, and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed Project unless:

- the proposed Project is changed to include areas not subject to this study;
- cultural materials are encountered during Project activities.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for cultural resources within the Project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation

of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;

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 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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United States Geological Survey

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1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

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APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

KIM2110

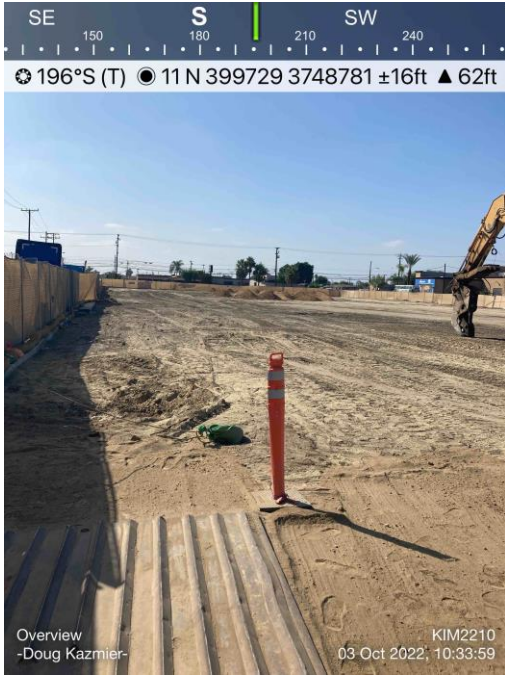
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-04882		2000	Sriro, Adam	Proposed Modifying of Traffic Signals and Lighting Plans on Route 91, E/b Off-ramp of Pioneer Blvd. in the City of Artesia, Los Angeles County	Caltrans District 7	19-000400
LA-06090		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 05277b Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06164		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wireless Services Facility No. 05277c Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-10187		2000	Sriro, Adam	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - 4N0201	Caltrans	19-000400
LA-13094		2015	Carmack, Shannon	Historic Building Assessment for 17501 Roseton Avenue, City of Artesia, County of Los Angeles, California	Rincon Consultants, Inc	19-192291

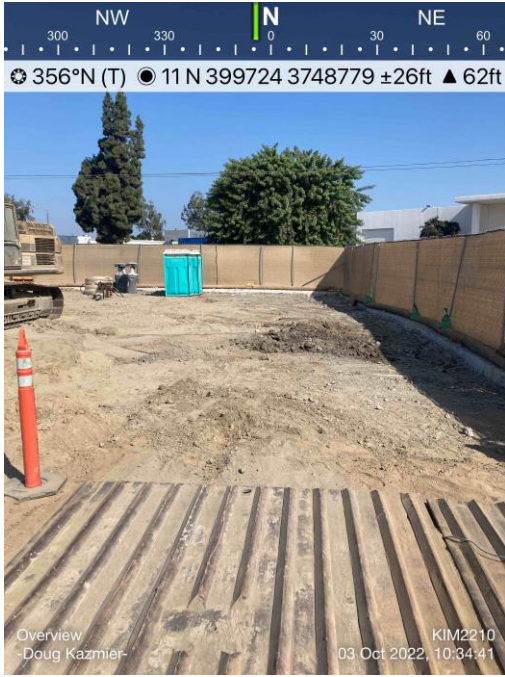
Resource List

KIM2110

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-192291		Resource Name - 17501 Roseton Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2015 (Shannon Carmack, Rincon)	LA-13094

APPENDIX B
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS





APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 20, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLCVia Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com**Re: 11709 Artesia Boulevard (KIM2210) Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
6/20/2022**

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

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Belardes**

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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 11709 Artesia Boulevard (KIM2210) Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW



May 26, 2022

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the 11709 Artesia Blvd Project located in the City of Artesia, Los Angeles County, California. The project site is located north of Artesia Blvd and between Corby Avenue and Alburdis Avenue on 3 South, Range 12 West, Section 25 on the *Los Alamitos, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped as alluvial silt, sand and gravel from the Holocene period (Saucdeo, Greene, Kennedy and Bezore 2016; Dibblee and Ehrenspeck, 2001). Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, but material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius; however, this is likely due to the distance of the museum from the project area (approximately 65 linear miles).

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Brittney Stoneburg'.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg
Collections Technician