APPENDIX D1

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

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FOR THE

WESTSIDE RESERVOIR IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UltraSystems) conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment on behalf of the City of South Pasadena (City). The City has proposed a public works water reservoir improvement project for the replacement of the existing Westside Reservoir with a new Reservoir of similar capacity at the same location.

The project is intended to improve and expand the reservoir such that it may sustain anticipated loads should a major earthquake occur. The current reservoir capacity is approximately two million gallons; the new reservoir capacity will be approximately 2.95 million gallons. The water height will remain at 30 feet. A pump station and supporting infrastructure will also be added to the site. The new pump station will have the same pumping capacity as the one it's replacing, and the replacement storage facility will be approximately the same size as the existing buildings. The existing road will also be regraded and repaved, and inlet and outlet pipelines will be set to match regulations from the Division of Drinking Water (DDW), Department of Water Resources Control Board, State of California. Further facility improvements include a site drainage and filtration system, fencing, an automatic sliding gate entrance, landscaping, and erosion control.

The Project site is specifically located at 821 Glen Place in central South Pasadena (**Attachment A**, **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**). This may be seen on the *Los Angeles, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 West, Township 14 South, in the NW ¼ of the NE ¼, of Section 8 (**Attachment A**, **Figure 3)**. The subject property is surrounded on all four sides by single and multi-family homes.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the Project boundary, which includes the maximum extent of ground disturbance required by the Project design (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**).

1.3 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed by Assistant Project Archaeologist Ms. Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., (see **Attachment B**) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at the California State University, Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) within the Project area and to determine if previous cultural resource surveys were conducted. The Project site and a 0.5-mile buffer zone are included in the search radius for archival studies. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and a review of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. A search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2025) for potential historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was conducted for this project as well. An intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey was conducted by Archaeological Technician, Heriberto Gaeta, B.A.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A., qualifies as a Principal Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (SOI).

1.4 Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC; the City of South Pasadena; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California (UEI). All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems Environmental, Inc.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of South Pasadena is situated approximately 30 miles inland of the Pacific Ocean, on the floodplain of the San Gabriel River. This is a portion of the Los Angeles Basin, a flat plain that extends from the ocean to the San Gabriel Mountains, east to the Chino Hills and west to the Santa Monica Mountains. Prior to urbanization, the creeks flowed across the Los Angeles Basin (a plain) from the San Gabriel Mountains to the ocean with little hindrance. Situated at the western terminus of the San Gabriel Valley, South Pasadena is located north of the San Rafael Hills, east of the Arroyo Seco, and south of the City of Pasadena. The Mediterranean climate is typical of Southern California with mild, rainy winters, and warm, dry summers. Summer temperatures can exceed 80° Fahrenheit in the afternoon, though this is moderated by ocean breezes.

South Pasadena's neighboring cities include Los Angeles to the west and south, Pasadena to the north, San Marino to the east, and Alhambra to the southeast. The City covers a total area of 3.42 square miles (8.9 square kilometers). As of the 2020 census, it had a population of 26,943, up from 25,619 in the 2010 census, then down with the estimated population of 25,850 in April 2023 (US Census 2025).

The City is served by Interstate 710/Long Beach Freeway on its west edge which connects it with the I-10/San Bernardino Freeway to the south traversing east/west. These connect South Pasadena to the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. The I-10 provides access to downtown Los Angeles and east to the San Bernardino Valley region. It is also serviced by the I-210 freeway to the north.

The project is situated within a residential neighborhood. It is at an elevation of approximately 670 to 720 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) throughout the site.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The term "prehistoric period" refers to the period of pre-contact Native California lifeways and traditions prior to the arrival of Euroamericans.

It is widely acknowledged that human occupation in the Americas began only about 13,000 or more years ago (all dates presented here are calibrated radiocarbon ages or calendar dates). However, recent discoveries in areas outside of California have pushed that age back several thousand years more to about 15,000 or even perhaps up to nearly 20,000 years ago (Smith and Barker 2017).

To describe and understand the cultural processes that occurred during prehistory, archaeologists have routinely developed a number of chronological frameworks to correlate technological and cultural changes recognized in the archaeological record. These summaries bracket certain time spans into distinct archaeological horizons, traditions, complexes, and phases.

There are many such models even for the various sub-regions of Southern California (cf. Grayson 2011; Jones and Klar 2007; Sutton 2011, Warren 1984). Given the variety of environments and the mosaic of diverse cultures within California, prehistory is typically divided into specific sub-regions that include: the Interior of Southeastern California, the Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986), San Diego, and the Colorado Desert (Meighan 1954; True 1958, 1970).

Many archaeologists tend to follow the regional syntheses adapted from a scheme developed by William J. Wallace in 1955 and modified by others (Wallace 1978; Warren 1968; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Sutton et al. 2007 and others). Although the beginning and ending dates vary, the general framework of prehistory in the Southern California area consists of the following four periods:

- **Paleoindian and Lake Mojave Periods** [Pleistocene and Early Holocene] (ca. 11000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad-spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large dart or spear points (Fluted and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of the glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed Series – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake point types) were accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools and were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwing boards). The latter archaeological materials are thought to be representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine and riverine environments.

- **Millingstone Horizon** [Middle Holocene] (ca. 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000). During this time span mobile hunter-gatherers evolved and became more sedentary. Certain plant foods and small game animals came to the forefront of indigenous subsistence strategies. This prehistoric cultural expression is often notable for its large assemblage of millingstones. These are especially well-made, deep-basin metates accompanied by formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the prehistoric cultural assemblage of this time period is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), with only a slight representation of dart-tipped projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).

- **Late Prehistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500). Following the Millingstone Horizon were cultures that appeared to have a much more complex sociopolitical organization, more diversified subsistence base and exhibited an extensive use of the bow and arrow. Small, light arrow points (Rose Spring Series) and later, pottery, mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.

- **Protohistoric Period** (ca. A.D. 1500 to 1700s). This final cultural period ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points recognized as Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood forms are a hallmark of this time period.

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

The region surrounding South Pasadena was inhabited by the Gabrielino/Tongva nation. Archaeological sites have confirmed the presence of Native American inhabitants in the Los Angeles basin for at least 7,000 years. Their language is classified as within the Northern Takic Branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Alongside the Chumash, the Tongva exerted dominance over much of Southern California, including the present-day Los Angeles metropolitan area (Bean and Smith 1978:538). While often referred to as the Gabrielino, a name derived from their association with Mission San Gabriel Mission. They have generally adopted the more traditional name of Tongva in recent decades.

The Gabrielino were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined long before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino traditional culture are Bean and Smith (1978), Johnston (1962) and McCawley (1996).

Takic-speaking groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that the Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as the Middle Holocene, replacing or intermarrying with indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1993; Porcasi 1998). By the time of European contact, Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the Los Angeles Basin reaching east into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area, north to Malibu on the Pacific coast and south to the Santa Ana River and the San Juaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different communities of the Gabrielino adopted varied subsistence styles, based on differing combinations of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing based on the local environment. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors (Kroeber 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino traditional social organization are not well known. There appear to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the very rich (Bean and Smith 1978). Clans and even some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

As early as 1542 the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt 1931). The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1772. Priests from here proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin region. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reducción* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino Native community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the *Tongva*, which is employed by several of the current bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the bands work to maintain and teach traditional knowledge, with focus on language, place names and natural resources. All of the Tongva bands place special emphasis on preservation of traditional habitation and use sites throughout their territory.

The Pasadena region, situated in the San Gabriel Valley of the northeastern Los Angeles Basin in the middle of the once-lush plain between the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, was a prime location

for prehistoric settlement. Villages in the area included *Sheshiikwanonga* (*Sisitcanonga*) to the south approximately 4.5 miles away from South Pasadena; "the community . . . where the priests at Mission San Gabriel planted a pear orchard" and located by John P. Harrington with Santo Juncos south of the Henry E. Huntington residence (McCawley 1996:43). In the City of Pasadena area to the north some note the village of *Haramokna*, though others placed it farther north in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. There are also placenames associated with the Pasadena area, including *M'ekat*, a "a name meaning 'rocky or something like that'" (McCawley 1996:41) in the Arroyo Seco in northwest Pasadena; also, *Punítavjat* for Pasadena in general (meaning unknown) (McCauley 1996:41). The other local Tongva village known at the Contact Era was '*Ochuunga* "on the road from San Gabriel to Los Angeles" (McCauley 1996:57) (also as *Otsunga*), a rancheria that appears in the Mission San Gabriel baptismal registers and is known to have been situated along the Los Angeles River in the southern part of the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles; this was approximately 12 miles to the southwest of South Pasadena. In the same general area, there was the site of another village known as *Hahamogna*. This village occupied the Arroyo Seco valley and northward. Upon the arrival of Spanish, *Hahamogna* was occasionally referred to as Pascual, named after the Spanish Roman Catholic saint. This designation was formalized in the Mexican land grant that established Rancho San Pascual, encompassing parts of modern South Pasadena. In Pasadena, the Hahamogna Watershed Park derives its name from the village (ARC of South Pasadena 2024).

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish / Mexican Era

The first Europeans to explore the area that would become the state of California were members of the 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast of California but did not explore the interior. Europeans did not attempt inland exploration until 1769-1770, when Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led an overland expedition from San Diego to Monterey and back. This expedition of 62 people passed immediately north and west of the current study area in August 1769 (Brown 2001), as they traveled from the San Gabriel Valley southwest through the Whittier Narrows (the pass for the San Gabriel River and seven and a half miles southeast of South Pasadena) trekking just a few miles south of the current project site toward the village of *Yangna*, near the current Los Angeles civic center. Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771 (approximately 12 miles away from modern day South Pasadena), and the Los Angeles pueblo was established as a civilian settlement on September 4, 1781 (Engelhardt 1931). The two missions that most dramatically impacted the lives of the Tongva people were the San Gabriel and San Fernando missions established in 1771 and 1797 respectively. Mission San Gabriel made extensive use of the land and employed a large work force of natives to manage its lands. The lands that were controlled by the mission were divided among *asistencias* and *rancherias and* operated several industries. Farming was the main industry of the mission lands. A variety of crops were harvested to sustain the mission population (Engelhardt 1931). In addition to farming the mission lands were also used for raising and caring for livestock, and this led to a cattle industry such as the production of cowhides and tallow and other products that could be made and produced from cattle (Engelhardt 1931). There were also textile shops at the mission that were worked by the neophytes. The mission lands would be secularized in the Mexican period to follow, but many of the same industries would continue on ranchos that were once overseen by the mission.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810 and by 1821 the new nation, including California as a territory, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage emigration to California. Spanish period land concessions allowed by royal representatives (ranchos) surrounded the mission lands in all directions. The mission lands had been held in trust for the

neophyte population by the Franciscan missionaries for eventual redistribution, which was thwarted by the granting of lands taken from the mission holdings.

The Mexican Era of California history is characterized by the ranchos that dominated the region. For South Pasadena in particular, this was the Rancho San Pascual. Rancho San Pascual, also called Rancho El Rincón de San Pascual, a Mexican land grant of 14,403 acres. It was granted to Juan Marine by Mexican Governor José Figueroa in 1834. Following the secularization of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel in 1834, Governor José Figueroa granted Rancho San Pascual to Juan Mariné, a retired artillery lieutenant. Juan Mariné's first wife, Maria Antonia Sepúlveda, had passed away in 1831. He later married Eulalia Pérez de Guillén, a widow who had previously served as *mayordoma* and keeper of the keys at the Mission (Dumke 1944). Upon Juan Mariné's death in 1838, Mexican Governor Alvarado transferred the title of the rancho to José Pérez and Enrique Sepúlveda in 1839. They constructed small adobe houses near Arroyo Seco, but both Pérez and Sepúlveda passed away shortly after in 1841 and 1843, respectively, leading to the abandonment of Rancho San Pascual once again (Dumke 1944). Manuel Garfias, a lieutenant in the Mexican Army, challenged the previous grant and claimed the land for himself in 1843. Mexican Governor Micheltorena granted Garfias title to Rancho San Pasqual, where he resided with his wife Luisa Avila, daughter of Francisco Avila and María Encarnación Sepúlveda Avila, owners of Rancho Las Cienegas and the Avila Adobe (Dumke 1944).

The Mexican-American War of 1846 saw the invasion of California from both land and sea. Following several skirmishes in the San Diego and Los Angeles areas, and the capture of the territorial capital in Monterey, United States rule was firmly established. Following the rapid influx of population to the north because of the Gold Rush of 1849, California was made a state in 1850. The economic and social order was slow to change in the southern portion of the state, however, and rancheros were left in control of their vast estates through the 1860s. Los Angeles was a part of the "Cow Counties" and had little representation in the state legislature because of the sparse population. This allowed the predominantly Anglo population of the north to pass laws aimed at breaking up the ranches for settlement by Eastern farmers and, coupled with devastating droughts that crippled many livestock raisers, their dismemberment soon came. This helped pave the way for the "Boom of the Eighties" which saw an influx of people from the eastern United States and the beginning of many of the towns we see today (Dumke 1944). This was the first spurt of growth for Los Angeles, and satellite communities started to form around the city to the east, south, and west; much of the plains between these areas came to be filled with farms and orchards.

After the Mexican–American War and the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which honored historic land grants, Garfias received a United States patent for 13,694 acres based on the Micheltorena grant. Benjamin "Don Benito" Wilson acquired a portion of this ranch in 1852, receiving a patent for 709 acres (Engelhardt 1931). Garfias sold parts of San Pascual to fund the construction of a grand adobe manor along the Arroyo Seco but faced financial challenges, leading to the loss of his land. Benjamin Wilson purchased the remainder of the rancho in 1858. In 1860, Wilson sold half to John S. Griffin, who in turn later sold plots to Dr. Benjamin S. Eaton. In 1872, George Stoneman bought 400 acres from Wilson. Daniel M. Berry, representing the Indiana Colony of California, acquired a significant portion of Rancho San Pascual in 1873 and officially incorporated the Indiana Colony on January 31, 1874 (Engelhardt 1931). The land of the former Rancho San Pascual now encompasses the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena, parts of San Marino, as well as areas of Altadena (Dumke 1944).

2.2.3.2 History of South Pasadena

In early 1874, the land presently encompassed by South Pasadena constituted a segment of the San Gabriel-Orange Grove Association. By the following year the association's stakeholders termed their

locality "Pasadena." Three years thereafter, inhabitants residing in the southern region of Pasadena began identifying themselves as "South Pasadenans". As individuals acquired more land in present-day Pasadena and South Pasadena for residential use, the desire to establish themselves as a city became stronger (ARC of South Pasadena 2024). Pasadena incorporated in 1886, adopting a "dry" status, prohibiting the sale, production, or consumption of alcohol within its limits. While the residents of contemporary South Pasadena were offered the opportunity to join the incorporation with the city of Pasadena, they declined. Due to the exclusion of saloons and the alcohol industry in Pasadena, numerous entrepreneurs set up saloons in the northern section of present-day South Pasadena (specifically along Columbia Street) and its southernmost district. The approximately 500 residents of South Pasadena were discontent with the emergence of these saloons and united to independently incorporate. Their goal was to designate their territory as a dry city, mirroring Pasadena's regulations. In February 1888, South Pasadenans cast their votes in favor of incorporation by a margin of eighty-five to twenty-five, aiming to establish control over their own territory. A board of trustees was subsequently elected, and Ammon B. Cobb assumed the role of the first marshal, with Marshal B. Selmen appointed as his deputy. March 2, 1888, marked the official incorporation of South Pasadena, boasting a population slightly exceeding 500 at the time (ARC of South Pasadena 2024). The newly elected city government promptly implemented ordinances to prohibit saloons within the city limits, directing local law enforcement to enforce this prohibition. However, numerous saloon owners were reluctant to abandon the city limits and disruption to their businesses. That same year, a public election was held to reduce the size of South Pasadena by excluding its southernmost district, where a majority of saloon owners were unwilling to relocate. The district was voted to be excluded from the City, and South Pasadena's boundaries have remained largely unchanged since that time (City of South Pasadena 2024).

The initiative to designate cities as alcohol-free was closely linked with religious revivalism and Protestant dominance in the United States. The Prohibition movement initially gained traction in cities such as Pasadena and South Pasadena but proved to be ineffective after the enactment and subsequent repeal of the 18th amendment. While the genuine motivations of South Pasadenans who played a role in founding the city remain unknown, their deliberate exclusion of individuals involved in the alcohol industry was unmistakably conveyed through their direct and assertive displacement actions (ARC of South Pasadena 2024).

Comprising 3.44 square miles of prime residential real estate, South Pasadena had undergone significant transformation over the decades. In 1876, undeveloped land with access to water was valued between $75 and $150 per acre, a high price for that time. South Pasadena stands out among California cities for its renowned small-town ambiance and the well-preserved heritage of late 19th and early 20th century neighborhoods and homes. Serving as a natural ford along the Arroyo Seco for many centuries, this location served as a vital gateway for travel and commerce for indigenous communities both locally and along the coast (City of South Pasadena, 2024). The early structures on the Rancho San Pascual, laying the foundation for the creation of Pasadena, South Pasadena, and Altadena, were erected in this area. The primary adobe building among them served as the headquarters for General Flores and his staff in 1847 during the Mexican – American war. It was here that they reached an agreement to surrender to American forces, marking the conclusion of Mexican rule in Alta, California (City of South Pasadena, 2024). In 1888, South Pasadena incorporated the southern segment of the Indiana Colony and extended its jurisdiction south and eastward to the Los Angeles border, thereby becoming the sixth municipality in Los Angeles County.

The establishment of the Raymond Hotel and the Cawston Ostrich Farm played a pivotal role in drawing tourists and a growing influx of new residents to the Pasadena area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The completion of the Pacific Electric Short Line, connecting the entire city to

"red car" stations within easy walking distance, positioned South Pasadena as one of the early suburbs of Los Angeles. Today, it stands as one of the best-preserved cities, retaining a small-town charm evident in the scale of its buildings, residential streetscapes, and historic commercial core (City of South Pasadena, 2024).

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Historic Aerials

Historical aerial photos are available for the project area in the City of South Pasadena, the earliest dating to 1948 and latest to 2022. The historic aerials that are available for the project site are for the following years: 1948, 1952, 1953, 1964, 1972, 1977, 1980, 1987, 1988, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2022 (NETROnline). The earliest aerial from 1948, the project boundary appears undeveloped. A large residential community is present to the east and developed roads are present to the north, west and south of the project boundary. Much of the area to the west is undeveloped. By the 1964 aerial image, the project boundary had been graded and terraced in the southwest portion, a circular reservoir in the central portion, and a small square structure directly to the northwest of the reservoir. The project area to the west had been fully graded and appeared as it was prepared for residential development with roads being developed. By the 1972 aerial image the project boundary to the north, south and west had been completely built up with residential neighborhoods. The project boundary included an additional building to the north of the reservoir. No changes in the project boundary or in the wider project area were evidence in the subsequent aerial images (NETROnline).

Topographic Maps

The available U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps for this area start with 1894 as the earliest topographic map, and 2022 as the latest topographic map. The available years for topographic maps for this area are as follows: 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1931, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1955, 1956, 1963, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1994, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2022 (USGS). Topo maps from 1894 to 1956 show the project boundary is in its natural state and is undeveloped (USGS 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1931, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1955, 1956). The area was also labeled as Lincoln Park on the map directly to the west of the project boundary. The larger project area to the north, south and east was completely developed with streets and single-family residences. The 1968 topographic map showed that the project boundary had the reservoir tank present, labeled as “Water Tank” (USGS 1968). This map also showed the project area as being fully urbanized and developed with homes. No changes were evident on the subsequent topographic maps.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

This cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background archaeological records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton; a Sacred Lands File search request to the NAHC, inquiry in the Built Environment Resource Directory, and a list of local Native American entities to contact from the NAHC. A pedestrian cultural resource survey of the Project site was Conducted, as well as outreach to tribes for traditional knowledge of the surrounding area.

3.1 Records Search

The local CHRIS facility for Los Angeles County is maintained at the SCCIC. A cultural resource records search was conducted on May 29, 2025 by Ms. Doukakis. That research was completed to identify cultural resources on or near the proposed project site. The California State Historic Resources Inventory for Los Angeles County was reviewed to identify local cultural resources that had been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as survey reports.

Also searched and reviewed were: the California State Historic Resources Inventory for Los Angeles County that was reviewed to identify local cultural resources within the Project area and vicinity that had been previously evaluated for historic significance; the National Register of Historic Places (2025); Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2025); California Register of Historical Resources (2025); California Points of Historical Interest (2025); California Historical Landmarks (2025); Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2025).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included a 0.5-mile radius buffer of the Project's APE to assess the sensitivity of the Project site for subsurface archaeological resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric—i.e., Native American—cultural remains, during earth-moving activities associated with the undertaking.

3.2 Field Survey

On August 21, 2025, Archaeologist Heriberto Gaeta, B.A. visited the Project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the Project site was carefully inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.3 Native American Outreach

On June 26, 2025, Ms. Doukakis contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) via email notifying them of the proposed Project activities and location, requested a search of their SLF, and a list of local tribal organizations to contact. The NAHC replied on July 14, 2025. The individual tribes were contacted by email and USPS mail on July 25, 2025. Follow up phone calls were made on October 10, 2025. (**Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**).

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there were any buildings on the project site or in the immediate area that had been evaluated for the Register and listed (**Section 4.4**). This was conducted by Ms. Doukakis on October 14, 2025.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Previously Located Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that no prehistoric or historic cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-half-mile buffer of the area of potential effect (APE), there were 11 recorded historic-era and no prehistoric cultural resources. (See **Table 4.1-1** below.)

All of the historic resources were located to the north of the project site with eight being single family residences, one a historic district, one being a school district offices, and one being a steel water tower.

The South Pasadena School District Office was built in 1925 as a two-story brick Neo-Classical administration and school building for South Pasadena High School (19-179523; Sitton 1977a). This property appeared eligible for the NRHP individually through survey evaluation (3S).

The elevated South Pasadena Bilicke steel water tank is 79' 5" in height with the words "South Pasadena" painted on the sides of the tank (19-188513, Crawford 2009). The tank is located on six steel and concrete legs. This property appeared in the National Register of Historic Places as determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process (6Y) and identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of Potential Effect and not evaluated (7R).

The East Wyngate property, 19-150041, is a two-story modified Queen Anne/ Shingle Style single family residence built in 1896 and 1897 (Scheid 1993a). This property appeared eligible for the NRHP but had not been evaluated to date (7).

The Otake-Nambu House, 19-150042, is a single-story, Victorian cottage features Queen Anne and Eastlake ornaments and was constructed between 1890 and 1900 (Scheid 1993b). The house was apparently moved to the site sometime before 1928 from across town. This property appeared eligible for the NRHP but had not been evaluated to date (7).

The Leo Longley House, 19-179471, is one and a half-story Victorian style residence of wood in Carpenter Gothic styling built in 1887 (Sitton 1977b). The property was a declared a landmark by the South Pasadena Cultural Heritage Commission in 1975 and was listed that way in the NRHP (5S2).

19-179525 is a two-story frame and stucco single family residence in a simple Mediterranean style with curving facade and red-tile roof built in 1905 (Sitton 1977c). The house is now used by the church as a hall and residence for the chapel, which was erected immediately to the north. This property appeared eligible for the NRHP individually through survey evaluation (3S).

The Grokowsky House (19-179528) is a two and a half- story single family residence that was built in 1928 in the International Style (Webb and Cole 1976). This property was individually determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and listed in the California Register (2S2).

The Kenneth W. Joy House, 19-179530, is described as a two story Craftsman Bungalow in a sub-type known as an "Airplane Bungalow" (Snyder 1982a). This property was individually determined

eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and listed in the California Register (2S2).

The South of Mission District, 19-179610, is comprised of 48 modest, owner-built homes dating from the "Boom of the Eighties" period through the first two decades of the 20th century (Snyder 1982b). These 48 homes are also individually recorded. This property was individually determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and listed in the California Register (2S2).

The J.G. Pierce House, 19-179614, is a wood frame, 1- story. Craftsman Bungalow clad in sawn shingle siding (Snyder 1982c). This property is a contributor to a multi-component resource determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and was listed in the California Register (2D2).

The Wynyate property, 19-179617, is a three-storied late Victorian house of redwood material that was built in the Southern California Victorian eclectic style in 1887 (Fay 1973). This residence was the home of the first Mayor of the City of South Pasadena. This property was individually listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and the California Register (1S).

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-19-150041	Ann Scheid	1993	Historic	A two-story modified Queen Anne/ Shingle Style single family residence built in 1896 and 1897. This residence was originally part of the Wyngate property and is known as "East Wyngate". This property appears eligible for the NRHP but has not been evaluated to date (7).
P-19-150042	Ann Scheid	1993	Historic	A single-story Victorian cottage features Queen Anne and Eastlake ornaments. This residence is known as the Otake-Nambu House and was constructed between 1890 and 1900. The house was apparently moved to the site sometime before 1928 from across town. This property appears eligible for the NRHP but has not been evaluated to date (7).
P-19-179471	Sitton, T.	1977	Historic	A one and a half-story Victorian style residence of wood in Carpenter Gothic styling built in 1887. This residence is known as the Leo Longley House. Declared a landmark by the South Pasadena Cultural Heritage Commission in 1975 and is listed that way in the NRHP (5S2).

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-19-179523	Sitton, T.	1977	Historic	The South Pasadena School District Office was built as a two-story brick Neo-Classical administration and school building for South Pasadena High School and was built in 1925. This property appears eligible for the NRHP individually through survey evaluation (3S).
P-19-179525	Sitton, T.	1977	Historic	A two-story frame and stucco single family residence in a simple Mediterranean style with curving facade and red-tile roof built in 1905. The house is now used by the church as a hall and residence for the chapel which was erected immediately to the north. This property appears eligible for the NRHP individually through survey evaluation (3S).
P-19-179528	Lois M . Webb and Anthony L. Cole	1976	Historic	A two and a half- story single family residence known as the Grokowsky House and was built in 1928 in the International Style. This property is individually determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and is listed in the California Register (2S2).
P-19-179530	John Snyder	1982	Historic	The Kenneth W. Joy House is described as a two story Craftsman Bungalow in a sub-type known as an “Airplane Bungalow”. This property is individually determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and is listed in the California Register (2S2).
P-19-179610	John Snyder	1982	Historic	The South of Mission District is comprised of 48 modest, owner-built homes dating from the "Boom of the Eighties" period through the first two decades of the 20th century. These 48 homes are also individually recorded. This property is individually determined eligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and is listed in the California Register (2S2).

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-19-179614	John Snyder	1982	Historic	The J.G . Pierce House is a wood frame, 1-story. Craftsman Bungalow clad in sawn shingle siding. This property is a contributor to a multi-component resource determined eligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process and is listed in the California Register (2D2).
P-19-179617	Margaret Leslie Fay	1973	Historic	A three-storied late Victorian house of redwood material known as Wynyate and was built in the Southern California Victorian eclectic style constructed in 1887. This residence was the home of the first Mayor of" the city of South Pasadena. This property is individually listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and is listed in the California Register (1S).
P-19-188513	K. A. Crawford	2009	Historic	The resource is an elevated Bilicke steel water tank which is 79' 5" in height with the words “South Pasadena” painted on the sides of the tank. The tank is located on six steel and concrete legs. This property appears in the National Register of Historic Places as determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process (6Y) and identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey or in an Area of APE and not evaluated (7R).

4.1.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

According to records at the SCCIC, there have been two previous cultural resource survey (LA-00115 and LA-13148) that included the project site. There were eight further surveys that took place within the 0.5-mile radius project buffer but did not overlap with the current project APE (boundary) (**Table 4.1-2**).

LA-00115 was an evaluation of Archaeological Resources for the proposed extension of the Long Beach Freeway (Clewlow 1979). This report covered the east portion of the project boundary and indicated that the proposed routes did not have impacts on known archaeological resources. LA-13148 was an IS/MND project for a sewer rehabilitation and replacement project (Struglia 2013). This project covered the entire City of South Pasadena, including the project boundary. Both projects did not locate resources in the project boundary.

The remaining eight studies did not include the Project site boundary but were within a half-mile radius of the current project site. Of these studies, four (LA-05422, LA-08542, LA-12221, LA-10388) involve cultural studies for potential wireless facilities. Only LA -12221 recorded resources in the Project area (19-150041, 19-150042, 19-179523, 19-179525, 19-179530, 19-179617). A Cultural Resources study was prepared for the South Pasadena Water Tank (LA-12060). The water tank (19-

188513) as well as seven other resources were identified in the project area (19-150041, 19-150042, 19-179525, 19-179530, 19-179610, 19-179614, 19-179617). A Historic Architectural Survey Report was conducted for the 710 Freeway Gap Closure and two resources were identified in the project area (19-150041, 19-150042). Running to the east of the Project boundary, an Environmental Impact document was prepared for the Long Beach Freeway construction (LA-04451). This project identified four resources within the project area (19-179530, 19-179610, 19-179614, 19-179617). LA -05132 was a Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Architectural Evaluation of properties located at 1319 and 1921 Fremont Avenue. These cultural resource studies are listed in **Table 4.1-2** below.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5-MILE RADIUS OF THE APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-00115	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	1974	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Extension of the Long Beach Freeway (rt. 7) North From Valley Blvd. to Rt. 210 (Colorado Freeway)	NA

LA-03440	Kane, Diane	1994	Third Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report 710 Freeway Gap Closure Report (07-LA 710, 26.5/R32.7 EA 07-020090)	19-150039, 19-150040, 19-150041, 19-150042, 19-150043, 19-150044, 19-150045, 19-150046, 19-150047, 19-150048, 19-150049, 19-150050, 19-150051, 19-150052, 19-150053, 19-150054, 19-150055, 19-150056, 19-150057, 19-150058, 19-150059, 19-150060, 19-150061, 19-150062, 19-150063, 19-150064, 19-150065, 19-150066, 19-150067, 19-150068, 19-150069, 19-150070, 19-150071, 19-150072, 19-150073, 19-150074, 19-150075, 19-150076, 19-150077, 19-150078, 19-150079, 19-150080, 19-150081, 19-150082, 19-150083, 19-150084, 19-150085, 19-150086, 19-150087, 19-150088, 19-150089, 19-150090, 19-150091, 19-150092, 19-150093, 19-150094, 19-150095, 19-150096, 19-150097, 19-150098, 19-150099, 19-150100, 19-150101, 19-150102, 19-150103, 19-150104, 19-150105, 19-150106, 19-150107, 19-150108, 19-150109, 19-150110, 19-150111, 19-150112, 19-150113, 19-150114, 19-150115, 19-150116, 19-150117, 19-150118, 19-150119, 19-150120, 19-150121, 19-150122, 19-150123, 19-150124, 19-150125, 19-150126, 19-150127, 19-150128, 19-150129, 19-150130, 19-150131, 19-150132, 19-150133, 19-150134, 19-150135, 19-150136, 19-150137, 19-150138, 19-150139, 19-150140,

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
				19-150141, 19-150142, 19-150143, 19-150368, 19-150370, 19-150371, 19-150372, 19-150373, 19-150374, 19-150375, 19-150376, 19-150377, 19-150378, 19-150379, 19-150380, 19-150381, 19-155886, 19-155887, 19-155888, 19-155889, 19-155891, 19-155892, 19-155894, 19-155897, 19-155898, 19-155900, 19-155901, 19-155902, 19-155903, 19-155904, 19-155905, 19-155906, 19-155908, 19-155909, 19-155910, 19-155913, 19-155914, 19-155915, 19-155917, 19-155918, 19-155919, 19-155920, 19-155921, 19-155922, 19-155923, 19-155924, 19-155925, 19-155928, 19-155929, 19-155930, 19-155931, 19-155932, 19-155933, 19-155935, 19-155936, 19-155937, 19-155938, 19-155939, 19-155940, 19-155942, 19-155943, 19-155944, 19-155945, 19-155946, 19-155947, 19-155948, 19-155949, 19-155950, 19-155951, 19-156643, 19-175665, 19-175669, 19-175673, 19-175674, 19-175682, 19-175687, 19-175690, 19-175696, 19-175700, 19-175701, 19-175731, 19-175734, 19-175736, 19-184979
LA-04451	Anonymous	1983	Route 7 Environmental Impact Statement Supplement	19-179484, 19-179518, 19-179524, 19-179529, 19-179530, 19-179531, 19-179561, 19-179610, 19-179614, 19-179617, 19-179618

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
LA-05132	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Karen Bennett	1999	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Architectural Evaluation of Properties Located at 1319 and 1921 Fremont Avenue, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-05422	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C976.2 County of Los Angeles, California	NA
LA-08542	Bonner, Wayne H.	2004	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Facility Candidate Sb-390-01 (Bilicke Water Tank) 700 La Portada, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	NA
LA-10388	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2009	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CALOS0099A/LA03XC129A (S. Pasadena Water Tank), 700 S. La Portada, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	19-188513
LA-12060	Supernowicz, Dana E.	2012	Cultural Resources Study of the South Pasadena Water Tank Project, MetroPCS California, LLC Site No. MLAX04166, 700 La Portada Street, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California 91030	19-150041, 19-150042, 19-179475, 19-179524, 19-179525, 19-179530, 19-179610, 19-179614, 19-179617, 19-179649, 19-179650, 19-188513
LA-12221	Bonner, Wayne, Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04862A (SB390 Billcke Water Tank) 700 La Portada, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	19-150041, 19-150042, 19-179475, 19-179523, 19-179525, 19-179530, 19-179617, 19-179649
LA-13148	Comeau, Brad	2013	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration Sewer Rehabilitation and Replacement Project	NA

4.2 Native American Outreach

On June 26, 2025, Ms. Doukakis submitted a request to the NAHC via email for a SLF search of the project area. The results of the search request were received July 14, 2025, from Mr. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst. The NAHC letter stated that "As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative [emphasis in the original]." (See **Attachment C**.)

UltraSystems prepared letters to each of the 17 tribal contacts representing nine tribes named by the NAHC (**Attachment C)**. On July 25, 2025, Ms. Doukakis mailed and emailed letters describing the Project with accompanying maps describing the Project's location to all 17 tribal contacts, requesting a reply if they had knowledge of cultural resources in the area that they wished to share, and asked if they had any questions or concerns regarding the Project. The letter sent to Chairperson Charles Alvarez with the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe was returned as undeliverable.

There was a reply received from the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians on August 1, 2025, via email from Chief Administrative Officer, Miguel Luna of the tribe indicating that the project location fell outside of the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians' tribal territory and did not request formal consultation for this project.

Telephone calls were conducted on October 10, 2025 by Ms. Doukakis to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 16 tribal contacts who had not responded to UltraSystems' mailing and email. Telephone calls were placed with BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director, and Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Cahuilla Band of Indians, Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator and Robert Dorame, Chairperson of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council which there were no answers; messages describing the project. In a call to Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director, Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman and Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator with the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, there was no answer and no voice mailbox available. In a call to Charles Alvarez, Chairperson with the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the phone line was disconnected. In a call to Erica Schenk, Chairperson with the Cahuilla Band of Indians, there was no answer and the voicemailbox was full. (See **Attachment C**.)
The receptionist for the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation indicated that they received our email and she would be passing it along to Chairperson Andrew Salas.

Sam Dunlap with the Gabrielino – Tongva Nation indicated that he had no specific concerns for the project area.

Joseph Ontiveros with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that he would "defer completely to Anthony Morales", Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

On August 21, 2025, Mr. Heriberto Gaeta conducted a Phase I pedestrian cultural resources survey using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for cultural resources inventory. The survey was conducted in the morning

from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. The temperature was 85° F and dry; the sky was mostly cloudless throughout this time.

The project boundary consisted of an east-west oriented road in the north of the Project boundary and turns to the south and east as it run up to the reservoir in the center of the site (**Figure 4.3-1, Figure 4.3-2**). The project boundary also included three structures, one being the reservoir and the other two were a storage shed and pump station in the north of the Project boundary (**Figure 4.3-3, Figure 4.3-4, Figure 4.3-5, Figure 4.3-6)**. The reservoirwas designed in a circular footprint and appears to be constructed of concrete and surrounded by a paved road. Both the shed and pumphouse exhibit front-gabled roofs with shallow pitches and appear to be constructed on concrete bases. Both buildings are vernacular in nature and don-t exhibit any character-defining features of any prominent style. The Project boundary was approximately 50% open ground with trees and shrubs of blackwood Acacia *(Acacia melanoxylon),* tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima),* wild oat (*Avena fatua),* black mustard (*Brassica nigra),* ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus),* silverleaf cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster pannosus),* blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus),* horehound (*Marrubium vulgare),* date palm (*Phoenix* sp.), castor bean (*Ricinus communis),* Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) (**Figure 4.3-7)**.

Some areas of the project boundary were very steep, which limited the ability of Mr. Gaeta to survey 100% of the project boundary. All ground surfaces were surveyed where possible.

Modern trash was present throughout the Project boundary. Most trash materials included beer bottles and cans (Budweiser, Bud Light), piles of wood and metal. In front of the storage building, there was a large pile of metal pipes, wood, road signs, and a small trailer.

The result of the pedestrian survey was negative for prehistoric isolates. The Westside Reservoir and associated buildings were built in 1963 and thus reached the threshold of being a historic resource. This resource had been recorded as UEI-WSR-01. See **Attachment D** for the DPR site record.

Figure 4.3-1
PROJECT BOUNDARY SHOWING ROAD AND OPEN SPACE



Figure 4.3-2
PROJECT BOUNDARY SHOWING STORAGE SHED AND ROAD; VIEW TO WEST



Figure 4.3-3
VIEW OF THE PUMP STATION; VIEW TO THE SOUTHWEST



Figure 4.3-4
VIEW OF THE STORAGE BUILDING; VIEW TO NORTHEAST



Figure 4.3-5
VIEW OF THE WATER RESERVOIR; VIEW TO SOUTHEAST



Figure 4.3-6
VIEW OF THE STORAGE SHED AND PUMP STATION FROM THE WATER RESERVOIR; VIEW TO EAST



Figure 4.3-7
VIEW OF VEGETATION ON THE PROJECT BOUNDARY



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2025) was conducted for this Project on October 15, 2025, by Ms. Doukakis.

It was determined that there were no historic resources that had been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the one-mile buffer zone, there were 126 recorded historic-era and/or historical landmarks. **Table 4.4-1** catalogs these properties, showing the primary number, the property number, the name of the property, the address of the properties, the evaluation status code as set forth by the Office of Historic Preservation of the State of California, and the year the property was constructed. There were 11 California Historical Resource Status Codes that were represented.[1]

The 11 resources recorded at the SCCIC In the half mile radius of the project boundary were also included in this table (19-150041, 19-150042, 19-179471, 19-179523, 19-179525, 19-179528, 19-179530, 19-179610, 19-179614, 19-179617, 19-188513).

Table 4.4-1
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTIES

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year
	107588		2001 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1938
	108601		2005 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1963
	108618		2011 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1942
	108619		2015 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1946
	108627		2019 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1909
	108630		2021 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1939
	108632		2025 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1922
	108640		2028 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1912
	108635		2029 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1922
	108644		2032 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1923
	108642		2033 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1922
	108653		2034 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1939
	108654		2037 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1923
	108656		2041 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1913
	65467		2042 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1914
	108786		2043 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1919
	108893		2046 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1912

[1] Category 1 are properties listed in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). Category 2 are properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register (NR) or the California Register (CR). Category 3 are properties that appear eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through a survey evaluation. Category 4 are properties that appear eligible for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) through other evaluations. Category 5 are properties recognized as historically significant by local government. Category 6 are properties not eligible for listing or designation as specified. Category 7 are properties not evaluated for National Register (NR) or California Register (CR) or Needs Revaluation. Each of those 7 categories have sub categories, of which 11 categories or status codes are represented.

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year
	108897		2049 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1910
	108900		2050 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1938
	99576		2060 ALPHA AVE	6Y	1906
	116022	OTAKE	857 BANK ST	7	1890
19-179528	30217	GROKOWSKY HOUSE	816 BONITA AVE	2S2	1928
19-179523	30212	SOUTH PASADENA HIGH SCHOOL ADMIN BLDG, SCHOOL DIST	1327 DIAMOND AVE	3S	1925
	104660		1708 GILLETTE CRESCENT	7M	1923
	107473		1708 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1923
	99592	THOR PETERSON HOUSE	1709 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1926
	99593	FLORANBELL CT	1712 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	99594	E. M. LINN HOUSE	1713 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	107476		1715 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1928
	104668		1716 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1946
	107478	JOE AND HELEN SELDEN RESIDENCE	1718 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1947
	99596	H.A. ARMSTRONG HOUSE	1719 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	99597	MRS. JEAN L. TRAUGOTT	1720 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1923
	104673		1722 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1947
	104676		1723 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1926
	104677		1724 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104678		1732 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1929
	104679		1740 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1940
	104680		1750 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1973
	104681		1754 GILLETTE CRESCENT	7M	1929
	107495		1756 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1929

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year
	104682		1800 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1923
	104683		1804 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104684		1808 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1926
	104686		1809 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1930
	104688		1812 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104691		1815 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104693		1816 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104695		1819 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104698		1820 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1949
	107547		1822 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1951
	104699		1823 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104701		1824 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1953
	104703		1828 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1938
	104705		1829 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1936
	104707		1832 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	104709		1833 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1946
	104711		1839 GILLETTE CRESCENT	6Y	1924
	147063		700 LA PORTADA ST	6Y	1940
	150777		700 LA PORTADA ST	7R	1965
	116021	EAST WYNYATE	909 LYNDON AVE	7	1896
19-179617	30306	WYNYATE	851 LYNDON ST	1S	1887
19-179610	30299	SOUTH OF MISSION DISTRICT	MERIDIAN AVE	2S2	1885-1924
19-179471	30160	WYNYATE	1103 MONTEREY RD	5S2	1887

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year
19-179525	30214	SOUTH OF MISSION DISTRICT	699 MONTEREY RD	3S	1905
19-179614	30303	LEO LONGLEY HOUSE	911 MONTEREY RD	2D2	1910
19-179530	30219	A. C. BILICKE HOUSE, SOUTH PASADENA METHODIST CHUR	921 MONTEREY RD	2S2	1912
	104806	J. G. PIERCE HOUSE	803 ONEONTA DR	7M	1992
	104810	KENNETH W. JOY HOUSE	806 ONEONTA DR	7M	1948
	104812		809 ONEONTA DR	7M	1988
	104814		813 ONEONTA DR	7M	1988
	104815		819 ONEONTA DR	7M	1986
	104816		822 ONEONTA DR	7M	1980
	104817		826 ONEONTA DR	6Y	1925
	104819		830 ONEONTA DR	6Y	1925
	104820		834 ONEONTA DR	6Y	1925
	104821		835 ONEONTA DR	7M	1981
	104822		839 ONEONTA DR	7M	1982
	104823		840 ONEONTA DR	7M	1989
	104824		842 ONEONTA DR	7M	1948
	104825		846 ONEONTA DR	7M	1958
	104826		849 ONEONTA DR	7M	1988
	104827		850 ONEONTA DR	7M	1981
	104828		851 ONEONTA DR	7M	1925
	104829		854 ONEONTA DR	7M	1925
	104830		855 ONEONTA DR	7M	1925
	104831		857 ONEONTA DR	7M	1925
	104832		858 ONEONTA DR	7M	1925
	104833		861 ONEONTA DR	7M	1925
	104834		863 ONEONTA DR	7M	1937
	104835		872 ONEONTA DR	7M	1925
	104836		882 ONEONTA DR	7M	1926
	104837		885 ONEONTA DR	7M	1924
	104854		809 SUMMIT DR	7M	1925
	104856		810 SUMMIT DR	7M	1979
	104858		812 SUMMIT DR	7M	1949
	104859		813 SUMMIT DR	7M	1925
	104861		817 SUMMIT DR	7M	1927
	104862		818 SUMMIT DR	7M	1952
	104863		821 SUMMIT DR	7M	1924

Primary Number	Property Number	Name	Address	Evaluation Info	Construction Year
	104864		822 SUMMIT DR	7M	1927
	104865		825 SUMMIT DR	7M	1925
	107573		825 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1925
	104866		826 SUMMIT DR	7M	1948
	107574		826 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1922
	104867		900 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1941
	107575		900 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1942
	104916		901 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1924
	107576		901 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1924
	104917		905 SUMMIT DR	7M	1950
	107577		907 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1951
	104918		908 SUMMIT DR	7M	1925
	107583		908 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1925
	99938	BELLMAR COURT	909 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1924
	104919		909 SUMMIT DR	7M	1924
	99619	ROBERT DICKANSON HOUSE	912 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1924
	104920		912 SUMMIT DR	7M	1924
	104921		916 SUMMIT DR	7M	1940
	107585		916 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1940
	99620	J.M. BABER HOUSE	917 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1923
	104922		917 SUMMIT DR	7M	1923
	104923		920 SUMMIT DR	7M	1926
	107563		920 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1926
	99621	J.G. MAY HOUSE	921 SUMMIT DR	6Y	1920
	104925		921 SUMMIT DR	7M	1928
	150987		1400 VIA DEL REY	7R	1964

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) uses criteria found in eligibility statements for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources in the state historic preservation law [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as a potentially significant historical resource if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- 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 value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

The Westside Reservoir was recorded as being built in 1963, making this structure 62 years old. It was recorded and evaluated for this project. It did not meet the threshold of being historically significant per [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3). Archival research and the pedestrian survey did not reveal any information that suggests the subject property is eligible for listing under any significance criteria. The reservoir and associated buildings were constructed after the South Pasadena area had already been developed. The construction of the reservoir is part of a more broad historic context involving water storage in Los Angeles County and is not unique in that regard. Therefore, the subject property is ineligible under Criterion 1. Archival research did not indicate if the reservoir or present buildings are associated with any significant individual, therefore, the subject property is ineligible under Criterion 2. The reservoir and present building are constructed in a vernacular fashion and do not exhibit any prominent character-defining features, therefore, the subject property is ineligible under Criterion 3. The pedestrian survey, archival research, and records search did not indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic cultural resources within the project boundary, suggesting that there is no information potential. Therefore, the subject property is ineligible under Criterion 4.

There were no CRHR listed prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites within the project boundary. No cultural resources were adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources was not ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic artifacts were observed during subsurface excavation, work was stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist monitor was called to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historic resources were identified in the Project site through the SCCIC records search. The previous cultural resources surveys within the half-mile buffer zone resulted in no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates being recorded.

No prehistoric archaeological resources were observed during the field survey and the Westside Reservoir was identified as a historic resource due to it reaching the 50 year age threshold. The reservoir, pump station and storage building were constructed in 1963 and recorded in a DPR523 Form as UEI-WSR-01. See **Attachment D** for the DPR site record.

The NAHC SLF record search did not indicate the presence of a traditional site in the project region. The only response received were from the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino – Tongva Nation, and the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. They did not have specific concerns for the Project area. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that they defer comments to the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. (See **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**.)

This cultural resources study analysis suggests that there was a low potential for finding additional resources. The observed and recorded Westside Reservoir with associated buildings was determined to not be historically significant per [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3).

The presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic archaeological) resources can not be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be retained to assess the finding(s) and retrieve the material.

The fully graded and partially built environment and setting of the Project site suggested that the ground here had been significantly disturbed. The potential for subsurface cultural and or historical deposits was determined to be minimal. The results of the pedestrian survey, the SCCIC records search and background research indicated it is highly unlikely that historic properties will be adversely affected by construction of the Project.

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this Project, work will halt and the Los Angeles County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains were prehistoric, they contacted the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), and who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The MLD will makem recommendations within 24 hours of his or her notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains, and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT MAPS

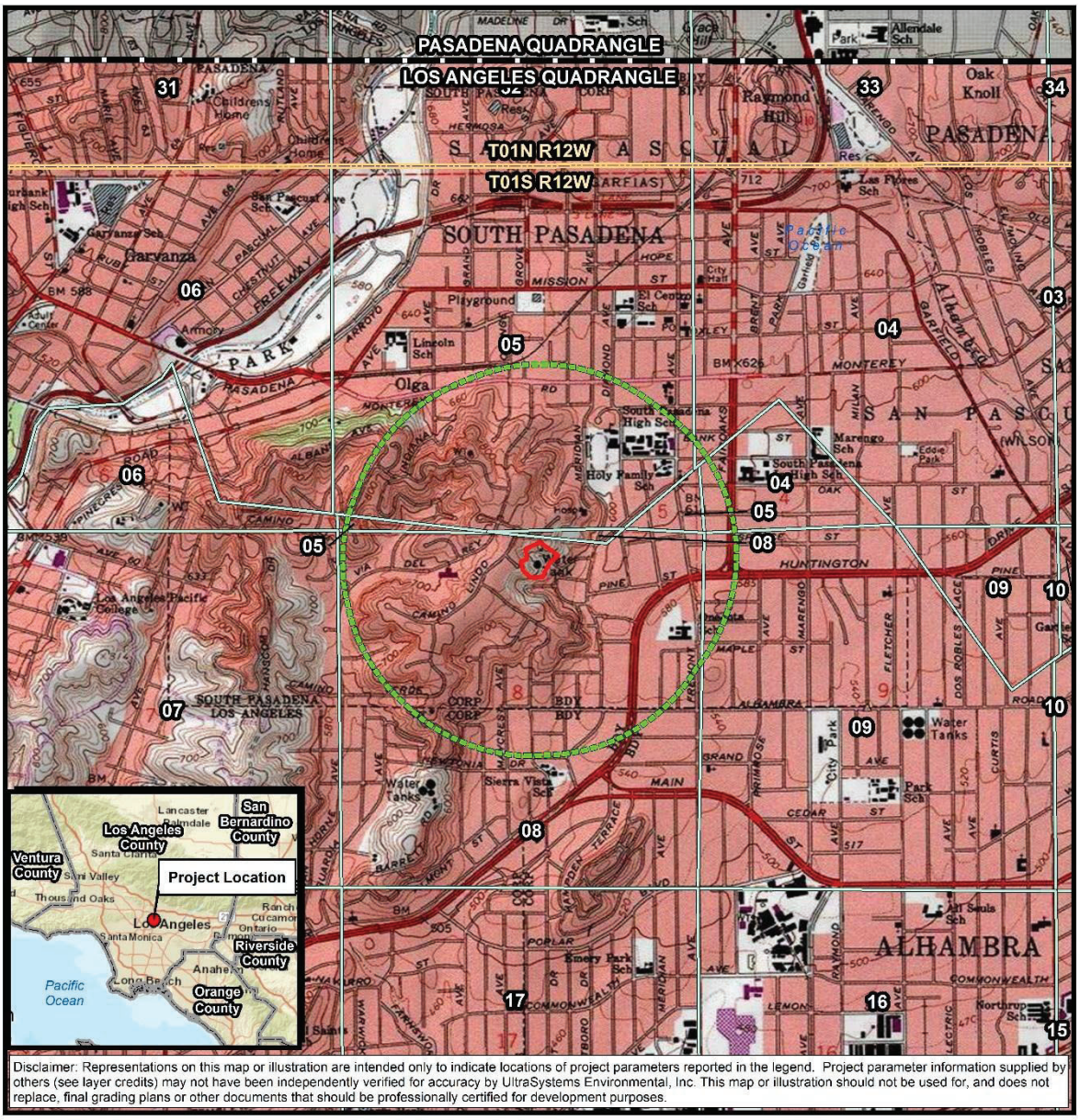
Figure 1
Project Regional Location Map



Figure 2
Project Study Area



Figure 3
Topographic Map of Project Study Area



ATTACHMENT B

PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, "Unearthing Mallorca's Past" archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Ms. Doukakis has over 14 years of experience as an archaeologist in California. She has conducted pedestrian archaeological survey, test and full scale excavations, archaeological monitoring, laboratory curation of archaeological materials to comply with state and federal historic preservation laws in Southern California and abroad. Ms. Doukakis has authored a number of Phase I, II, and III, ISMND, ICRMP, FCC form, EIR documents and project proposals. She has extensive experience with the California Historical Resources Information System, as well as conducting paleontology record searches and the Native American Heritage Commission in conducting record searches and consulting with Native American groups. Ms. Doukakis is proficient at project management and project scheduling for large and small-scale projects.

Select Project Experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Ms. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Ms. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: $357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Ms. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: $2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Ms. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may have been affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Ms. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center–South; Imperial Solar Energy Center–West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: $3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15

Ms. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Ms. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: $3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an $800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Ms. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Ms. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Ms. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: $2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Ms. Doukakis was an Archaeological Monitor for this Project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Ms. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Ms. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Heriberto Gaeta, B.A., M.A.

Archaeological Field Technician

UltraSystems
environmental • management • planning



Years of Experience
6

Years with Firm
1

Education

- M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Los Angeles, 2025
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, 2020
- Certificate of Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino, 2021

Areas of Expertise

- Artifact Curation
- Esri ArcMap
- Excel
- Field Monitoring
- InDesign
- Photoshop
- PowerPoint
- Research
- Survey
- Site Maps
- Word

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Heriberto Gaeta has over 6 years of experience as an archaeologist and field technician in California. His background includes site surveys, test and full-scale excavations, extensive field work, and monitoring. Mr. Gaeta has also participated in Cultural Resources Monitoring and has extensive experience with identifying, photographing and cataloguing artifacts at the San Bernardino County Museum where he assisted, organized, and managed various stage exhibits. He is proficient at assisting, screening, documentation, and has participated in multiple Indian Tribe site excavations. At UltraSystems, his day-to-day responsibilities include field Survey and Monitoring.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Archaeological Field Technician, Sequoia National Forest, CA; August 2023 to Present

Mr. Gaeta participated in a Cultural survey throughout Sequoia National Forest for separate projects. He filled daily survey logs and Survey123, monitored roadside excavation in Moreno Valley. He was involved in Desert survey and monitoring in Fresno and Victorville where he worked alongside large machinery. He acted as WEAP Spanish translator and bilingual presenter.

Field Technician, Desert Archaeology Field School - California State University, Los Angeles, CA; Fall 2022

Mr. Gaeta participated in site surveys in Anza Borrego Dessert where he learned to use Range Finder and made site maps using the distance and degree of a barring. He learned to locate features from barring using degrees and was involved in identifying and recording the size of features: Mortars, Slicks, Rock Circles, Wind Shelters.

Field Technician, Oregon Coast Archaeology Field School, Coos Bay, OR – California State University, Los Angeles; Summer 2019

Mr. Gaeta participated in surveying a large area of the Coquille Indian Tribe's land in southwestern Oregon. Here, he assisted in the excavation, screening, and documentation of a Coquille site. The Field work was coupled with a rigorous classroom component that included in-depth archaeology lectures, reading, and assignments related to the site.

Temporary Archaeologist, CA; March to June 2021

Mr. Gaeto participated in soil Monitoring for any cultural artifacts for the High Desert Solar project where he worked alongside large machinery.

Volunteer Curator Assistant, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA; August 2017 to June 2022

Mr. Gaeta has additional experience as a curator assistant in identifying artifacts that vary in material, cultural groups, and time periods. He photographed and catalogued artifacts using Argus Software where he assisted in organizing and managing exhibits at various stages including cleaning artifacts using brushes, vacuums, and set up. Here, he performed a wide array of clerical activities related to museum administration.

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-4355

Telephone: 949.788.4900
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

ATTACHMENT C

Native American Heritage Commission Records Search and Native American Contacts

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Westside Reservoir Improvement Project (UEI#7330)

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Los Angeles

Township: 1S **Range:** 12W **Section(s):** 8

Company/Firm/Agency: UltraSystems Environmental

Street Address: 16431 Scientific Way

City: Irvine **Zip:** 92618

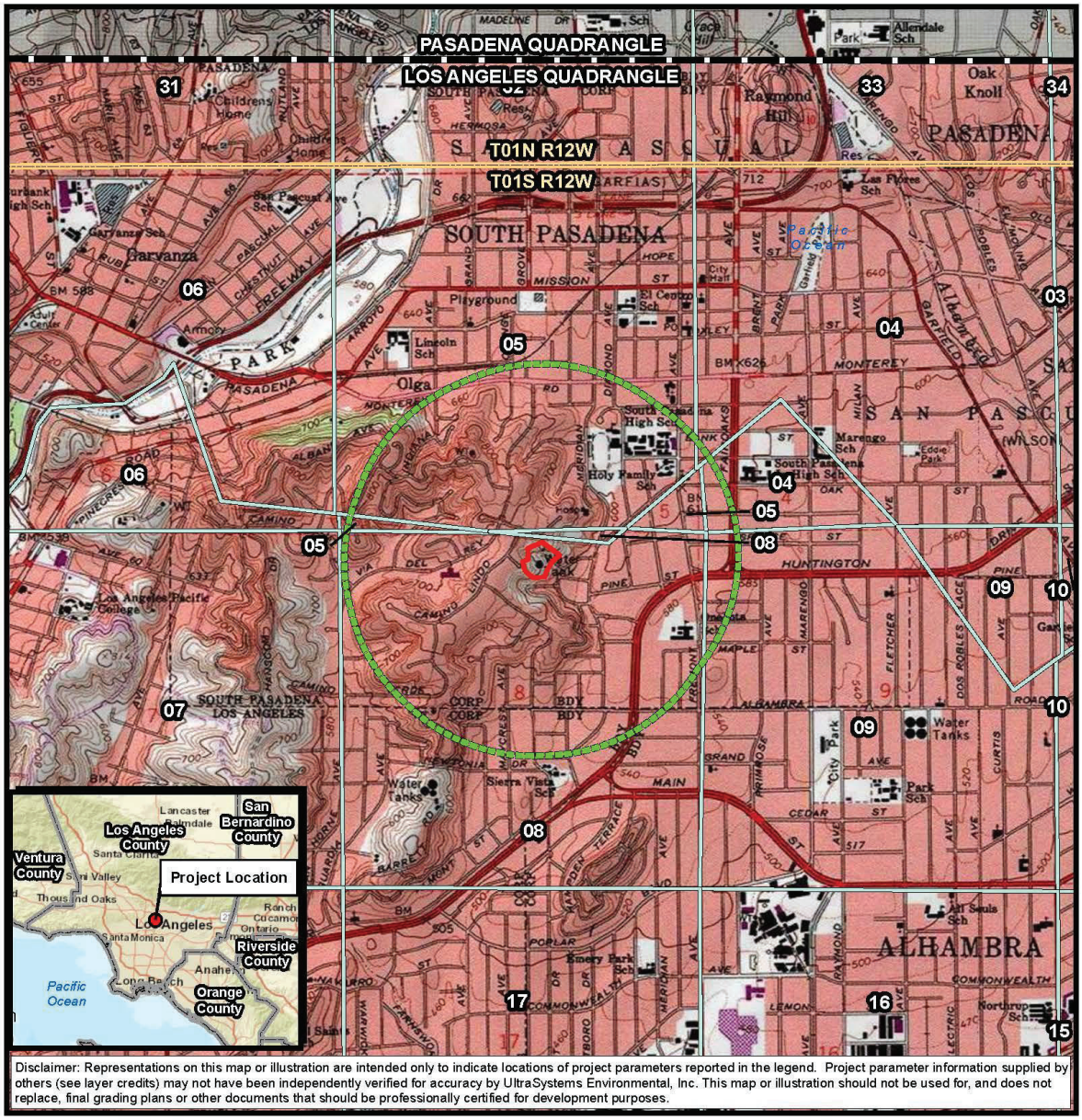
Phone: 310-850-8127

Fax: n/a

Email: mblack@ultrasystems.com

Project Description:

Located at 821 Glen Place in the City of South Pasadena. The proposed project would replace the existing reservoir with a 2.95-million-gallon reservoir, replace the existing water pump with associated office, replace the water pump pipelines at the project site, and replace the storage building.


PASADENA QUADRANGLE
LOS ANGELES QUADRANGLE
T01N R12W
T01S R12W
SOUTH PASADENA
PASADENA
ALHAMBRA
SAN PASCUAL
Project Location
Los Angeles County
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Orange County
Ventura County
Pacific Ocean
Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.
Path: \\Gissvr\gis\Projects\7330_So_Pasadena_Reservoir\MXDs\7330_So_Pasadena_4_5_Topo_2025_05_27.mxd
May 27, 2025
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed California Department of Conservation, 2019; CALAtlas, 2022; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2025.
Scale: 1:24,000
N
0 625 1,250 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
Legend
Project Boundary
Half-Mile Radius
Quadrangle Boundary
Township Boundary
Section Boundary
Westside Reservoir Improvement Project
Topographic Map
Quadrangle: Los Angeles
Township: 1S Range: 12W
Section:8
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

July 14, 2025

Megan Black Doukakis
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: mblack@ultrasystems.com

Re: Westside Reservoir Improvement Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
7/14/2025

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Cahuilla Band of Indians	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonymad2002@gmail.com
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794	CRM@tataviam-nsn.us
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvatcr@gmail.com
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
7/14/2025

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	jvaldez@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 Resources Code and 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 Westside Reservoir Improvement Project, Los

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July 30, 2025

Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Westside Reservoir Improvement Project, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7330.

Chairperson Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by the City of South Pasadena to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the Westside Reservoir Improvement Project. The Project consists of the replacement of the existing Westside Reservoir with a new Reservoir in the city of South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the demolition and replacement of the existing Westside Reservoir with a new Reservoir. The current reservoir does not meet design code requirements, due to its age. Currently, the reservoir walls are constructed with internal post-tensioned walls that are inadequate by today's standards to sustain anticipated loads during a major earthquake. There are several structural deficiencies that would require significant improvements at a cost close to the complete replacement cost of the reservoir. Additionally, a new pump station and other site improvements would be constructed on-site.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 14, 2025, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Project is located in central South Pasadena, and is specifically located at 821 Glen Place. This may be seen on the *Los Angeles, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 12 West, Township 014 South, in the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 8. The subject property is surrounded on all four sides by single and multi-family homes. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 176
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

EXAMPLE

WESTSIDE RESERVOIR IMPROVEMENT PROJECT,
CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
[UEI #7330]

Native American Contact Log

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	June 26, 2025	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received July 14, 2025, from Andrew Green with "negative" results for the project site. A list of tribes to contact was provided.
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and a message describing the project and requesting a reply was left. No response to date.
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Cahuilla Band of Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and a message describing the project and requesting a reply was left. No response to date.
Erica Schenk, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and the mailbox was full so no message was left. No response to date.

Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	N/A	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 30, 2025. An email response was received from Miguel Luna, Chief Administrative Officer on August 1, 2025 indicating that the project location falls outside of the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians' tribal territory and does not request formal consultation for this project.
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; the receptionist indicated that they received our email and she would be passing it along to Chairperson Salas.
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; the receptionist indicated that they received our email and she would be passing it along to Chairperson Salas.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Missions Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and a message describing the project and requesting a reply was left. No response to date.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Nation	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and a message

					describing the project and requesting a reply was left. No response to date.
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and a message describing the project and requesting a reply was left. No response to date.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and a message describing the project and requesting a reply was left. No response to date.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; he indicated that he had no specific concerns for that area.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; the phone line was disconnected. No response to date.
Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and no mailbox was available. No response to date.

Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and no mailbox was available. No response to date.
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A phone call was made on October 10, 2025; there was no answer, and no mailbox was available. No response to date.
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	N/A	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. See response from Mr. Ontiveros below.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department	Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2025	October 10, 2025	Letter and email describing the project and requesting input on concerns was sent July 31, 2025. There was no response to the initial letter. A call was made on October 10, 2025, and Mr. Ontiveros stated that he would "defer completely to Anthony Morales", chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians.

From: Miguel Luna, Chief Administrative Officer <Miguel.Luna@tataviam-nsn.us>
Sent: Friday, August 1, 2025 9:13 AM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: THCP CRMD <crm@tataviam-nsn.us>
Subject: Re: Project 7330 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Westside Reservoir Improvement Project,

South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California

Thank you, Megan. Please see our official response below.

RE: Westside Reservoir Improvement Project – 821 Glen Place, South Pasadena, CA
CEQA Review under PRC §21080.3.1

Dear Stephen O'Neil:

The Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) acknowledges receipt of your request for input on the Westside Reservoir Improvement Project located at 821 Glen Place, South Pasadena, CA.

Following internal review by the FTBMI Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Division and in alignment with our Standard Specifications, the project location has been determined to fall *outside* of the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians' tribal territory.

No Consultation Requested
At this time, the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians does not request formal consultation for this project. However, we respectfully recommend that consultation be sought with tribes who represent the geographic area in which the project is located, to ensure appropriate cultural resource review.

Thank you,

Miguel Luna
Chief Administrative Officer

Tribal Administration
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
818-837-0794
1019 2nd Street, San Fernando, CA 91340
Native Sovereign Nation of Northern Los Angeles County

IMPORTANT: The contents of this email and any attachments are confidential. They are intended for the named recipient(s) only. If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender immediately and do not disclose the contents to anyone or make copies thereof.

From:	Megan Black
To:	Miguel Luna, Chief Administrative Officer
Cc:	THCP CRMD
Subject:	RE: Project 7330 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Westside Reservoir Improvement Project, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California
Date:	Friday, August 1, 2025 9:53:00 AM
Attachments:	image012.jpg image013.png image014.png image015.png image016.png image017.png image018.png image019.png image020.png image021.png image022.png image023.jpg

Mr. Luna,

Thank you for providing the tribes' response. We will include it in our cultural resources report.

Best regards,

Megan Black Doukakis | Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 Ext. 228** Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 310.850.8127

Please note that I am working remotely. I can best be reached via email or cell.

ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS Records Search Bibliography

Report List

7330 Westside Reservoir

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00115		1974	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Extension of the Long Beach Freeway (rt. 7) North From Valley Blvd. to Rt. 210 (colorado Freeway)	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	

Report List

7330 Westside Reservoir

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-03440		1994	Kane, Diane	Third Supplemental Historic Architectural Survey Report 710 Freeway Gap Closure Report (07-LA 710, 26.5/R32.7 EA 07-020090)	Caltrans District 7: Environmental Planning Branch	19-150039, 19-150040, 19-150041, 19-150042, 19-150043, 19-150044, 19-150045, 19-150046, 19-150047, 19-150048, 19-150049, 19-150050, 19-150051, 19-150052, 19-150053, 19-150054, 19-150055, 19-150056, 19-150057, 19-150058, 19-150059, 19-150060, 19-150061, 19-150062, 19-150063, 19-150064, 19-150065, 19-150066, 19-150067, 19-150068, 19-150069, 19-150070, 19-150071, 19-150072, 19-150073, 19-150074, 19-150075, 19-150076, 19-150077, 19-150078, 19-150079, 19-150080, 19-150081, 19-150082, 19-150083, 19-150084, 19-150085, 19-150086, 19-150087, 19-150088, 19-150089, 19-150090, 19-150091, 19-150092, 19-150093, 19-150094, 19-150095, 19-150096, 19-150097, 19-150098, 19-150099, 19-150100, 19-150101, 19-150102, 19-150103, 19-150104, 19-150105, 19-150106, 19-150107, 19-150108, 19-150109, 19-150110, 19-150111, 19-150112, 19-150113, 19-150114, 19-150115, 19-150116, 19-150117, 19-150118, 19-150119, 19-150120, 19-150121, 19-150122, 19-150123, 19-150124, 19-150125, 19-150126, 19-150127, 19-150128, 19-150129, 19-150130, 19-150131, 19-150132, 19-150133, 19-150134, 19-150135, 19-150136, 19-150137, 19-150138, 19-150139, 19-150140, 19-150141, 19-150142, 19-150143, 19-150368, 19-150370, 19-150371, 19-150372, 19-150373, 19-150374, 19-150375, 19-150376, 19-150377, 19-150378, 19-150379, 19-150380, 19-150381, 19-155886, 19-155887, 19-155888, 19-155889, 19-155891, 19-155892, 19-155894, 19-155897, 19-155898, 19-155900, 19-155901, 19-155902, 19-155903, 19-155904, 19-155905, 19-155906, 19-155908, 19-155909, 19-155910, 19-155913,

Report List

7330 Westside Reservoir

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
						19-155914, 19-155915, 19-155917, 19-155918, 19-155919, 19-155920, 19-155921, 19-155922, 19-155923, 19-155924, 19-155925, 19-155926, 19-155929, 19-155930, 19-155931, 19-155932, 19-155933, 19-155935, 19-155936, 19-155937, 19-155938, 19-155939, 19-155940, 19-155942, 19-155943, 19-155944, 19-155945, 19-155946, 19-155947, 19-155948, 19-155949, 19-155950, 19-155951, 19-156843, 19-175665, 19-175669, 19-175573, 19-175674, 19-175682, 19-175687, 19-175690, 19-175696, 19-175700, 19-175701, 19-175731, 19-175734, 19-175736, 19-184979
LA-04451		1983	Anonymous	Route 7 Environmental Impact Statement Supplement	Caltrans	19-179484, 19-179518, 19-179524, 19-179529, 19-179530, 19-179531, 19-179561, 19-179610, 19-179614, 19-179617, 19-179618
LA-05132		1999	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Karen Bennett	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Architectural Evaluation of Properties Located at 1319 and 1921 Fremont Avenue, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-05422		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C976.2 County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-08542		2004	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Facility Candidate Sb-390-01 (bilicke Water Tank) 700 La Portada, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-10388		2009	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS0099A/LA03XC129A (S. Pasadena Water Tank), 700 S. La Portada, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-188513

Report List

7330 Westside Reservoir

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12060		2012	Supernowicz, Dana E.	Cultural Resources Study of the South Pasadena Water Tank Project, MetroPCS California, LLC Site No. MLAX04166, 700 La Portdada Street, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California 91030	Historic Resource Associates	19-150041, 19-150042, 19-179475, 19-179524, 19-179525, 19-179530, 19-179610, 19-179614, 19-179617, 19-179649, 19-179650, 19-188513
LA-12221		2012	Bonner, Wayne, Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04862A (SB390 Billcke Water Tank) 700 La Portada, South Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	MBA	19-150041, 19-150042, 19-179475, 19-179523, 19-179525, 19-179530, 19-179617, 19-179649
LA-13148		2013	Comeau, Brad	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration Sewer Rehabilitation and Replacement Project	DUDEK	