

APPENDIX E – Cultural Resources Report



**CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
DEVIL'S GATE RESERVOIR
SEDIMENT REMOVAL AND MANAGEMENT PROJECT
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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SECTION 1.0 – SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) conducted a records search for the Devil’s Gate Reservoir followed by a pedestrian survey to inspect the site for the presence of historic or archaeological resources. The records search was conducted by Marina Adame, B.A. at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, California, on June 20, 2011. Other than the Devil’s Gate Dam, which was recorded in 2009, the records search was negative for cultural resources located within the study area within a one-mile radius surrounding the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Native American Heritage Commission was also contacted on June 24, 2011, and requested to review their Sacred Lands Inventory for the presence of sensitive or sacred sites within the project study area. The review of the Sacred Lands Inventory failed to show any sensitive or sacred sites within the study area.

Chambers Group conducted a pedestrian survey of the interior of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir in June 2011. The survey was conducted at 15-meter intervals where possible until a particular area had been covered. It is estimated that 40 to 50 percent of the interior of the reservoir was covered by thick undergrowth or water and could not be surveyed at the 15-meter interval. Those areas were inspected by following equestrian, bike, or foot paths, as appropriate. No historic or prehistoric sites were observed during the pedestrian survey of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir.

The inventory of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir interior basin did not result in the discovery of any new cultural resources. The survey surface area consisted of accumulated sediments and debris originating farther upstream in Arroyo Seco. Geotech borings related to this project have indicated that most of the project area is filled with recently deposited sediment washed from the upstream watershed. It is not anticipated that any archaeological sites, historic or prehistoric, would exist in this context; therefore, monitoring is not recommended. However, if sediment removal activities exceed the depth of the historic flood deposits and encounter native sediments, monitoring is recommended. In the event this occurs and historic or prehistoric materials are observed, the excavation activities in proximity to the discovery should be diverted until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the discovery. In the event human remains are discovered, all work in the area must be halted until the County Coroner identifies the remains and makes recommendations regarding their appropriate treatment.

The above tasks and recommendations should be adequate to meet the undertaking requirements pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, with respect to the identification and preservation of historic resources, and also in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f and 470h-2), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.4), as well as the 2004 Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer, regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

SECTION 2.0 – INTRODUCTION

Chambers Group conducted an archaeological survey of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir for the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). The survey was conducted pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, with respect to the identification and preservation of historic resources, and also in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f and 470h-2), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.4), as well as the 2004 Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer, regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (PA).

Table 1. Project Personnel and Qualifications

Name	Duties	Qualifications	Dates of Fieldwork
Marina Adame, B.A.	Records Search	Archaeologist, 10 years experience	NA
Tim Murphy, B.A.	Survey	Archaeologist, 3 years experience	June 25, 2011
David M. Smith, B.S.	Project Manager	Archaeologist, 24 years experience	NA
Wayne Bischoff, Ph.D	Director of Cultural Resources	Archaeologist, 18 years experience	NA

SECTION 3.0 – PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

3.1 LOCATION

The Devil’s Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project (Project) is located in the City of Pasadena, in Los Angeles County, approximately 14 miles north of downtown Los Angeles (see Figure 1, Project Vicinity Map). The City of La Cañada Flintridge and the community of Altadena are located near the Project site to the west and east, respectively.

The Project site is located within the Arroyo Seco watershed, south of the San Gabriel Mountains. The Arroyo Seco extends approximately 11 miles from the border of the Angeles National Forest to its confluence with the Los Angeles River. Stormwater runoff from approximately 20,416 acres (31.9 square miles) of both residential and undeveloped land drains into Devil’s Gate Reservoir. Every year, large amounts of sediment, rock cobbles, and boulders are transported from the watershed by storm waters to the Project area. Removal of this fill material is the focus of the Devil’s Gate Project.

The Project undertaking includes the removal of sedimentary fill and the transportation and placement of fill material at facilities already prepared and designated to accept such material. For the purposes of this Project, Waste Management Facility in Azusa, Manning Pit Sediment Placement Site in Irwindale, and Scholl Canyon Landfill were considered as facilities available to receive fill material.

3.1.1 Project Site

The proposed Project site (see Figure 2, Project Boundary Map) is interior to but does not include the Devil’s Gate Dam and covers approximately 175 acres (0.27 square miles) of the reservoir lands behind the dam. The topography in the vicinity of the Project site is generally flat, with a slight incline to the north. The San Gabriel Mountains are located to the north of the Project site and are characterized by both the foothills and steep slopes associated with mountainous terrain. The proposed Project site can be accessed via Oak Grove Drive and Foothill Boulevard on the west, through the City of Pasadena’s Hahamongna Watershed Park and Windsor Avenue, via La Cañada Verdugo Road on the southeast, and via Explorer Road on the northeast.

3.1.2 General Plan Designation/Zoning

The proposed Project site has a General Plan Land Use designation of Open Space and is zoned as Open Space under City of Pasadena General Plan (City of Pasadena 1994).

3.1.3 Adjacent Land Uses

The Project site is located within the reservoir behind Devil’s Gate Dam. The Hahamongna Watershed Park is approximately 1,300 acres of open space extending up the Arroyo Seco Canyon from the Devil’s Gate Dam. The park includes areas within and adjacent to the reservoir. The Hahamongna Watershed Park is owned and operated by the City of Pasadena and includes Oak Grove Park. Oak Grove Park contains picnic facilities, restrooms, a play field, an equestrian staging area, trails, and a disc golf course. The current leaseholders within the Hahamongna Watershed Park include the United States Forest Service (USFS), Los Angeles County Fire Camp 2, and the Rose Bowl Riders, who sublet to the Tom

Sawyer Camp. In addition, Southern California Edison, Southern California Gas Company, and Pasadena Water and Power hold easements within the Hahamongna Watershed Park. Other land uses directly adjacent to the Project area include the California Institute of Technology – Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) to the northwest; La Cañada High School and Hillside School and Learning Center to the west; single-family residential areas to the south, north, and east; and the Interstate 210 Foothill Freeway to the south.

3.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.2.1 LACFCD History

Since 1860, major flood events have occurred along the Arroyo Seco, which led to the development of the Los Angeles River and Arroyo Seco flood control channels. Flooding over the past century has caused loss of life and severe damage to structures and infrastructure. The most notable flooding events include:

- In 1861, severe flooding occurred along the Arroyo Seco.
- In 1884, the most destructive flood recorded in Los Angeles County occurred.
- In 1889, Arroyo Seco experienced severe flooding.
- In 1914, a devastating flood occurred in Los Angeles County, primarily the result of floodwaters originating in the San Gabriel Mountains. The flood caused over \$10 million in property damage, destroyed 10 bridges and 30 homes, and claimed many lives. Peak flows in the Arroyo Seco at the USGS Gage 11098000, located approximately 2.2 miles upstream of the reservoir, were recorded at 5,800 cubic feet per second (cfs).
- In 1916, a flood recording peak flows at 3,150 cfs occurred on January 17.
- In 1938, flooding damaged the Angeles Crest Highway (SR-2). The USGS gage station recorded a maximum peak flow of 8,620 cfs on March 2.
- In 1943, a flood damaged portions of the Arroyo Seco flood control channel.

The Los Angeles County Flood Control Act was adopted in 1915 by the State Legislature after regional flooding took a toll on both lives and property. The Los Angeles County Flood Control Act established the LACFCD, tasked with controlling and conserving the flood waters of the LACFCD. The LACFCD encompasses 2,760 square miles: all of Los Angeles County except Catalina and San Clemente islands and everything north of Avenue S in Antelope Valley.

3.2.2 Hahamongna Watershed Master Plan

In 1993, the City of Pasadena established the Hahamongna Watershed Park, which includes the Devil’s Gate Reservoir area. Recreational uses in the park include hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, picnicking, and disc golf.

The City of Pasadena has developed and adopted (between 2003 and 2005) three separate master plans that govern Pasadena parks along the Arroyo Seco: the Lower Arroyo Master Plan, the Central Arroyo Master Plan, and the Hahamongna Watershed Master Plan. These plans attempt to balance many competing objectives, including habitat restoration, recreational access, water supply, and other uses.

3.2.3 Devil’s Gate Dam and Reservoir History

Following the floods of 1914 and 1916, the Devil’s Gate Dam was built in 1920 for the purpose of water conservation and flood control. Devil’s Gate Dam is the oldest dam constructed by the LACFCD and had an original storage capacity of approximately 7,423,000 cubic yards. Between 1934 and 1947, most of the Arroyo Seco downstream of the dam (approximately 450 feet south of the dam) was channelized. The Devil’s Gate Dam, though over 50 years old, was not included in the present undertaking in the present undertaking as no permanent impacts to the dam were anticipated, and therefore is not addressed in this Project.

Following the 1971 Sylmar earthquake, heightened safety concerns and better understanding of seismic behavior prompted new investigations and analysis of LACFCD dams, including Devil’s Gate Dam. In response to findings from these studies, in 1978 the State Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) officially imposed an operational restriction preventing holding water at Devil’s Gate Dam due to concerns with the dam’s ability to withstand a major earthquake.

In 1998, the LACFCD completed a construction project that seismically rehabilitated Devil’s Gate Dam. The rehabilitation project also enlarged the spillway to safely pass Probable Maximum Flood, the required level of flood protection, without overtopping the dam. After project completion, the DSOD restriction was removed, restoring the dam and reservoir to its full operational capacity, thus fulfilling its potential for water conservation. The project improvements resulted in the Devil’s Gate Dam meeting current maximum credible earthquake design standards and probable maximum flood design standards.

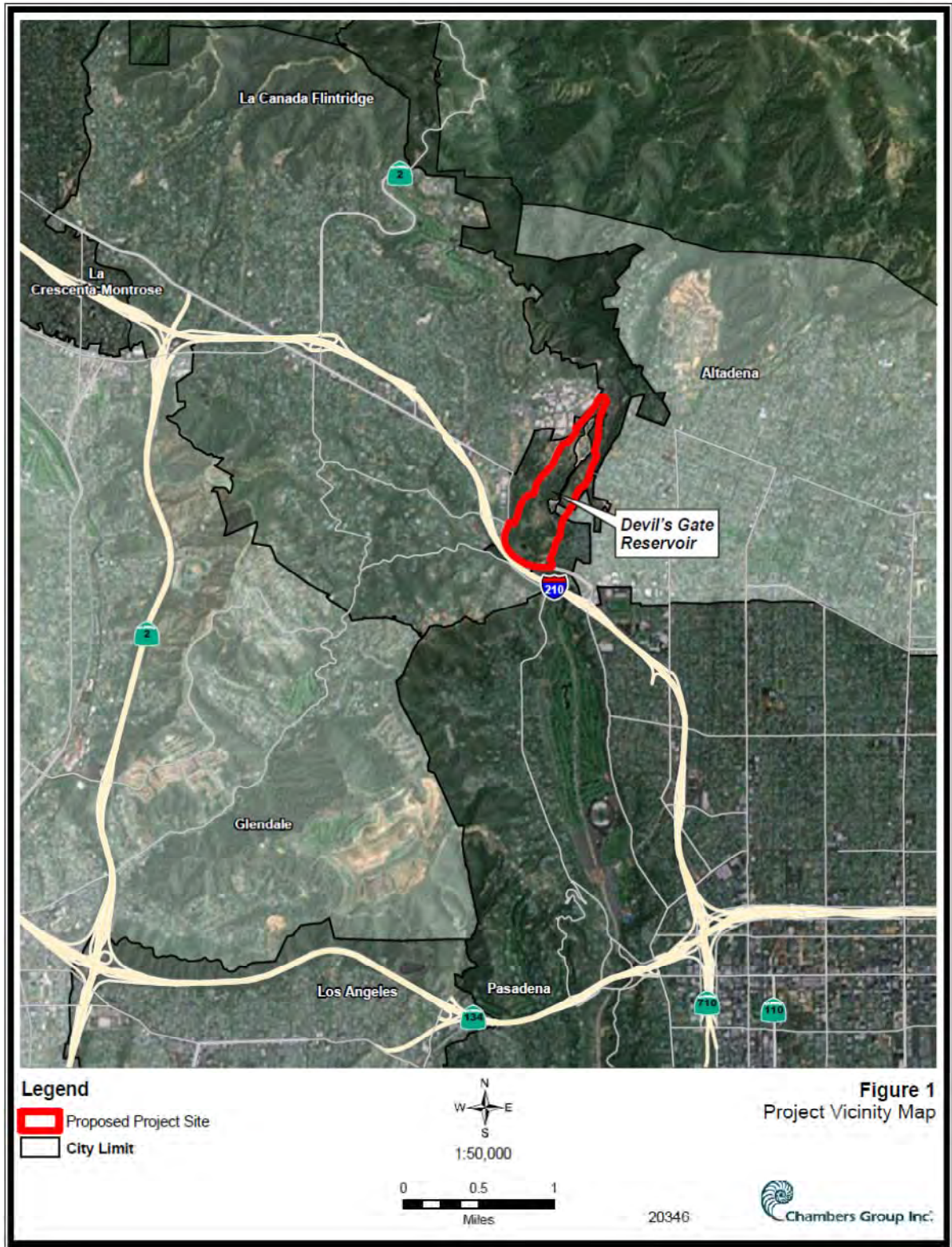


Figure 1 - Project Vicinity Map



Figure 2 - Project Boundary Map

The reservoir area behind the dam captures storm water, sediment, and debris during storm events and retains storm water to prevent high flow rates from overwhelming the downstream flood control channel. The outflow from the reservoir is controlled by three outlet corridors: a low-level gate, the outlet valve, and the outlet tunnel gates. These allow the dam to discharge up to 5,500 cfs. Controlled releases are made through the outlet valve and tunnel gates after the reservoir has impounded storm water. During major storm events that exceed the capacity of the valves and gates, the dam is designed such that the reservoir level rises until flow discharges uncontrolled thru the spillway ports (openings in the spillway structure) and then over the spillway. As mentioned above, none of the Devil’s Gate Dam features are included in the project area.

3.2.4 Recent Sediment Removal

The need for a sediment removal project is determined based on the amount of sediment deposition behind the dam. Too much sediment accumulation can negatively affect the ability of the outlet works (valves, gates, and spillway) to function correctly. Excess sediment can also reduce the available reservoir capacity below what is necessary for safe flood control storage or to safely contain future sediment inflow including the Design Debris Event (DDE). The Design Debris Event is the predicted amount of sediment that will flow into the reservoir after the undeveloped portion of the tributary watershed is completely burned and a 50-year design storm event occurs after 4 years of watershed recovery. The 50-year design storm and the DDE are defined by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hydrology and Sedimentation Manuals respectively. The DDE for the Devil’s Gate Reservoir is approximately 2,000,000 cubic yards.

The last major reservoir sediment removal project at Devil’s Gate Reservoir occurred in 1994, when 190,000 cubic yards of sediment were removed. Sediment was relocated off site via a maintenance road just west of the dam which exits onto Oak Grove Drive. Since that time, two smaller sediment removal operations have taken place, with 14,000 cubic yards being removed in 2006 and 3,800 cubic yards being removed in 2009. The volume of these sediment removal projects was limited in order to prevent impacts to vegetation growing in the accumulated sediment within the reservoir.

The 2009 Station Fire was the largest fire in recorded history of the Angeles National Forest (est. 1892) and the 10th largest fire in California since 1933. It burned over 160,000 acres, leaving vast areas of the San Gabriel Mountains denuded and susceptible to sediment flows. The fire impacted five of the LACFCD’s dams and reservoirs, one of which was the Devil’s Gate Dam and Reservoir. Approximately 68 percent of the watershed tributary to Devil’s Gate Reservoir (approximately 100 percent of the undeveloped portion) was burned, making sediment deposition inevitable during subsequent storm events. The storms that occurred in the two wet seasons after the fire increased sediment accumulation in the reservoir by approximately 1,300,000 cubic yards, reducing the available capacity to less than one DDE. In October 2010, the California DSOD recommended the removal of sediment build-up behind the dam as well as the removal of vegetation growth.

In 2010, LACFCD initiated the planned removal of 1,670,000 cubic yards from the reservoir. This activity was found to be exempt from CEQA. In March 2011, in recognition of stakeholder and environmental concerns, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors directed LACFCD to complete an EIR to assess the impacts associated with removing sediment from the Project site. Since the EIR would take considerable

time to complete, LACFCD was also directed to implement interim measures to reduce downstream flood risk until the EIR is completed and a sediment removal project is implemented.

The Interim Measures Project (IMP), is currently underway to reduce downstream flood risk. The interim measures include dam modifications to keep debris from plugging the outlet works and allow for the removal of up to 25,000 cubic yards of sediment per year from the dam face until the project associated with the EIR is started. In 2011, 13,000 cubic yards were removed from the dam face and placed at Johnson Field.

3.3 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The LACFCD must remove sediment that has accumulated behind the dam to restore the capacity of Devil’s Gate Reservoir to minimize the level of flood risk to downstream communities along the Arroyo Seco. In its current condition, the reservoir no longer has the capacity to safely contain another major debris event; and the outlet works have a risk of becoming clogged and inoperable. The proposed Project would remove sediment from the Devil’s Gate Reservoir to restore it to its current design standard, (capacity for two DDEs below the spillway elevation of 1040.5 ft) and establish a reservoir configuration more suitable for routine maintenance activities, including sediment management. This will include the removal of approximately 2.9 million cubic yards of current excess sediment in the reservoir in addition to any additional sediment received during the project sediment removal phase. The proposed Project is expected to result in a reservoir configuration and appropriate access ways to facilitate future routine periodic maintenance and sediment removal and minimize any environmental impacts associated with these future activities.

Primary Project objectives include:

- Reducing flood risk to the communities downstream of the reservoir adjacent to the Arroyo Seco by restoring reservoir capacity for flood control and future sediment inflow events;
- Supporting sustainability by establishing a reservoir configuration more suitable for routine maintenance activities, including sediment management;
- Removing sediment in front of the dam to facilitate an operational reservoir pool to reduce the possibility of plugging the outlet works with sediment or debris during subsequent storm events;
- Removing sediment placed at Johnson Field during the Devil’s Gate Reservoir Interim Measures Project;
- Supporting dam safety by removing sediment accumulated in the reservoir in a timely manner to ensure the ability to empty the reservoir in the event of a dam safety concern; and
- Delivering the sediment to placement or reuse facilities that are already prepared and designated to accept such material without native vegetation and habitat removal.

3.3.1 Sediment Removal

Approximately 2.9 million cubic yards of sediment is the current excess amount of sediment in the reservoir. However, additional sediment accumulation is anticipated during the upcoming storm seasons due to the denuded surfaces of the watershed created by the 2009 Station Fire. This constitutes the construction phase of the Proposed Project. It is estimated that an average of 13,000 cubic yards of sediment will potentially be deposited in the reservoir annually after completion of the project. Proposed Project excavation activities would take place within the project’s excavation limit boundaries (see Figure 3, Project Excavation Boundary). The specific excavation limits, ultimate reservoir configuration, and volume of sediment to be removed within the boundary will be determined based on locations of access roads, areas for preservation or restoration of native vegetation, and the amount and location of sediment inflow that occurs during the upcoming storm seasons. The following procedures may change as alternatives to the undertaking of the project are evaluated.

Excavation/ Reservoir Configuration

The specific excavation limits, ultimate reservoir configuration, and volume of sediment to be removed within the boundary will be determined based on locations of access roads, areas for preservation or restoration of native vegetation, and the amount and location of sediment inflow that occurs during the upcoming storm seasons. Proposed Project excavation activities would take place within the Project’s excavation limit boundaries (see Figure 3, Project Excavation Boundary). As the figure shows, the basin will be excavated to a 985 foot elevation at the face of the dam, sloping up to a 1070 foot elevation at approximately 4977 feet north of the dam. This configuration will involve approximately 178 acres of the reservoir. In addition to the sediment excavated, sediment stockpiled at Johnson Field as part of the IMP will also be removed. Excavation will not involve Oak Grove Park, the area of the reservoir above the northern end of excavation limits, and the City of Pasadena’s spreading grounds on the east side of the basin.

Removal Method

In the past, as storm events deposited sediment in the reservoir, native and non-native vegetation established itself in the sediment deposits. During subsequent storm events, some of the vegetation has been washed out by storm flows, buried under sedimentation, or submerged when the reservoir level rises. Despite the dynamic changes to vegetation over time, mature black willow trees, Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub, mulefat scrub, and riparian vegetation continue to thrive within the reservoir. During storm events following the Station Fire, a large portion of the reservoir vegetation was buried in sediment; however, significant amounts of vegetation, including numerous mature willow trees remain present. In order to remove the sediment from the reservoir, vegetation growing within excavation areas will require removal. The accumulated sediment will be removed with construction equipment, including but not limited to: four front loaders with four-yard buckets, two D8 dozers, one excavator, one grader, one water truck, and two tender trucks (for fuel and maintenance). Removed vegetation and organic debris will be separated from sediment and hauled to Scholl Canyon Landfill. Coarse material may need to be processed through sorters and crushers to prepare it to be hauled offsite. Depending on the moisture content of the sediment removed, the sediment may need to be stockpiled to allow for drying. Stockpiling the sediment would occur onsite, within the Devil’s Gate Reservoir.

Sediment Disposal and Reuse

Excavated sediment will be trucked offsite to sites that have already been prepared and designated to accept such material without native vegetation and habitat removal. In addition to the sediment excavated as part of the proposed Project, sediment stockpiled as part of the IMP will also be removed. Trucks will travel either to the east and will deposit the removed material at the primary disposal site locations the Waste Management Facility in Azusa or the Manning Pit Sediment Placement Site (SPS) in Irwindale, or trucked to the west and placed in one of the facilities in Sun Valley (Sheldon Pit, Cal-Mat Pit, Bradley Landfill, and Boulevard Pit). Removed vegetation and organic debris will be hauled to Scholl Canyon Landfill, located in the City of Glendale. Sediment disposal trucks are double dump trucks which have an estimated capacity of 16 to 20 cubic yards of sediment. Removal of the sediment, vegetation, and organic debris is expected to require an average of 50 truck trips in and out per hour, with an estimated maximum of 425 truck trips in and out per day during excavation. Trucks operating in the removal of all materials will access the site via the Interstate 210 Freeway and local roads. The existing reservoir access road located on the east side of the reservoir will be widened to accommodate two-way truck traffic. The existing access road is currently unpaved. The portion from below the bike path to the reservoir will remain unpaved. However, the portion of the access road from Oak Grove Drive to the West Rim Trail bike path will need to be widened and paved. Empty trucks will be staged within available space within the reservoir.

For sediment removal, trucks will utilize the maintenance road west of the reservoir to Oak Grove Drive, following it until Berkshire Place, and then merge onto the eastbound Interstate 210 Foothill Freeway. Trucks carrying sediment will continue to follow the Interstate 210 Freeway east until exiting Irwindale Avenue southbound, turning eastward onto Gladstone (Waste Management Facility), and then south onto Vincent (Manning Pit SPS). To return to the reservoir, the trucks will follow Arrow Highway eastward, turn north onto Azusa Avenue, and take the Interstate 210 Foothill Freeway westbound onramp. The access road used to access Oak Grove Drive will be widened to accommodate the truck traffic. For organic material, the trucks will follow the Interstate 210 Freeway east until the 134 Ventura Freeway west, exit Figueroa Street northbound, and then follow Scholl Canyon Road to the Scholl Canyon Landfill.

3.3.2 Project Schedule

The proposed Project is expected to occur between Spring 2015 and Winter 2020. Excavation and associated activities within the reservoir area is expected to take place during dryer months, from April to December, Monday through Saturday (except on holidays), as weather permits. The schedule may change as alternatives to the undertaking of the project are evaluated. Activities will take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday. During dry years, work could potentially start earlier and/or continue later. Removal of sediment and organic materials offsite is expected to take place between these hours, but specific hours may be further defined to avoid sensitive travel times.

SECTION 4.0 – CULTURAL HISTORY

4.1 PREHISTORY

It is generally believed that human occupation of coastal southern California dates back to at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Four cultural periods of precontact occupation of California during the Holocene Epoch (10,000 years BP to present) are discussed below: the Early Holocene Period, the Early Horizon Period, the Middle Horizon Period, and the Late Horizon Period. During the Early Holocene Period (10,000 to 8,000 years BP), hunters/gatherers utilized lacustrine and marshland settings for the varied and abundant resources found there. Milling-related artifacts are lacking during this period, but the *atlatl* (spear-thrower) and dart are common. Hunting of large and small game occurred, as well as fishing. A few scattered permanent settlements were established near large water sources, but a nomadic lifestyle was more common (Moratto 1984).

Milling-related artifacts first appear in sites dating to the Early Horizon Period (8,000 to 4,000 years BP). Hunting and gathering continue during this period, but with greater reliance on vegetal foods. Mussels and oysters were a staple. This gave way to greater consumption of shellfish in the Middle Horizon Period (4,000 to 2,000 years BP). Use of bone artifacts appears to have increased during this period, and baked-earth steaming ovens were developed. Occupation of permanent or semi-permanent villages occurred in this period, as did reoccupation of seasonal sites. During the Late Horizon Period (2,000 years BP to the time of European Contact [i.e., AD 1769]), population densities were high, and settlement in permanent villages increased (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984). Regional subcultures also developed, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect. These groups, bound by shared cultural traits, maintained a high degree of interaction, including trading extensively with one another.

4.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

4.2.1 Tongva (Gabrielino)

The area in proximity to the East Fork San Gabriel Bridge was inhabited prehistorically and well into European contact times by an indigenous group known as the Gabrielino.

The term “Gabrielino” came from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Archangel, established in 1771; however, today the group prefers to be known by their ancestral name Tongva. The Tongva were thought to be the “wealthiest, most populous, and powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal Southern California” (Bean and Smith 1978:538), second only to their northwestern neighbors the Chumash. The Tongva occupied a large territory that included the Pacific coast from Malibu to Aliso Creek; parts of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains; the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana river drainages; plus the islands of Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente. It is possible that the area was used by a number of groups during the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries, although the Tongva may have been the controlling group.

The Tongva were a hunter-gatherer population exploiting local resources. They occupied numerous villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Tongva society was

organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families, who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996, Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Tongva also fished (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late eighteenth century, Tongva population had significantly dwindled due to introduced diseases and dietary deficiencies. Tongva communities near the missions disintegrated as individuals succumbed to Spanish control, fled the region, or died. Later, many of the Tongva fell into indentured servitude to Anglo-Americans. By the early 1900s, few Tongva people had survived; and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). In the 1970s, a revival of the Tongva culture began which continues today with growing interest and support.

The prehistoric lands of what is currently Pasadena were inhabited by the Tongva. Tongva means “people of the earth” in the Uto-Aztecan language which they spoke (McCawley 1996). They are more widely referred to as the Gabrielino, which derives from the incorporation of their people into the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel during the eighteenth century (McCawley 1996).

The Tongva Gabrielino were semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers occupying southern California during the Late Prehistoric, between 650 to 1769 AD. They settled in small villages with 50 to 100 inhabitants, on average. Some villages were reported to have up to 200 inhabitants (Vane et al. 1996). Villages were established near dependable sources of water. From the village, small groups would leave to hunt, fish, gather food, and collect materials (Blackburn and Bean 1978).

The Tongva Gabrielino inhabited an area encompassing more than 2,500 square miles, from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson to the north, as far out as current day San Bernardino vicinity in the east, and finally, the Aliso Creek in Orange County (Kroeber 1925:621). The mainland territory can be divided into four geographical regions: interior mountains and adjacent foothills, prairies flanking the interior mountains, exposed coastal strip, and sheltered coastal strip (McCawley 1996). They also occupied three Channel Islands off the coast of southern California: Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. Santa Barbara Island was also frequented for quarry activities (McCawley 1996:75).

Each region and island offered a distinct variety of resources for “utilizing numerous plants and animals for food, shelter, and medicine” (McKenna 2007:11). Kroeber reports they used seed, foliage, shoots, fruits and berries, deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrel, quail, and ducks for subsistence (Kroeber 1976). For shelter and tool-making, mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used (Kroeber 1976). For medicinal purposes, over 20 plants were used regularly (Kroeber 1976). Along the coast, resources found in wetlands and the oceans were also exploited (McKenna 2007:11).

The archaeology of Tongva Gabrielino sites is marked by bedrock mortars used for acorn processing. Manos and metates for seed grinding are also present. Also present are lithic scatters, midden, and possibly cemeteries (McKenna 2007). Temporary campsites, utilized for hunting, gathering, and collecting, are marked by fire-affected rock (Mason and Peterson 1994).

4.3 HISTORY

The three major periods of history for southern California are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers:

- **Mission Period** (A.D. 1769–1822, or 232–179 years ago);
- **Rancho Period** (A.D. 1822–1848, or 179–153 years ago); and
- **American Period** (A.D. 1848–Present, or since 153 years ago).

The first significant European settlement of California began during the Mission Period (1769 to 1822), with the founding of the first mission in San Diego, and lasted until 1833/34 when the Mexican secularization laws effectively opened the area to social and economic growth. The establishment of San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano missions in 1771 and 1776, respectively, had a number of impacts on the region. The Tongva were removed from their villages and resettled around the missions. This resulted in the abandonment of some areas and the agricultural and ranching development of other portions. The mission system was dismantled after Mexican governors introduced new secularization acts between 1822 and 1833, thus freeing the Indians from mission control.

4.3.1 The Rancho Period (1821-1847)

After secularization, the dominance of the large land grant ranchos became established. In 1810, the Spanish government granted the first rancho to Jose Antonio Yorba and his nephew Juan Pablo Peralta. The Mexican government granted ranchos throughout California to Spanish and Hispanic soldiers and settlers (Castillo 1978). During this period, the entire area was almost constantly involved in political and military revolts. The tense situation ended when in 1847 California gained independence from Mexico during the “Bear Flag” revolt. One year later, the United States gained control of area as a result of the Mexican-American War.

Although under the control of the United States since 1847, the American Period did not really begin in the study area until 1851, when the Land Act required rancho dons to confirm the ownership of their lands. Many rancho dons lacked funds and legal documents to confirm land ownership. Along with legal problems related to the Land Act and new taxes imposed by the United States, many second-generation dons experienced a disastrous two-year drought (McWilliams 1973:62). The combination of these hardships resulted in many rancho families losing their lands. Railroads brought a steady influx of Euro-Americans to the area. The Euro-Americans expanded commercial and land development primarily in farming and dairying. In the twentieth century, independent businesses began to dominate the economic strategy, much as they do today.

The founding of California Mission in 1769 marks the beginning of the historic period in California (McKenna 2007). The establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcala on July 16, 1769, occurred during the Spanish period (1769-1822) of Alta California.

Locally, Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established by the Spanish in 1771 in what is now currently Montebello. Referred to as the Mission Vieja (old mission), it served the Tongva Gabrielino in the San

Gabriel Valley. The same year that it was established, it was relocated to its current location in the city of San Gabriel.

In 1822, Alta California entered into the Mexican period (1822-1848). Under the Mexican government, the missions were secularized but continued to practice granting land, reminiscent of the Spanish government. It was during this time, the Project area became Rancho San Pascual. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago on February 2, 1848, marked the beginning of the American period. The treaty was signed after the defeat of Mexico during the Mexican-American War. It dictated the concession of Alta California. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into 27 counties, including Los Angeles County. Rancho life continued to be the primary economy of southern California until a year of catastrophic floods in 1861-1862, followed by severe drought the following year in 1863-1864 (Cleland 1941). The land was thus further subdivided. During the 1880s, the Arroyo Seco and surrounding area became a place of leisure and recreation. By 1855, Pasadena was considered a recreational mecca. But the overuse of the area took its toll, and by the turn of the century the arroyo was in decline. During 1905, Charles Lummis founded the Arroyo Seco Foundation in an effort to protect and preserve the area from further deterioration. The foundation is still in existence today.

SECTION 5.0 – RECORDS SEARCH

5.1 SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

A cultural resources literature review and records search was conducted by Marina Adame at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University in Fullerton in June 2011. The SCCIC is a branch of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) established by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to manage information concerning cultural resources and associated studies in California. The records search provides information on archaeological sites, historic resources, and cultural resources investigations recorded within a one-mile radius surrounding the APE. During the records search, the OHP’s Historic Property Data File (HPDF), as well as a variety of publications and manuscripts are consulted. The HPDF includes the following types of properties:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL);
- California Points of Historical Interest (PHI);
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); and
- California Historic Bridge Inventory (CHBI).

The first step of the record search was to review the USGS Pasadena Quad topographic map to find the locations of previously recorded archaeological and historical sites (Table 2).

Table 2. Technical Studies Conducted Within A One-Mile Radius

Author	Report (#LA-)	Description	Date
Crabtree	2513	Highway Construction Survey, Foothill Fwy. UCAS-082-D	1965
Blodgett	1903	Preliminary Assessment of the Prehistoric Cultural Resources of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir	1987
Smith	5449	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 210	2000
Sylvia	5640	Negative Archaeological Survey Report	2003
Feldman	7430	Caltrans’ Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Concrete Box Girder Bridges	2003
Strauss	7455	Historic Property Survey Report for the Oak Grove Drive Bridges 53C-1829 and 53C-1851 Seismic Retrofit Project	2005
McKenna	8927	A Phase I (CEQA) and Class III (NEPA) Cultural Resources Investigation for the Sunset Overlook Trailhead Area of the Hahamongna Watershed Park in the City of Pasadena	2007

Results show that Devil’s Gate Reservoir was previously surveyed as part of the 1987 Cotton/ Beland Associates study for the City of Pasadena’s Department of Water and Power (Blodgett 1987). The survey yielded no prehistoric archaeological sites within the reservoir boundaries; however, the report notes the potential for buried resources (Mouriquand Blodgett 1987:2). As a result of those cultural resources studies, three historic structures have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the reservoir (Table 3).

Table 3. Historic Sites Recorded Within A One-Mile Radius

Author(s)	Primary #	Description	Date
Feldman/ Greenwood	19-187571	Oak Grove Drive Bridge	2003
Strauss/ Dolan/ Gregory	19-186859	Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel	2003
Delu/ Ewers	19-188404	Devil’s Gate Dam	2009

The Devil’s Gate Dam was recorded by LSA Associates in April of 2009. In addition to the dam, a gauging station, concrete retaining walls flanking the dam to the north, and an associated flood control/ spillway feature east of the gauging station were recorded. These structures were noted during the current survey but not recorded or updated. Photographs of all dam-related features are on file at Chambers Group.

In addition, two historic landmarks within a one-mile radius of the reservoir are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): the Jet Propulsion Laboratory’s (JPL) Space Flight Operations Facility (SFOF) and the JPL’s Twenty-five Foot Space Simulator (Table 4). The SFOF was built in 1963 and contains the Network Operations Control center which is utilized as a central control point for NASA’s Deep Space Network (DSN). The Twenty-five Foot Space Simulator was built in 1961 for the purpose of testing aircrafts in a true space environment. Aircrafts tested within the facility included Ranger, Surveyor, Mariner, and Voyager.

Table 4. National Historic Landmarks Listed within a One-mile Radius

Category	NPS Reference No.	Description	Date Listed
Structure	85002812	Twenty-Five Foot Space Simulator	1985
Structure	85002814	Space Flight Operations Facility (SFOF)	1985

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains the Sacred Lands Inventory identifying lands sacred to Native Americans in California and other states. Chambers Group contacted the NAHC in June 2011 and requested a search of the Sacred Lands Inventory for any information regarding Sacred Lands or other cultural resources in the vicinity of Devil’s Gate Reservoir (Appendix A). The results of the search were negative.

The NAHC also provided Chambers Group with a list of tribes affiliated with the Devil’s Gate Reservoir area and recommended they be consulted regarding the Project. Chambers Group notified those tribes in August 2011 and invited comments regarding cultural resources in the area (Appendix A). One response was received from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, stating that the site is considered culturally sensitive by their Elder Committee and Tribal historians (Appendix A). Chambers Group again contacted the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians via phone in January 2012. Tribal representatives recommended that a Native American monitor be assigned in the event of native soils being reached and/or impacted.

SECTION 6.0 – FIELD METHODS

An archaeological survey was performed to identify archaeological or cultural resources. Chambers Group archaeologist Tim Murphy conducted a pedestrian survey of the interior of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir in June 2011. The survey was conducted at 15-meter intervals where possible until a particular area had been covered. It is estimated that 30 to 40 percent of the reservoir was covered by thick undergrowth or water and could not be surveyed at the 15-meter interval (Figs.3 – 7). Those areas were inspected by following equestrian, bike, or foot paths as appropriate. No unrecorded historic or prehistoric sites were observed during the pedestrian survey of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir.

SECTION 7.0 – CONCLUSION

The inventory of the Devil’s Gate Reservoir interior basin did not result in the discovery of any new cultural resources. The survey surface area consisted of accumulated sediments and debris originating farther upstream in Arroyo Seco. Geotech borings related to this Project have indicated that most of the Project area is modern fill. It is not anticipated that any archaeological sites, historic or prehistoric, would exist in this context; therefore, monitoring is not recommended. However, if cleanout activities exceed the depth of the historic flood deposits and encounter native sediments, monitoring is recommended. In the event this occurs and historic or prehistoric materials are observed, the excavation activities in proximity to the discovery should be diverted until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the discovery. In the event human remains are discovered, all work in the area must be halted until the County Coroner identifies the remains and makes recommendations regarding their appropriate treatment.

The above tasks and recommendations should be adequate to meet the undertaking requirements pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, with respect to the identification and preservation of historic resources, and also in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f and 470h-2), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.4), as well as the 2004 Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer, regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (PA).



Figure 3. Example of Areas Not Surveyed.



Figure 4. Typical Equestrian Pathway Used to Access Portions of the Reservoir.



Figure 5. Typical Pedestrian Path Used to Access Portions of the Reservoir.



Figure 6. One of Several Areas Under Water.



Figure 7. Recently Deposited Channel Sediments.

SECTION 8.0 – REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A

Native American Heritage Commission Request Letter

Native American Heritage Commission Response Letter

Native American Notification Letters

Native American Response Letter

Native American Heritage Commission Request Letter Update

Native American Notification Letter Update



Chambers Group, Inc.

**5 Hutton Centre Drive
Suite 750
Santa Ana, California 92707
949.261.5414
714.545.2255 (fax)**

June 24, 2011 (revised August 11, 2011)

Mr. Dave Singleton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Record Search Request for the Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, CA

Dear Mr. Singleton:

We are requesting on behalf of our client that a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory be conducted for the Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California. The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River. A copy of this quadrangle sheet identifying the location of the reservoir is attached for your use.

The Los Angeles Department of Public Works is proposing to remove excess sediments from the basin of the reservoir to ensure proper dam and reservoir function. Excavations are expected to occur entirely in sedimentation resulting from storm event in the foothills and mountains upstream from the dam.

Along with the Sacred Lands file review, please also identify any recognized Native American groups or representatives to contact for consultation regarding the proposed project.

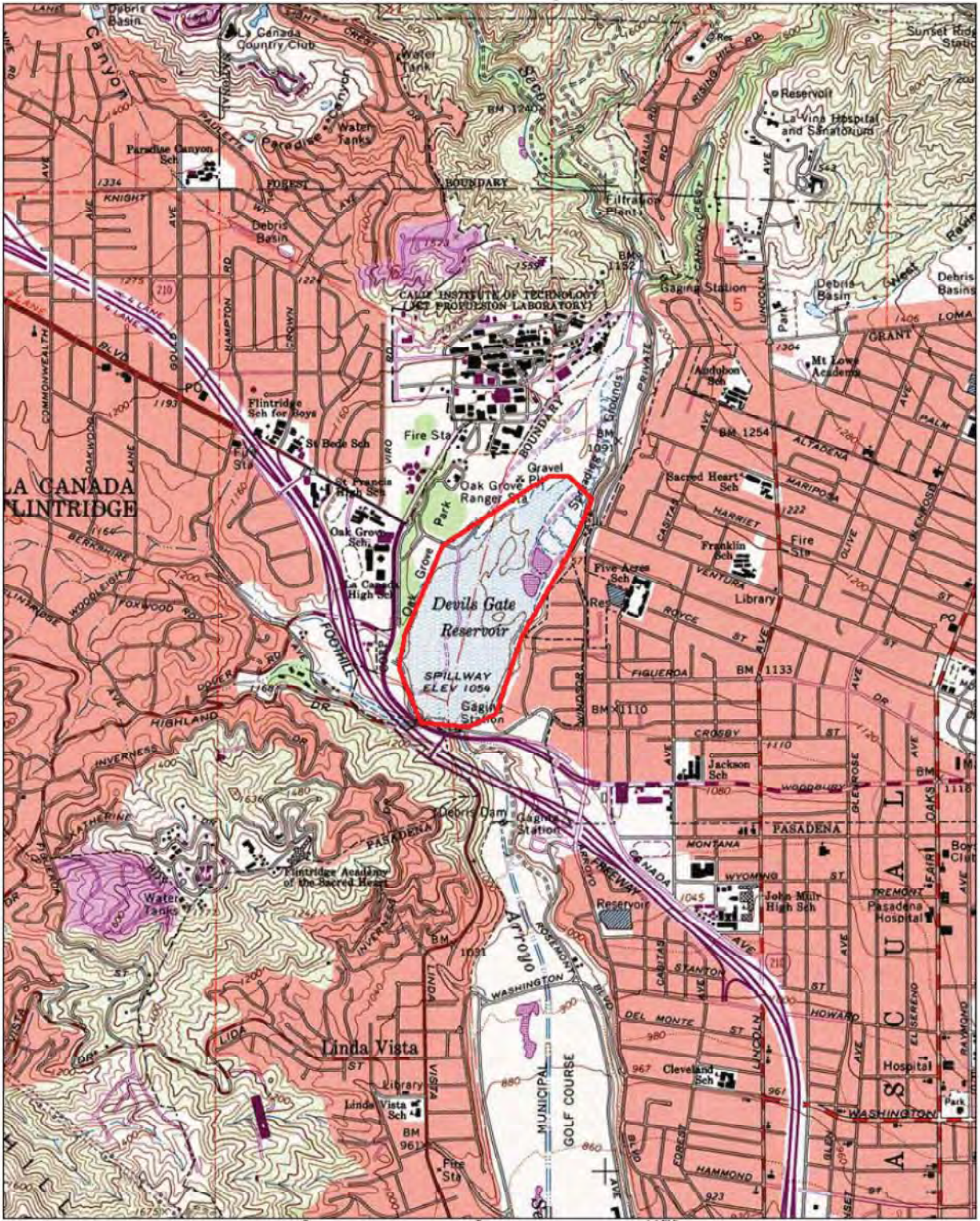
For correspondence, please use our project number 20346. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at (949) 261-5414 x7228.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

David M. Smith.
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachment: USGS 7.5 Pasadena, CA Topographical Map



TN \uparrow MN
13 1/2°

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-8251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
na_hc@pacbell.net



June 28, 2011

Mr. David M. Smith, Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Chambers Group, Inc.

5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 750
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Sent by FAX to: 714-545-2255

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "Proposed Devil's Gate Reservoir Project;" located in Pasadena; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the USGS coordinates you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive. Native American cultural resources may be inadvertently discovered during ground breaking activity.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a

significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ, 42 U.S.C. 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

California Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
June 28, 2011

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
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Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
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Shoshoneon Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
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Gabrieleno
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gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
(213) 688-0181 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 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 for the proposed Devil's Gate Reservoir Project; located in Pasadena; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

California Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
June 28, 2011

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
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1875 Century Park East, Suite 1500
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lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org
626-676-1184- cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
760-904-6533-home

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.6 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 for the proposed Devil's Gate Reservoir Project; located in Pasadena; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

August 22, 2011
(20346)

Ron Andrade, Director
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission
3175 West 6th St., Rm 403
Los Angeles, CA 90020
randrade@css.lacounty.gov

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Ron:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

We have contacted Mr. David Singleton of the Native American Heritage Commission and he has no record of cultural resources on the project area in the Sacred Lands File. He provided to us a list of tribes affiliated with the area and recommended we contact each person on the list for additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area.

If you have knowledge of sensitive resources in or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities we would appreciate any information you can provide. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (949) 261-5414.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.



David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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858 • 565 • 8950 fax

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RENO

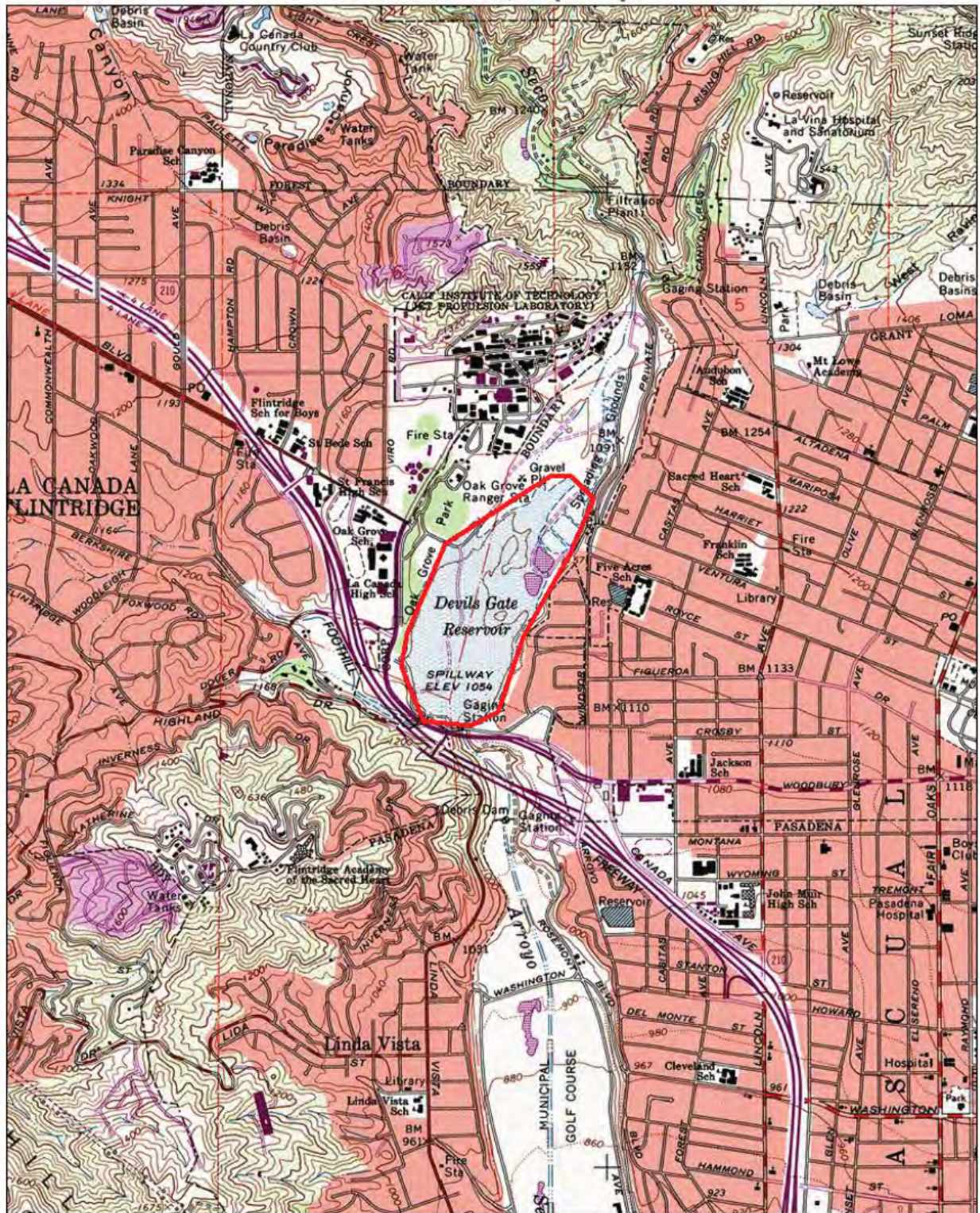
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fax 775 • 323 • 3554

COACHELLA

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Palm Desert, California 92211
760 • 779 • 0108



USGS 7.5' Pasadena, CA Quadrangle



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August 22, 2011
(20346)

Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
PO Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Sam:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

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Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.



David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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RENO

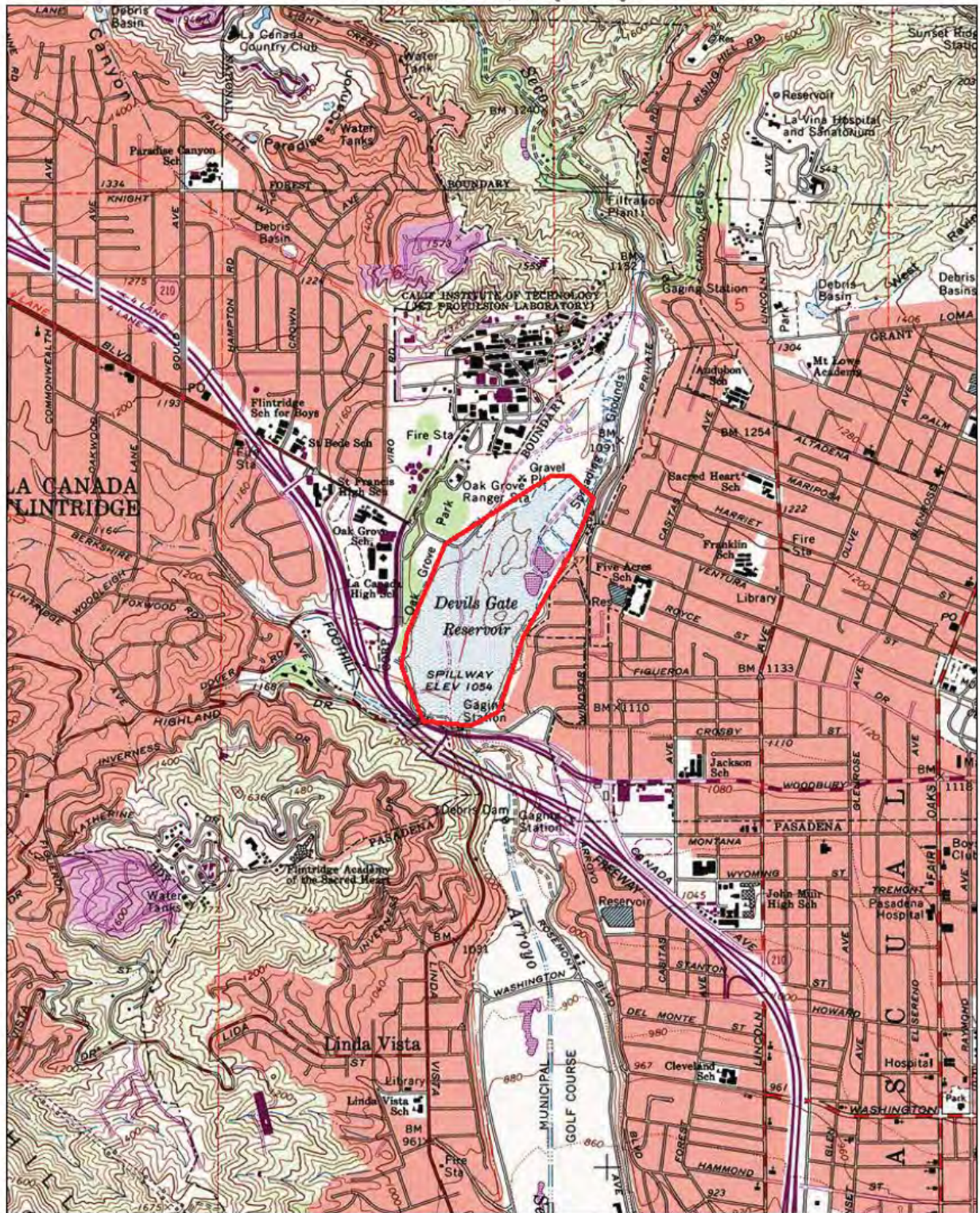
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USGS 7.5' Pasadena, CA Quadrangle



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Chambers Group[®]
Solving Environmental Challenges

August 22, 2011
(20346)

Cindi Alvitre, Chairwoman
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3098 Mace Ave, Apt. D
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
calvitre@yahoo.com

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Cindi:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

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Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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REDLANDS

302 Brookside Avenue
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909 • 335 • 6318 fax

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858 • 541 • 2900
858 • 565 • 8950 fax

CORPORATE OFFICE

5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 750
Santa Ana, California 92707
949 • 261 • 5414
714 • 545 • 2255 fax

RENO

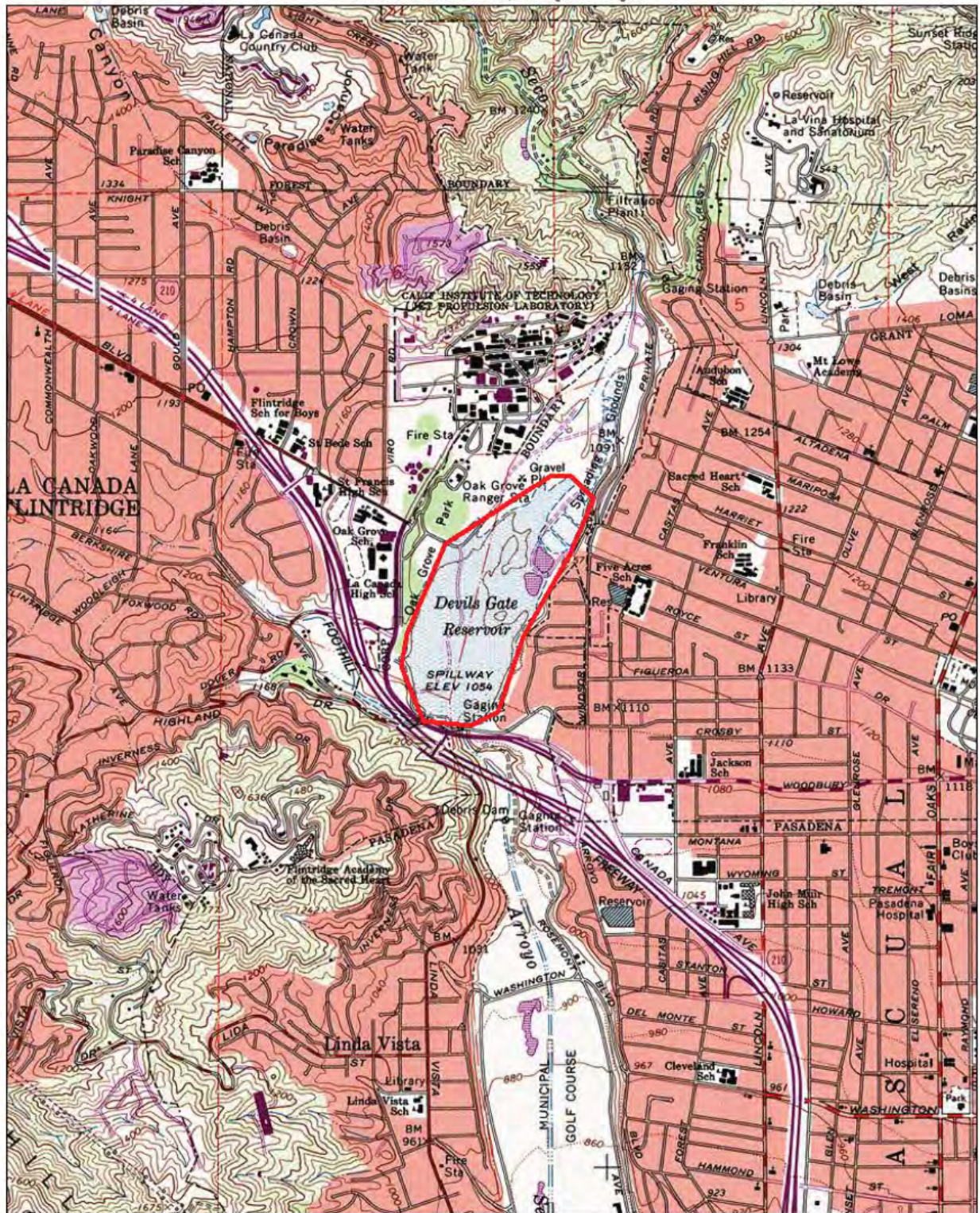
1755 E. Plumb Lane, Suite 260
Reno, Nevada 89502
775 • 323 • 3555
fax 775 • 323 • 3554

COACHELLA

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Palm Desert, California 92211
760 • 779 • 0108



USGS 7.5' Pasadena, CA Quadrangle



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August 22, 2011
(20346)

Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair, Cultural Resources
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
PO Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Robert:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

We have contacted Mr. David Singleton of the Native American Heritage Commission and he has no record of cultural resources on the project area in the Sacred Lands File. He provided to us a list of tribes affiliated with the area and recommended we contact each person on the list for additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area.

If you have knowledge of sensitive resources in or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities we would appreciate any information you can provide. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (949) 261-5414.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.



David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

www.chambersgroupinc.com
A Certified Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise

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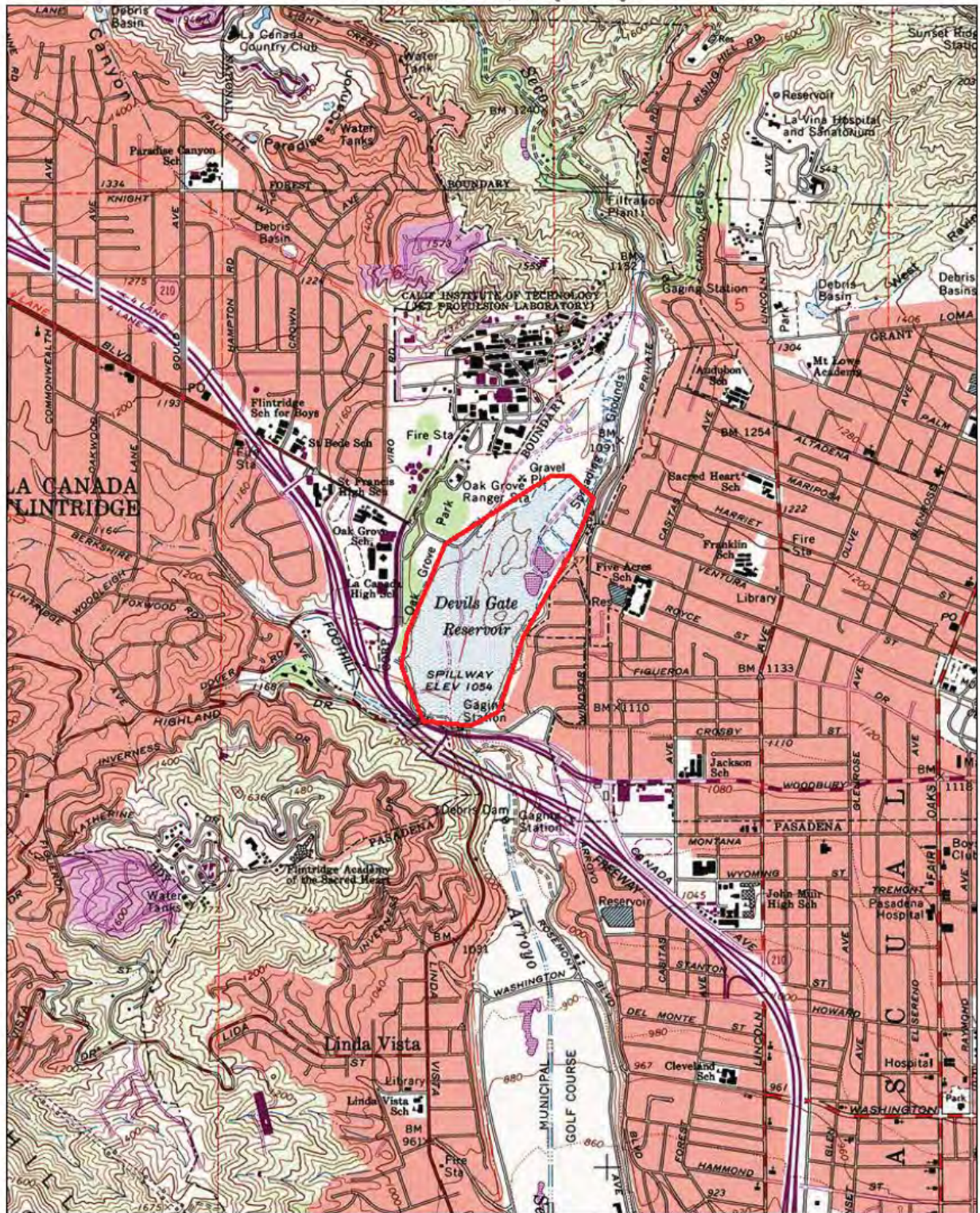
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August 22, 2011
(20346)

John Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Nation
tattnlaw@gmail.com

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear John:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

We have contacted Mr. David Singleton of the Native American Heritage Commission and he has no record of cultural resources on the project area in the Sacred Lands File. He provided to us a list of tribes affiliated with the area and recommended we contact each person on the list for additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area.

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Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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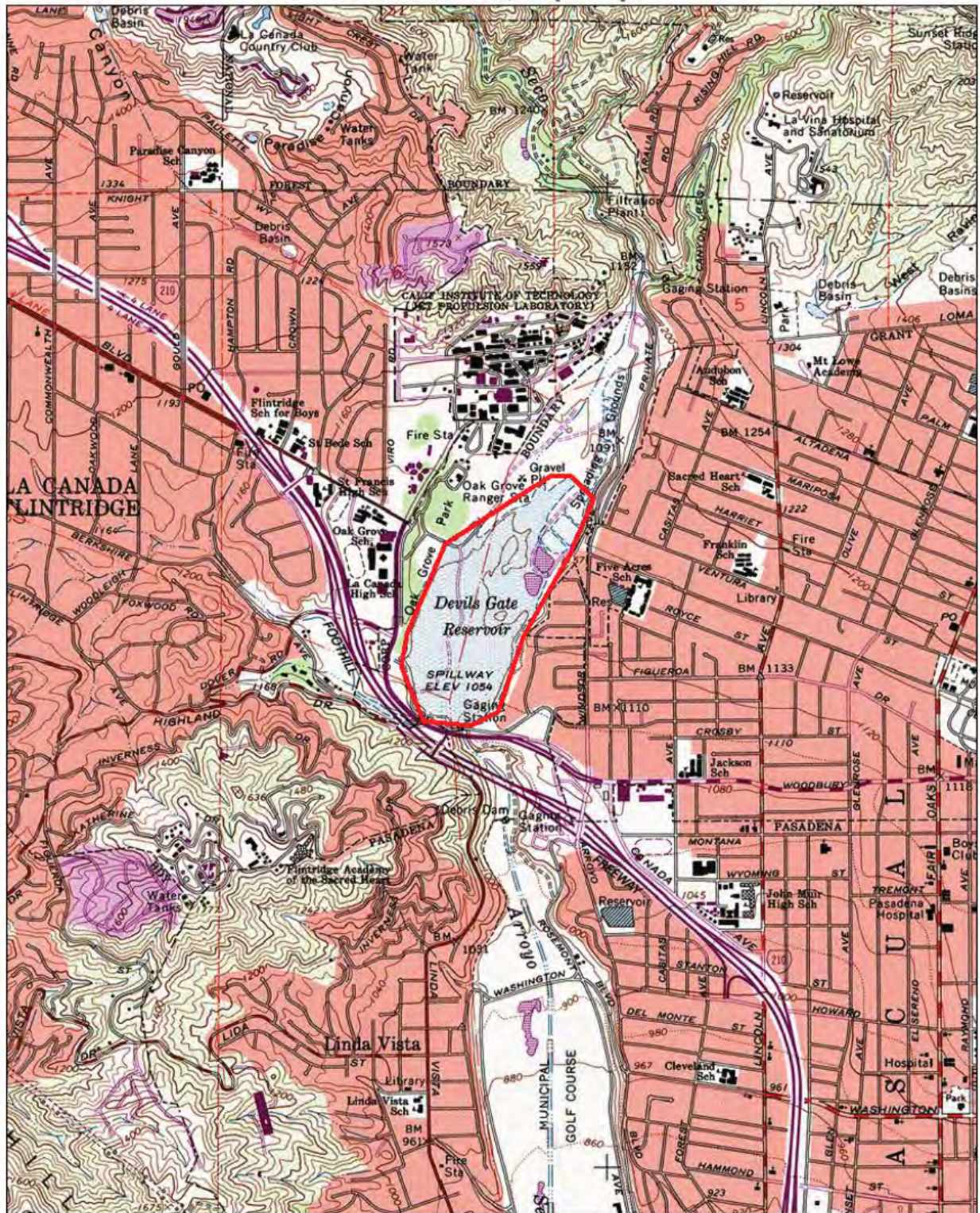
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August 22, 2011
(20346)

Bernie Acuna
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
1875 Century Pk East #1500
Los Angeles, CA 90067
bacuna1@gabrielinotribe.org

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Bernie:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

We have contacted Mr. David Singleton of the Native American Heritage Commission and he has no record of cultural resources on the project area in the Sacred Lands File. He provided to us a list of tribes affiliated with the area and recommended we contact each person on the list for additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area.

If you have knowledge of sensitive resources in or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities we would appreciate any information you can provide. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (949) 261-5414.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.



David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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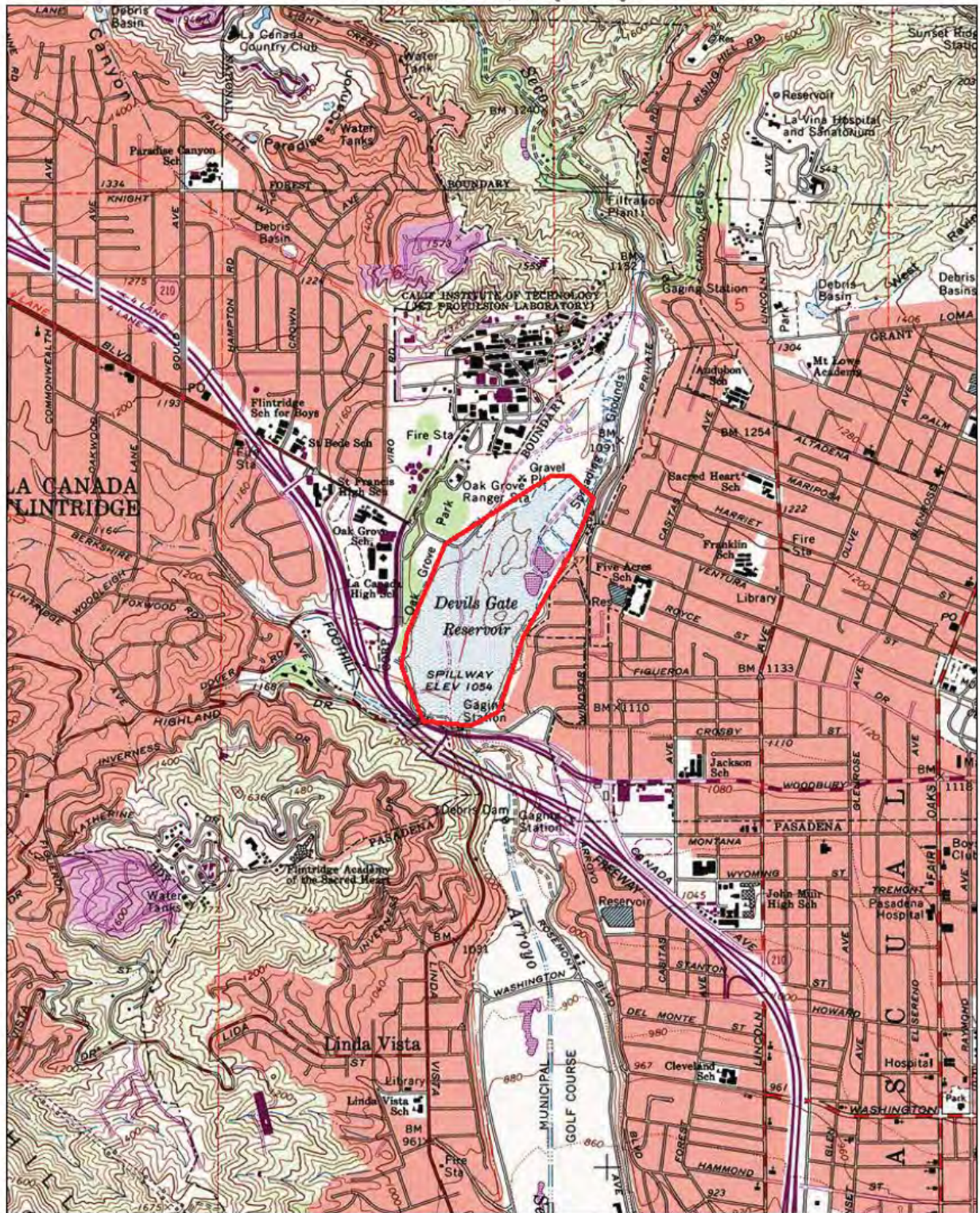
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August 22, 2011
(20346)

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
GTtribalcouncil@aol.com

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Anthony:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

We have contacted Mr. David Singleton of the Native American Heritage Commission and he has no record of cultural resources on the project area in the Sacred Lands File. He provided to us a list of tribes affiliated with the area and recommended we contact each person on the list for additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area.

If you have knowledge of sensitive resources in or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities we would appreciate any information you can provide. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (949) 261-5414.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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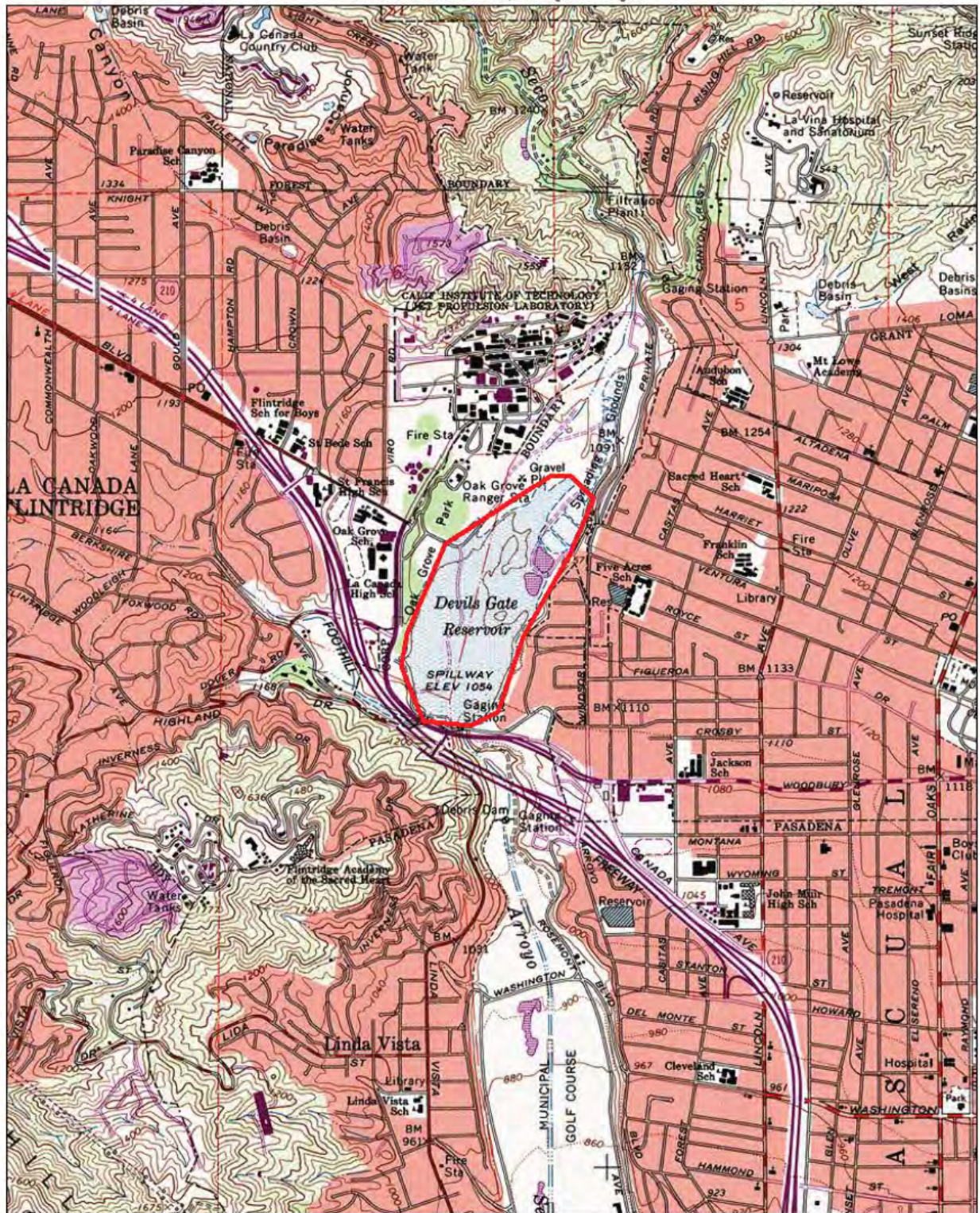
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August 22, 2011
(20346)

Andy Salas, Chairperson
Shoshoneon Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Andy:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

We have contacted Mr. David Singleton of the Native American Heritage Commission and he has no record of cultural resources on the project area in the Sacred Lands File. He provided to us a list of tribes affiliated with the area and recommended we contact each person on the list for additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area.

If you have knowledge of sensitive resources in or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities we would appreciate any information you can provide. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (949) 261-5414.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.



David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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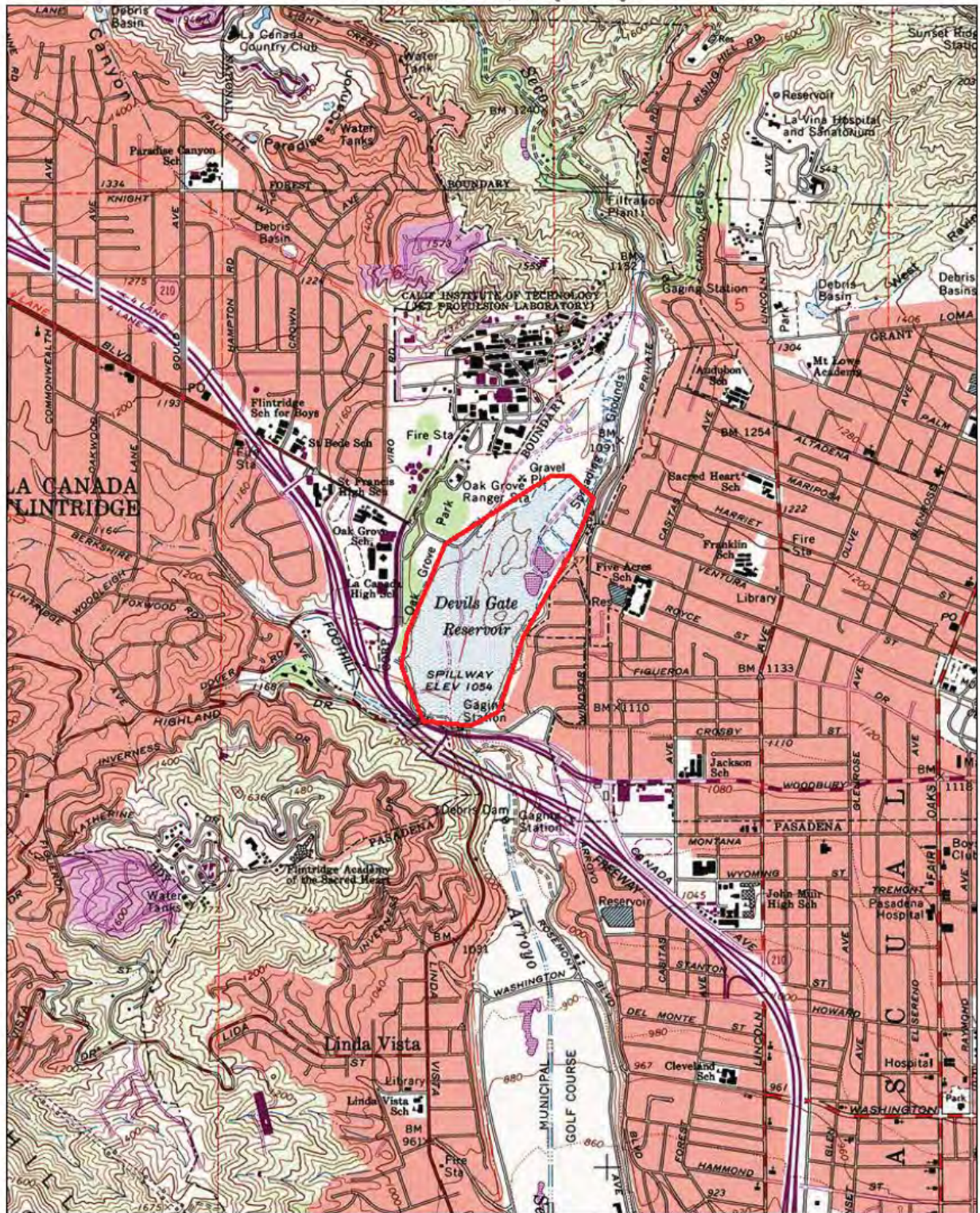
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August 22, 2011
(20346)

Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
1875 Century Pk East #1500
Los Angeles, CA 90067
lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org

Subject: Request for Information Regarding Cultural Resources

Dear Linda:

Chambers Group, Inc. has been retained to provide a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for The Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.

The Reservoir may be found in an unsurveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

We have contacted Mr. David Singleton of the Native American Heritage Commission and he has no record of cultural resources on the project area in the Sacred Lands File. He provided to us a list of tribes affiliated with the area and recommended we contact each person on the list for additional information regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area.

If you have knowledge of sensitive resources in or near the proposed project location that could be impacted by construction activities we would appreciate any information you can provide. Also, if you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed project, please feel free to contact me directly at (949) 261-5414.

Sincerely,

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Cultural Resources

Attachments – Project Vicinity Map

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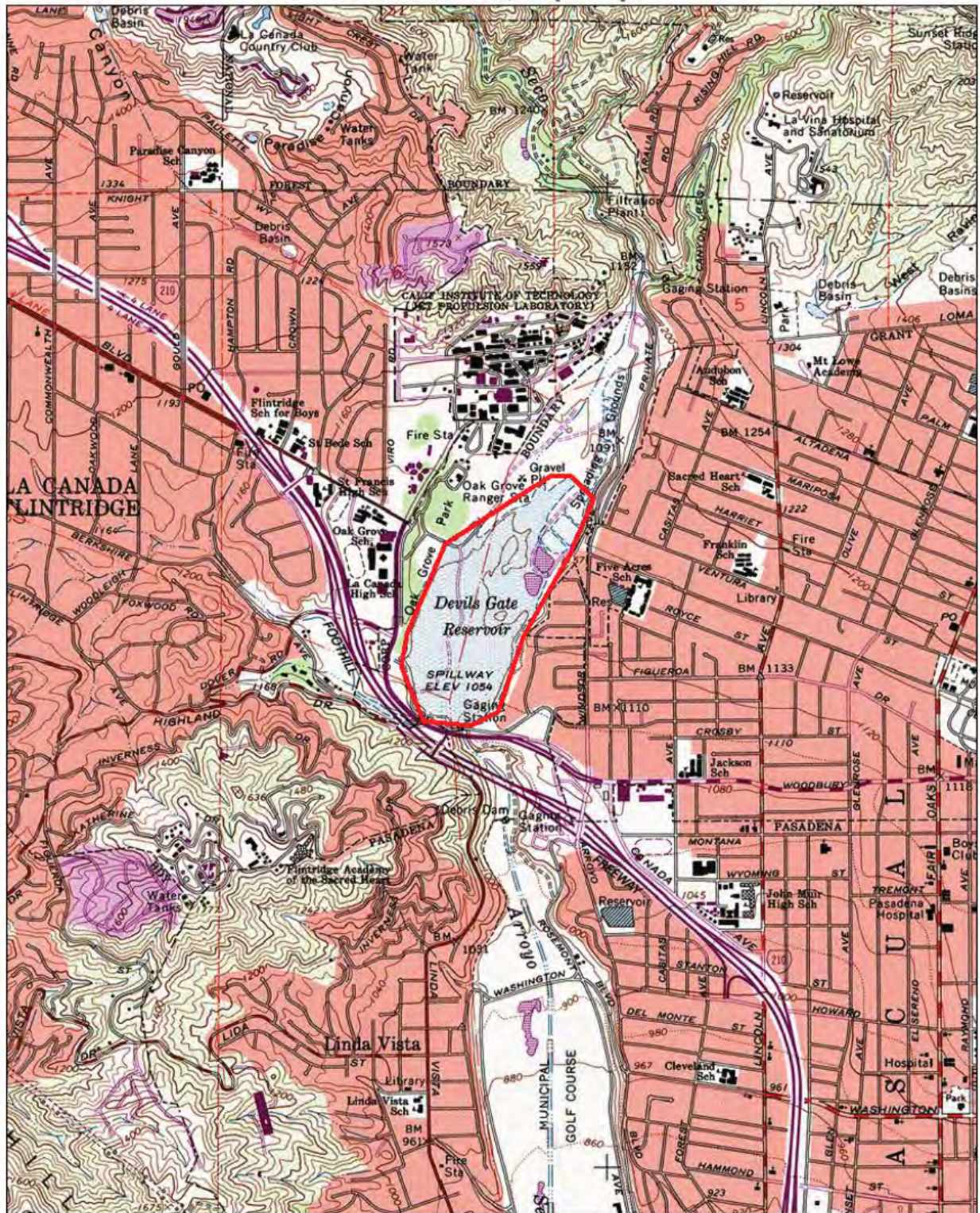
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Andrew Salas
Chairman

Nadine Salas
Vice-Chairman

Christina Swindall-Martinez
Secretary

Albert Perez
Treasurer I

Martha Gonzalez-Lemos
Treasurer II

Albert Acuna, Jr.
Chairman of the
Council of Elders

Ernest P. Salas Tautimez
Chief and Spiritual Leader



RECEIVED
AUG 30 2011

GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Chambers Group
5 Hutton Center Dr, Suite 750
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Dear Mr. Smith,

Thank you so much for contacting us regarding the proposed Devil's Gate Reservoir project. The site in question is considered very culturally sensitive by our Elder Committee and Tribal historians. The area of Devil's Gate Reservoir and Hahamongna Watershed Park were once inhabited by Gabrieleno Indians living in the villages of Haramonknga, Hahamongna, and Povomeparngna. We also have documents from the historic Huntington Library that detail a massacre of Gabrieleno Indians in this area. In order to protect our resources, we are requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors to be on site during all ground disturbances. It is interesting that your letter comes within a short amount of time of us contacting the agencies involved in the Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan. I have included that letter for your review as well. We assume you are affiliated?

It is odd to us that the NAHC did not state the cultural sensitivity of the site. I speaking with Mr. Singleton last week about the Hahamongna project, he confirmed to us directly that the Arroyo Seco area was in fact considered culturally sensitive by his agency. We wonder if he was not aware of the proximity of Devil's Gate Reservoir to Hahamongna Watershed Park. In either event, when the NAHC states there are "no records of sacred sites" in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California Native American Tribe they are not the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal historians are the experts and are the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes. Please contact our office regarding this project to coordinate a Native American monitor to be present.

Sincerely,

Christina Swindall Martinez
Christina Swindall Martinez
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, secretary



July 12, 2013
Project # 20346

Mr. Dave Singleton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

SUBJECT: RECORD SEARCH REQUEST FOR THE DEVIL'S GATE RESERVOIR, PASADENA, CA

Dear Mr. Singleton,

Chambers Group is requesting a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory be conducted for a study of the Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California. A similar request was last made in June 2011, however, the project area has since been updated. This update of the project boundary includes a small portion of the reservoir not included with the previous request. The Project may be found in an un-surveyed portion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Pasadena, CA topographic quadrangle sheet. The reservoir is located immediately north of the 210 Freeway on the Arroyo Seco River.

The Los Angeles Department of Public Works is proposing to remove excess sediments from the basin of the reservoir to ensure proper dam and reservoir function. Excavations are expected to occur entirely in the sedimentation resulting from storm events in the foothills and mountains upstream from the dam. Disturbances to native soils below these sediment deposits are not anticipated.

A topographic map (1:24,000 scale) identifying the updated project location is also attached for your review. Also attached is the list your office had previously provided of groups and/or representatives Chambers Group should contact regarding the project. We request that an updated list be sent, if any changes to the attached list are required.

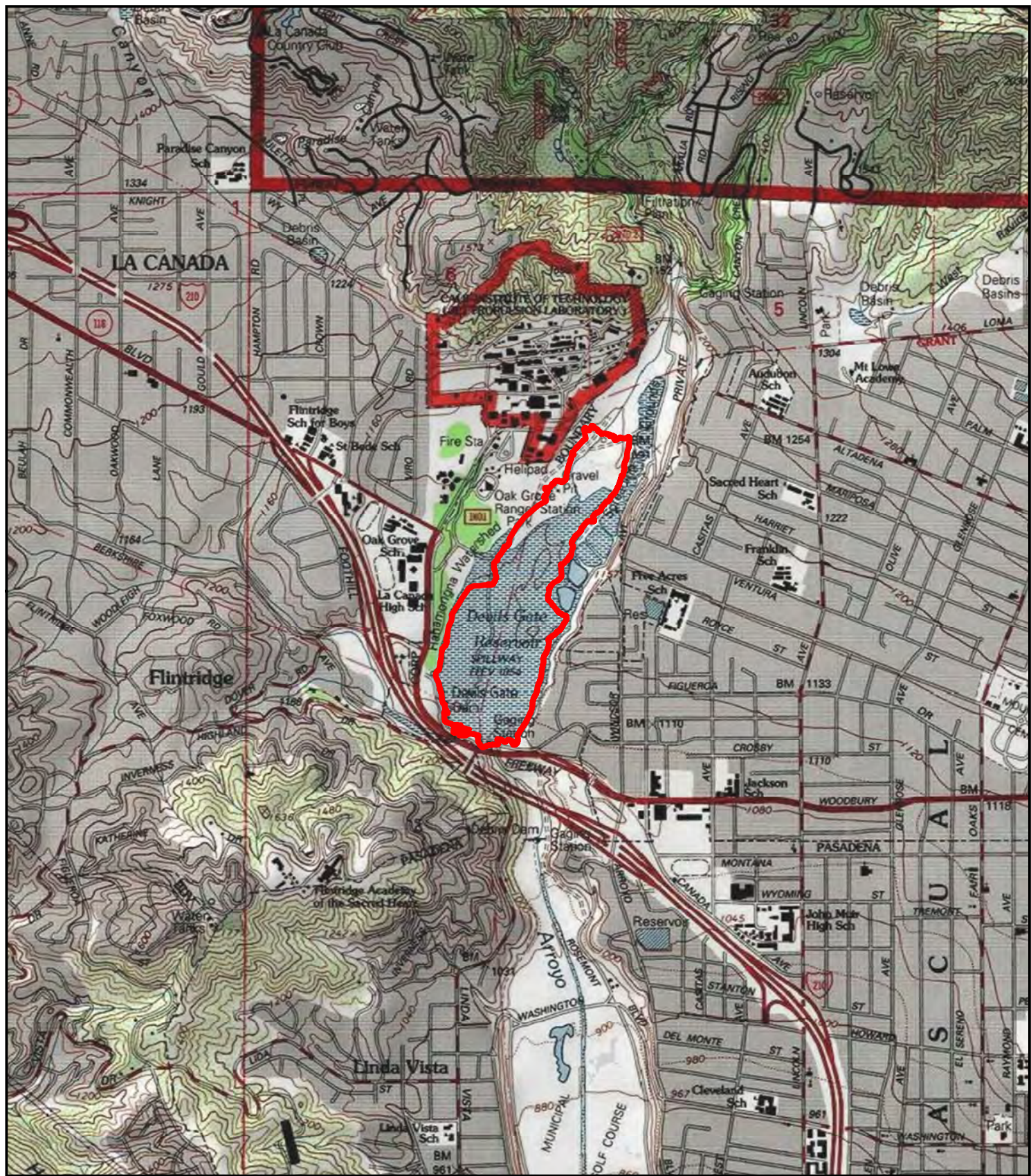
Thank you for honoring this request. For correspondence, please use our project number 20463. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at (949) 261-5414 ext.7261.

Sincerely,

Wayne Bischoff, PhD.
Director of Cultural Resources
CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

Enclosure

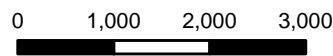
- Topographic (1:24,000) Map
- California Native American Contact List



 Project Boundary



SCALE=1:24,000



Feet

Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project
Project Location Map

Version Date: 7/10/2013



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-5471
www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

July 18, 2013

Dr. Wayne Bischoff, Ph.D., Director of Cultural Resources

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.

5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 750
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Sent by FAX to: 714-545-2255
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, CA Project;" located Pasadena; Los
Angeles County, California

Dear Dr. Bischoff:

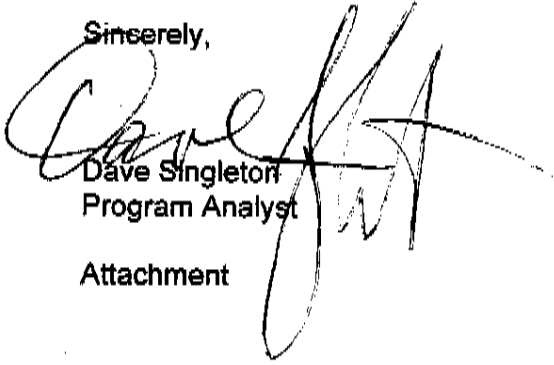
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site submitted, based on the USGS coordinates submitted as part of the 'Area of Potential Effect. (APE).' However, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity but outside the APE. Also, note that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe of individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Singleton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D" and "S".

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
July 18, 2013**

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th St, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
randrade@css.lacounty.gov
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
3094 Mace Avenue, Apt. B Gabrielino
Costa Mesa, , CA 92626
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Private Address Gabrielino Tongva
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

(909) 262-9351 - cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-761-6417- fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180 Gabrielino
Bonsall , CA 92003
(619) 294-6660-work
(310) 428-5690 - cell
(760) 636-0854- FAX
bacuna1@gabrielinotribe.org

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180 Gabrielino
Bonsall , CA 92003
palmsprings9@yahoo.com
626-676-1184- cell
(760) 636-0854 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 for the proposed Devil's Gate Reservoir Project; located in the Pasadena area; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
July 18, 2013**

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.
(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Conrad Acuna,
P.O. Box 180 Gabrielino
Bonsall , CA 92003

760-636-0854 - FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.84 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 for the proposed Devil's Gate Reservoir Project; located in the Pasadena area; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



MESSAGE RECORD

Project: Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project

Date of call: 08-13-2013

Time of call: 10:15 AM

From: Robert Dormey

Affiliation: Gabrieleno Native Americans

Message:

I received a phone call from Robert Dormey with one of the Gabrieleno bands. He expressed his concerns as to Native American resources that he did not want to disclose being in the Devil's Gate footprint. He wanted to have access to the schedule for the EIR public review so he can express his concerns. His contact information is: gtongva@verizon.net and 562-761-6417.



MESSAGE RECORD

Project: Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project

Date of email: 7-23-2013

Time of email: 1:41 PM

From: Andy Salas

Affiliation: Gabrieleno Native Americans

Message:

Dear Wayne Bischoff,PHD

This email is in response to your letter dated July 22, 2013 in regards to the above subject project #20346. The proposed project is within a very highly culturally sensitive area, the known Kizh village of "Hahamongna" is with in your proposed project site & has also been historically known to be the near the site where a great Kizh Gabrieleno Indian Massacre took place. In order to protect our resources we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors to be on site during all ground disturbances.

In all cases, when the NAHC states there are "no records of sacred sites" in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are NOT the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

Please contact our office regarding this project to coordinate a NA monitor to y be present.

Thank You

Sincerely,
Andy Salas

Chairman Of Gabrieleno Band Of Mission Indians/Kizh Tribe
Of the Los Angeles Basin, Orange county and the Channel islands.



MESSAGE RECORD

Project: Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project

Date of email: 7-23-2013

Time of email: 2:53 PM

From: Unidentified (ARTZUN73)

Affiliation: Gabrieleno Native Americans

Message:

I Second This...This Is A Highly Sensastive Area....There Are Numerous Village Sites In The Immediate Area Along With The Site Of A Kizh Massacre....I Strongly Support 1 Or More Kizh/ Gabrieleno Monitors Be Present During All Phases Of Excavation (Including Hand Digging By Shovel)...Thank You

Sent from my Boost Mobile phone.

Gabrieleno