

Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project
Initial Study
Appendix 2 of 2

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Assessment



Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

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November 2021



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Please cite this report as follows:

Perzel, Rachel, Andrew Rodriguez, Kyle Montgomery, Steven Treffers, Ken Victorino, and Shannon Carmack

2021. *Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project Cultural Resources Assessment*. Rincon Consultants, Inc. Project No. 20-09668. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (“Metropolitan”) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (“Rincon”) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project (“project”), which would occur within the Garvey Reservoir property at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California (“subject property/project site”). The project involves various upgrades, replacements, and improvements to the subject property, including replacement of the reservoir’s floating cover and liner, replacement of the standby generator, seismic upgrades at the reservoir’s inlet/outlet (I/O) tower and Junction Structure, upgrades to and/or redesign of the facility electrical system, improvements to the surge tank telemetry equipment, redesign of and upgrades to the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, and other miscellaneous site upgrades. This assessment was prepared to support the project’s compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The assessment includes searches of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File (SLF), background and archival research, an archaeological and built environment field survey of the project site, the recordation and evaluation of one property for historical resources eligibility, and preparation of this report.

Dates of Investigation

An archaeological and built environment survey was conducted on October 12, 2021. In addition, Rincon contacted the South Central Coastal Information Center to request a CHRIS search and the Native American Heritage Commission to request an SLF search on September 23, 2021. The results of the SLF search were received on October 26, 2021, and the results of the CHRIS search were received on November 29, 2021. The historical evaluation summarized in this assessment was ongoing from September to December 2021.

Summary of Findings

A search of the CHRIS did not identify the presence of prehistoric resources on the property or within a 0.25-mile buffer. The search identified one historic-period transmission tower that was previously recorded, evaluated and recommended ineligible for historic designation within the 0.25-mile buffer but outside the subject property. The SLF search conducted for this study returned positive results. However, SLF searches are conducted based on United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps, which cover an approximately 50- to 70-square-mile area per map. Therefore, positive SLF search results alone do not indicate the presence of tribal heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of the subject property. The archaeological survey conducted for this study was negative for archaeological resources.

The background research and survey conducted for this study confirmed the subject property includes several built environment features that are at least 45 years of age. The property was therefore recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms. As a result of the current study, the Garvey Reservoir

property at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources and therefore is not considered a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Based on the findings of the current investigation as summarized above, the potential for impacts to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA is **low**.

Although no known archaeological deposits are expected to be present within the project site, unanticipated discoveries during construction remain a possibility. As standard best management practices, Rincon recommends implementation of the following measures in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery during project construction.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

1 Introduction

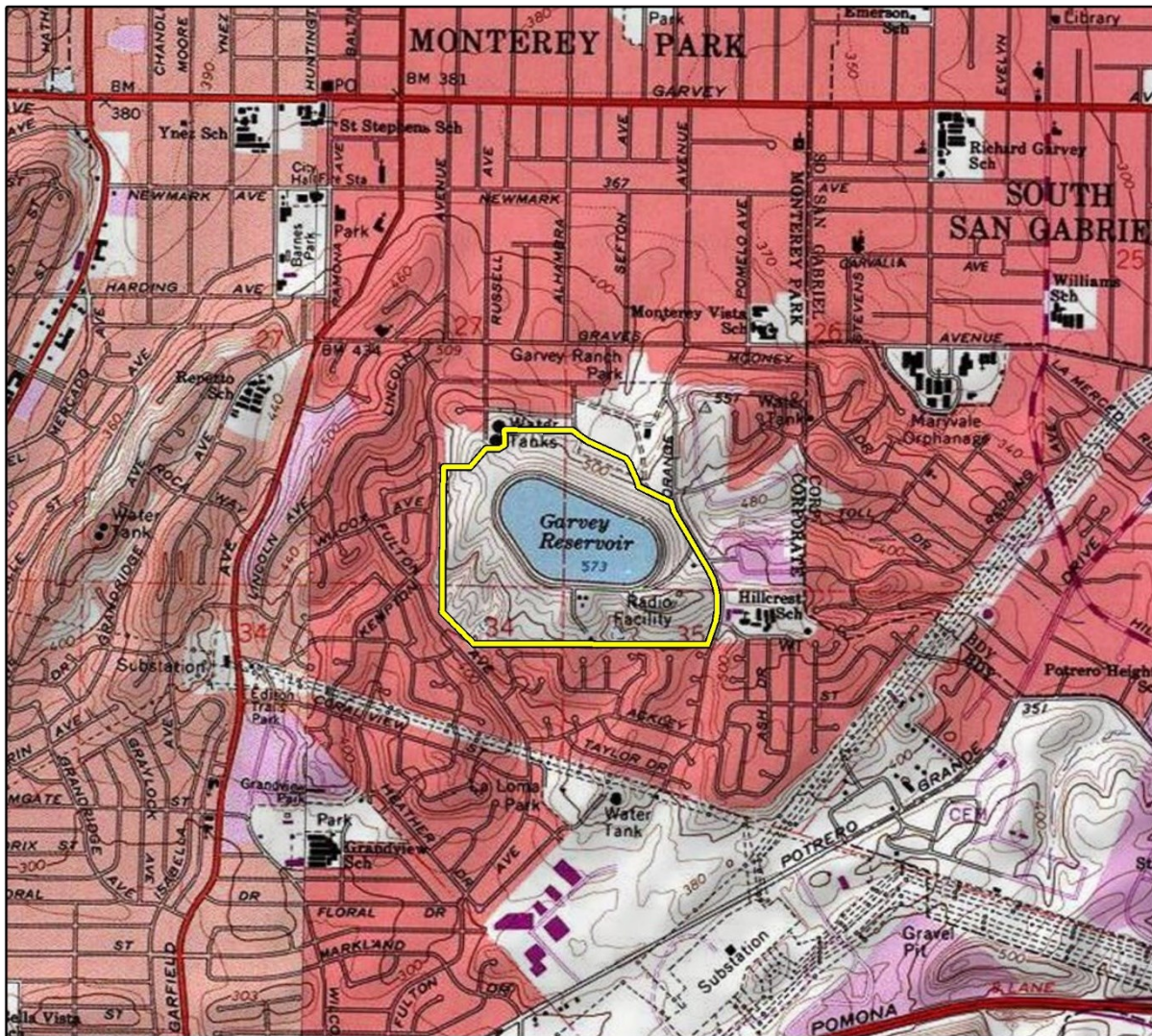
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (“Metropolitan”) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (“Rincon”) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project (“project”). The project would occur within the Garvey Reservoir property at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California (“subject property/project site”). The project involves various upgrades, replacements, and improvements to the subject property, including replacement of the reservoir’s floating cover and liner, replacement of the standby generator, seismic upgrades at the reservoir’s inlet/outlet (I/O) tower and Junction Structure, upgrades to and/or redesign of the facility electrical system, improvements to the surge tank telemetry equipment, redesign of and upgrades to the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, and other miscellaneous site upgrades. This assessment was prepared in support of the project’s compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The assessment includes searches of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), background and archival research, an archaeological and built environment field survey of the project site, the recordation and evaluation of the Garvey Reservoir property for historical resources eligibility, and preparation of this report.

1.1 Project Location

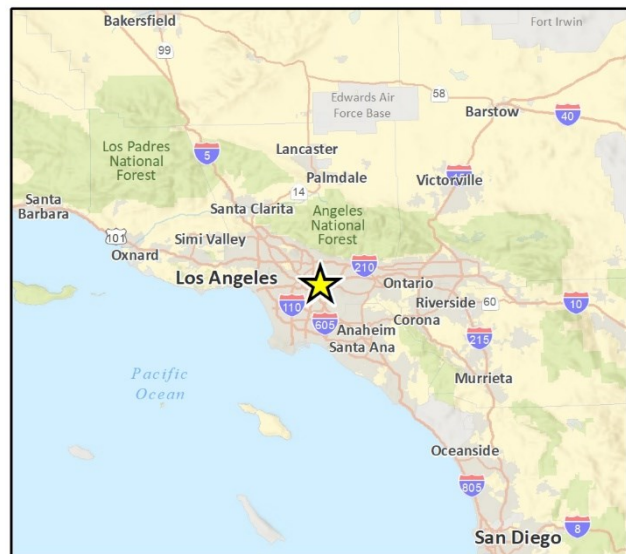
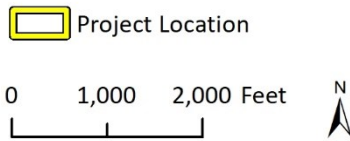
The project site is an approximately 130-acre portion of a 142-acre property located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park (Los Angeles County Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 5260-013-910 and 5260-013-905). The site is regionally accessible from State Route 60, located approximately 0.9 mile south of the project site, and Interstate 10, located approximately 1.4 miles north of the project site. Local access to the property is provided via South Orange Avenue, off of which three driveways are located immediately north of the South Orange Avenue/Tegner Drive intersection. Surrounding land uses include residential neighborhoods to the west, north, south, and east; Hillcrest Elementary School to the east; the Monterey Park City Yard to the north; and Garvey Ranch Park to the north (Figure 1).

The project site is developed with Garvey Reservoir in the central portion of the site. In addition, various associated appurtenant structures and features are located throughout the site, including the Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator, Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, and Junction Structure located in a paved yard in the east-central portion of the project site; a surge tank, construction trailer and paved parking area located immediately south of the reservoir; an unpaved construction staging area located immediately northwest of the reservoir; a communications tower and paved parking lot located southeast of the reservoir; and paved roadways, power lines, mature trees, and landscaping throughout the project site (Figure 2).

Figure 1 Project Location Map



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2021. El Monte Quadrangle, T01.05 R12.0W S26, 27,34, 35. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

Figure 2 Project Site Features



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.

Fig. 2-3 Existing Site Facilities

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project entails a variety of rehabilitation components, each of which is summarized below.

Reservoir Cover and Liner

The proposed project includes the following elements related to the reservoir cover and liner:

- Redesign of the I/O tower float assembly and seismic upgrades;
- Replacement of the polypropylene liner floating cover;
- Inspection of the reservoir drainage system underneath the liner (including the underlying geotextile cushion, underdrain, circulation piping, and appurtenant work) and peripheral piping and repair or upgrade of the system and piping, if needed;
- Upgrade of the leak detection and monitoring system; and
- Reservoir start-up testing procedures.

I/O Tower Seismic Upgrades

The proposed project includes the seismic rehabilitation of the I/O tower and access bridge. Equipment within the I/O tower and lighting fixtures along the access bridge would also likely be upgraded and replaced. In addition, whether or not the fixtures along the access bridge are replaced, LED lights would be installed in the fixtures.

Junction Structure

The proposed project includes replacement of five valves in the Junction Structure to improve reliability.

Facility Electrical System

The proposed project includes the upgrade of the Garvey Reservoir property's electrical system, including its instrumentation. The majority of proposed electrical system work would occur underground between the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm. An underground conduit may also be installed between the Administration Building and the existing communications tower on the southeastern portion of the project site.

Standby Generator

The proposed project would replace the facility's existing standby generator and its appurtenant electrical system, including transfer switches and the switchgear unit. The existing concrete block building housing the generator would be demolished. The new generator would likely be larger than the existing generator and would either be located in the open air under a canopy structure or would be located in a new enclosed building.

Surge Tank Telemetry

The proposed project includes improvements to the existing surge tank's telemetry equipment to connect it to associated pumps and to upgrade pressure switches and automated tank controls. A

direct cable from the associated pumps in the Junction Structure to the surge tank pressure switch would also be installed.

Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory Rehabilitation

The proposed project includes the following elements related to the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory:

- Relocation of the existing Water Quality Laboratory to the space currently occupied by the Administration Building and vice-versa;
- Modifications to the existing restroom for compliance with the 2010 ADA Standard for Accessible Design and 2019 California Building Code (or most recent iteration in effect at the time);
- Provision of a new Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant parking stall with accessible path of travel to the new building entrance;
- Relocation of the emergency eye wash station from outside the Administration Building to immediately adjacent to the Water Quality Laboratory;
- Replacement of the retaining wall on the south side of the structure to prevent ponding and overflow from precipitation; and
- Modifications/upgrades to the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system and water heater.

Miscellaneous Site Upgrades

The proposed project also includes various smaller miscellaneous upgrades throughout the project site, which may include the following:

- Upgrades to the ammonia feed system;
- Repaving or repair of existing reservoir roads;
- Replacement of chain link fencing and gates within property and along the perimeter;
- Landscaping removal and/or replacement; and
- Security upgrades.

1.3 Personnel

This assessment was managed by Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel, MA. The report was co-authored by Ms. Perzel, Assistant Architectural Historian Andrew Rodriguez, MA, and Archaeologist Kyle Montgomery, BA. Senior oversight for the study was provided by Senior Architectural Historian, Steven Treffers, MHP, and Senior Archaeologist and the study's Principal Investigator, Ken Victorino, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Principal Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack reviewed this report for quality assurance and quality control. All of the above-noted contributors to this study meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in their respective fields (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 61). GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in the report.

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that should be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

As part of CEQA, California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21804.1 requires lead agencies determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states a resource meeting any of the above criteria is generally considered historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), discussed in the following subsection, are automatically listed in the CRHR and are therefore historical resources under CEQA.

Under CEQA, an effect that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b]). A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]). Material impairment is defined as the demolition or alteration in an adverse manner of those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register of historical resources (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A-C]).

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the federal, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B** Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

Criterion D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity, or enough of their historic character or appearance to be “recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2002). The National Park Service (NPS) recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner (NPS 1995):

- 1) **Location.** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;
- 2) **Design.** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;
- 3) **Setting.** The physical environment of a historic property;
- 4) **Materials.** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;
- 5) **Workmanship.** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- 6) **Feeling.** The property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and/or
- 7) **Association.** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was passed in 1992. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP (PRC Section 5024.1[d]).

Properties are eligible for listing in the CRHR if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

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

In addition, PRC Section 21083.2(a) states that if a lead agency determines a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address impacts to these resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a-b]).

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

Located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California, the subject property is owned by Metropolitan and developed with Garvey Reservoir in addition to a variety of associated structures and facilities. The property is depicted on Township 01 South, Range 12 West, Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *El Monte* 7.5-minute quadrangle. It is surrounded primarily by suburban residential development, although the Monterey Park City Yard and Garvey Ranch Park border it to the north.

3.2 Prehistoric Setting

During the 20th century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (e.g., Jones and Klar 2005 and Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955 and 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Wallace based his chronology on early studies that lacked the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984). Since then, Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

Early Man Horizon (circa 10,000 to 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 Before Common Era (BCE) sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001). One of them, the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, produced human remains dating to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has also been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago. Some of the earliest examples of basketry on the Pacific Coast, dating to over 12,000 years old, were found at the Daisy Cave site (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lake shores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6000 to 3000 BCE)

Wallace (1955) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The predominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources, including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, and seeds and other plant products, was consumed (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact assemblages over time and between coastal and inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Jones 1996; Byrd and Raab 2007). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifact assemblages associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites. Chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common along with ground stone tools, such as manos and metates. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon, and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955 and 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone Horizon are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found in sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984), though possibly as far back as 5500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object with gear-like teeth on the perimeter produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, although ritualistic or ceremonial uses have been postulated (Eberhart 1961). Discoidals, although similar to cogged stones, are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” Cogged stones have been collected in Los Angeles County, although their distribution appears to center on the Santa Ana River basin (Eberhart 1961).

Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE to 500 CE)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE to 500 Common Era (CE) and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy as well as greater use of plant foods. A noticeable trend towards a greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals along the coast occurred during the Intermediate Horizon. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. This change in milling stone technology is believed to signal a transition from the processing and consumption of hard seed resources to the increased reliance on acorns (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the west (Warren 1968).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (500 CE–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955 and 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. A greater variety of artifact types was observed during this period and high-quality exotic lithic materials were used for small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage, and an increased use of asphaltum for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric Horizon sites,

and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955). This change in subsistence focus, material culture, and burial practices coincides with the westward migration of Uto-Aztecan language speakers from the Great Basin region to Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties (Sutton 2008; Potter and White 2009).

3.3 Ethnographic Context

Gabrielino – Tongva

The project site is located within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978). Today, most contemporary Gabrielino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that will be used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994).

Tongva territory included the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands as well as the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including Coastal Marsh, Coastal Strand, Prairie, Chaparral, Oak Woodland, and Pine Forest (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. Recent ethnohistoric work suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, considerably more than earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (O’Neil 2002; Bean and Smith 1978).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti’at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925). The belief in Chinigchinich was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996).

Prior to European contact, deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with burial more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast and cremation on the remainder

of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996).

3.4 History

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). Each of these periods is briefly described below, along with a brief history of Monterey Park and of Metropolitan.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. During this expedition, he anchored in Malibu Lagoon and named the area Pueblo de las Canoas for the Chumash canoes. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823 in what was then known as Alta (upper) California. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel was founded in 1771. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project site vicinity began.

Mexican Period (1822 to 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810 to 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 45 land grants (ranchos) were located in Los Angeles County; of these, Rancho La Merced encompassed the project site vicinity.

The Mexican Period for Los Angeles County and adjacent areas ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought combined United States Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8, 1847, and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9, 1847 (Nevin 1978). American victory in both battles confirmed the capture of Los Angeles by American forces (Rolle 2003). On January 10, 1847, leaders of the Pueblo de Los Ángeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General José María Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to United States Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

American Period (1848 to Present)

The Mexican Period officially ended statewide in early January 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, formally concluding the Mexican-American War. Per the treaty, the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. California gained statehood in 1850, and this political shift set in motion a variety of factors that began to erode the rancho system.

In 1848, the discovery of gold in northern California led to the California Gold Rush, though gold was found in 1842 in San Francisquito, about 35 miles northwest of Los Angeles (Workman 1935; Guinn 1976). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 1850s. However, a severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Property boundaries loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. The initiation of property taxes proved onerous for many southern California ranchers, given the size of their holdings. Rancheros were often encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

In the 1880s, a dramatic boom fueled by various factors including increasingly accessible rail travel, agricultural development and improved shipment methods, and favorable advertisement occurred in southern California (Dumke 1994). In 1883, the California Immigration Commission designed an advertisement declaring the state as "the Cornucopia of the World" (Poole 2002:36). New southern Californian towns were promoted as havens for good health and economic opportunity.

City of Monterey Park

Circa 1840, Spanish rancher Jose Lugo built the first adobe home in the vicinity of present-day Monterey Park near the current South Garfield Avenue. Following this time, Richard Garvey, a mail rider for the United States Army whose route took him through Monterey Pass (now Garvey Avenue), settled in the King's Hills. Garvey began subdividing his property, selling the parcels to pay his debts. To support development, he transported spring water from the Hondo River and constructed a 54-foot-high dam to form Garvey Lake, which was historically located within current-day Garvey Ranch Park. In 1906, the area's first subdivision, Ramona Acres, was developed north of Garvey Avenue and east of Garfield Avenue in an area that was historically primarily agricultural (*Los Angeles Times* 1995; Monterey Park n.d.).

In 1916, residents in the area moved to incorporate in reaction to a proposal by the cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena and Alhambra to build a sewage treatment facility in the vicinity. The community voted to incorporate itself as Monterey Park, after the nearby Monterey Hills, on May 29, 1916, and the newfound City's Board of Directors promptly outlawed sewage treatment plants within the city limits. Real estate became a thriving industry during the 1920s, and the area's population grew with subdivisions and commercial properties. Although development slowed during the depression era, the post-World War II period saw revived development, particularly in the central portion of the city that was previously undeveloped. A series of annexations of surrounding acreage also occurred during this period (*Los Angeles Times* 1995; Monterey Park n.d.). Since that time, the city has continued to densify, and in 2019, the population was estimated at 59,669 (United States Census Bureau 2019).

Metropolitan Water District

In 1928, Metropolitan was established by the California State Legislature through the Metropolitan Water District Act. Metropolitan's first Board of Directors represented the cities of Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Colton, Glendale, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, San Marino, Santa Ana, and Santa Monica (AECOM 2015). In July of 1929, F.E. Weymouth assumed the dual role of general

manager and chief engineer of Metropolitan, and by the end of the year, Metropolitan's service area covered 600 square miles. In April 1930, under Weymouth's leadership, Metropolitan and the United States Department of the Interior entered a contract for the delivery of water to Metropolitan, and the following year Metropolitan assumed management of the engineering of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA; AECOM 2015).

To enable construction of the CRA, Metropolitan helped forge landmark federal agreements that divided up the Colorado River water supply and led to the creation of Hoover Dam. Voters overwhelmingly approved a \$220 million Depression-era bond that provided jobs to 35,000 workers. As part of the CRA, Metropolitan constructed 242 miles of canals, siphons, conduit, and pipelines; five pumping plants; and over 90 miles of tunnels, including a waterway under Mount Jacinto. On June 17, 1941, a valve was turned on at the new F.E. Weymouth Water Softening Plant, and for the first time, water flowed from the Colorado River to the city of Pasadena. By the end of July, water would flow to Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, and Santa Monica; water service to Orange County would soon follow (Metropolitan n.d.)

The mid-20th century was a time of marked expansion for the Los Angeles region and, in turn, for Metropolitan. Population growth in conjunction with an extended drought in California led to an increased demand for water (*Los Angeles Times* 1953). During this period, numerous infrastructure projects that further facilitated growth of the region were initiated as Metropolitan expanded the CRA. One such project was the construction of Garvey Reservoir, which is situated on a hilly area in Monterey Park.

The construction of Garvey Reservoir was part of a larger Metropolitan project that was estimated at a cost of \$80 million and was a component of Metropolitan's mid-20th century expansion of the CRA. In 1952, the Metropolitan Board of Directors voted to pass a \$200 million bond issue to expand the CRA. In addition to Garvey Reservoir, the expansion included construction of four pumps with associated delivery lines, the "second barrel" siphons, the Cajalco Reservoir dam in Corona, an additional 230-kilovolt power line from Hoover Dam to the Camino switching station, and a treatment facility near Yorba Linda. The F.E. Weymouth Water Softening Plant was doubled in size during this period (Gruen 1998).

Metropolitan continued to expand its footprint throughout the second half of the 20th century. In 1959, the California State Legislature approved the Burnes-Porter Act, which ultimately led to the State Water Project on which Metropolitan was the largest contractor. By the early 1960s, Metropolitan had forged agreements with the San Diego County Water Authority, Pomona Water District, and several local authorities to manage their water supplies. By 1965, the number of public agencies that had joined Metropolitan increased to 26, and Metropolitan's service area covered more than 4,500 miles (AECOM 2015). Presently, Metropolitan operates the CRA, sixteen hydroelectric facilities, nine reservoirs, and five water treatment plants. Metropolitan currently delivers water from the Colorado River and northern California to roughly 19 million customers in southern California (Metropolitan n.d.).

4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On September 23, 2021, a CHRIS search was requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the CHRIS search is to identify previously conducted cultural resources studies and previously recorded cultural resources at the project site and within a 0.25-mile buffer surrounding it so that the cultural sensitivity of the area may be assessed. The results of the CHRIS search were received on November 29, 2021. The search results did not identify any prehistoric resources within the subject property or within a 0.25-mile buffer. One previously recorded historic-period resource (P-19-190175), a transmission tower that was recorded, evaluated, and recommended ineligible for historic designation, was identified by the search.

As part of the background research effort, Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, CRHR, lists of the California Historical Landmarks and Points of Interest, the Built Environment Resources Directory, and the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. Review of these inventories did not identify any known cultural resources within the project site or immediate vicinity that have the potential to be impacted by the project. The presence of the Monterey Park Historical Museum, which includes Garvey Ranch House, on a property immediately north of Garvey Reservoir was identified by this effort. Garvey Ranch House is a historic-period residence associated with area pioneer Richard Garvey. It appears a group of citizens attempted to nominate the property for inclusion in the CRHR in 2009; however, the property is not currently listed in the CRHR or any other inventory of historical resources. Given its physical relationship to the reservoir and the nature of the proposed project activities, the project does not have the potential to impact the Garvey Ranch House. Therefore, it is not discussed further in this report.

4.2 Archival and Background Research

Archival research was completed throughout September and October 2021 and focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the project site and its surroundings. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps and aerial photographs, contemporary newspaper articles, and written histories of the area. The following is a list of sources consulted during research pertaining to the subject property.

- Historical aerial photographs accessed digitally via Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online, Inc. and the University of California, Santa Barbara Map and Imagery Lab
- Historical topographic maps accessed digitally via USGS
- Historical maps accessed digitally via the Los Angeles Public Library
- Historical newspaper articles accessed digitally via newspapers.com
- Archival documents provided by Metropolitan
- Additional sources as indicated in Section 7, *References*

4.3 Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on September 23, 2021, to request a search of the SLF. A response from the NAHC was received on October 25, 2021, stating that the results of the SLF search were positive, meaning tribal heritage resources are noted in the project site vicinity (Appendix B). However, SLF searches are conducted by USGS quadrangle map, each of which covers an approximately 50- to 70-square-mile area, and the NAHC does not provide the specific location of tribal heritage resources. Therefore, a positive SLF search alone does not necessarily indicate the presence of tribal heritage resources within the immediate vicinity of the project site.

4.4 Field Survey

On October 12, 2021, Rincon Archaeologist Kyle Montgomery conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site to identify archaeological and built environment resources. All areas of the project site that were accessible were subject to an intensive pedestrian survey. A reconnaissance survey via monocular was performed on any areas that were inaccessible due to steep slopes. Mr. Montgomery utilized parallel transects spaced approximately 10 to 15 meters apart in open space areas. Areas of exposed ground were inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ground stone milling tools), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and features that might suggest the potential for former structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected.

Under the direction of Rincon Architectural Historian Rachel Perzel, Mr. Montgomery visually inspected all buildings, structures, and landscaped features located within and immediately adjacent to the project site, documenting their style, method of construction, and physical condition in detailed notes and digital photographs.

5 Results

As a result of the background research and field survey, one property containing historic-period built environment features – the Garvey Reservoir property - was identified. The property was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms (DPR forms) and evaluated for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. DPR forms for the property can be found in Appendix C of this report and are summarized in the following sections.

5.1 Garvey Reservoir Property

Physical Description

The subject property is a roughly 142-acre, irregularly-shaped property developed with Garvey Reservoir and a variety of appurtenant structures and features. The property is surrounded by chain link fencing and includes mature landscaping throughout. Its various structures and features include the following, which are further detailed in the following subsections and identified in Figure 2 in Section 1.2, *Project Description*.

- Garvey Reservoir and I/O tower
- Developed area southeast of reservoir (including Junction Structure, Administration Building/ Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm)
- Communications site (including three towers, one permanent building, and several temporary, modular buildings)
- Surge tank
- Construction trailer staging area
- Construction staging area

Reservoir and I/O Tower

Original to the property's development, the open, concrete-lined Garvey Reservoir (Figure 3, Photograph 1) is sited centrally within the subject property on top of a hill surrounded by concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments. It is roughly triangular in shape with rounded corners and is surrounded by a paved access road. In the eastern portion of the reservoir, it features an I/O tower (Figure 3, Photograph 2), which controls the reservoir's water flow by the operation of gates at various elevations. The concrete I/O tower features a circular plan, narrow multi-light steel-framed windows, and a flat roof. The Modern-influenced structure exhibits minimal architectural detailing and is accessible via a metal access bridge that features affixed light fixtures that appear original. It contains a variety of operational equipment (electrical equipment, valves, pumps, etc.) which also appear original to its design.

Developed Area Southeast of Reservoir

In the southeastern portion of the property is a paved, developed area that includes the Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, each of which is described individually below.

JUNCTION STRUCTURE

Original to the property's development and located adjacent to South Orange Avenue, the utilitarian, partially-subterranean Junction Structure (Figure 3, Photograph 3) contains a variety of valves and other equipment essential to the property's water distribution function. The above-grade portion of the structure features a rectangular footprint, concrete walls with narrow metal-framed hopper windows, and a flat roof. It contains the structure's pedestrian entry, which consists of a single metal door, on the north elevation. The Modern-influenced structure features minimal architectural detailing limited to simple incising on exterior walls. On the interior, the above grade portion of the structure contains a stairway that leads to a below grade area where valves and associated equipment are housed.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING/WATER QUALITY LABORATORY

Located approximately 50 feet west of the Junction Structure is a single-story building that functions as the property's Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory (Figure 3, Photograph 4). This building was originally the reservoir's chlorination building and does not embody a particular architectural style. Administrative functions are housed in the eastern portion of the building, and the Water Quality Laboratory is located in the western portion. Indicative of their construction at separate times, the Administration Building (circa 1952) and Water Quality Laboratory (circa 1976) portions of the building vary in height. The utilitarian, roughly T-planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. An abundance of window and door types are featured. Window units vary throughout and include metal-framed casement and hopper windows, which appear original, and aluminum sliders, which appear to be replacements. Wood and metal doors are both present. The building's north elevation features a former bay door opening that has been enclosed to contain a single door and window surrounded with wood siding.

To the west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is a simple structure formerly used to contain hazardous materials ("former caustic soda structure"; Figure 4, Photograph 1). The square-planned structure is a few feet in height and is unroofed. It is constructed of concrete block and features a large, concrete-formed circular-planned pit at center.

STANDBY GENERATOR ENCLOSURE

Added to the property in 1974, the property's standby generator enclosure (historically known as the emergency generator building; Figure 4**Error! Reference source not found.**, Photograph 2) is located approximately 30 feet west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory. The small utilitarian building, which houses the property's backup generator, is consistent in design with the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory as previously described and does not embody a particular architectural style. The rectangular planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. It is largely void of fenestration but is lined with slotted doors on the east elevation. Immediately to the north of this standby generator enclosure is an open-air structure that consists of a concrete slab sheltered by a metal framed and clad roof and contains a large fuel tank.

Figure 3 Site Photographs of Reservoir, I/O Tower, Junction Structure, and Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory



Photograph 1. Garvey Reservoir



Photograph 2. I/O Tower



Photograph 3. Junction Structure



Photograph 4. Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory

Figure 4 Site Photographs of Former Caustic Soda Structure, Backup Generator Enclosure, Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, and Construction Staging Area



Photograph 1. Former Caustic Soda Structure



Photograph 2. Backup Generator Enclosure



Photograph 3. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm



Photograph 4. Construction Staging Area

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE TANK FARM

Constructed between 1996 and 1998 and located approximately 40 feet north of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is the property's Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm (Figure 4, Photograph 3). The tank farm structure is partially open air. It consists of a concrete slab on which a variety of equipment is mounted. The walls are steel-framed; the top half of walls are clad with metal panels while the bottom portions are open-air and surrounded with simple metal pipe railings. Similarly, a large portion of the structure is unroofed on its eastern side. Awnings extend from the building to shelter electrical equipment.

Staging Areas

There are two staging areas located adjacent to the reservoir, a construction staging area at the north (Figure 4 **Error! Reference source not found.**, Photograph 4) and a construction trailer staging area at the south (Figure 5, Photograph 1). The construction staging area features hard-packed gravel ground and does not include any built environment features. The construction trailer staging area is accessible via a paved drive and includes a paved area within which a temporary structure (double-wide construction trailer and associated shade structure) is sited. Surrounding the construction trailer staging area is a grassy, artificially-flattened area that is partially surrounded with concrete retaining walls and a variety of mature plantings. This area was formerly developed with three small residences that were demolished between July 2008 and June 2009 (Google Earth 2021). Two sets of concrete steps and associated light standards remain.

Surge Tank

The 1,000-gallon, metal surge tank is sited on a concrete slab approximately 60 feet southeast of the reservoir (Figure 5, Photograph 2). Several metal pipes extend from the prefabricated tank in various directions into the ground as well as into adjacent associated features such as pumps and a pressure switch. Adjacent to the tank is a temporary metal storage container that contains emergency response equipment.

Communications Site

Located approximately 550 feet east of the surge tank is a paved area that functions as a communications site. The site includes three steel towers of various form and height on which a variety of antennas and dishes are mounted (Figure 5, Photograph 3). Two utilitarian modular buildings and one concrete constructed building that house communications equipment surround the towers (Figure 5, Photograph 4), which were constructed between 1956 and 1960. Also located in this area are various associated equipment such as oil/gas tanks and a large generator.

Property History and Construction Chronology

A review of historical aerial images reveals that, although the surrounding region was largely developed with residential suburbs by the early 1950s, the hilly area immediately surrounding and comprising the subject property remained undeveloped as of early 1952 (NETR Online, Inc. var.). The subject property is situated within what was historically Garvey Ranch, a property associated with Monterey Park's early development. In 1950, Garvey Ranch was sold to the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association for development of a cemetery (Metropolitan 1954). However, the association could not secure a zoning variance to use the land for a cemetery, and the City eventually turned to other land use alternatives for the property. In 1950, the property was sold

Figure 5 Site Photographs of Construction Trailer Staging Area, Surge Tank, and Communications Site



Photograph 1. Construction Trailer Staging Area



Photograph 2. Surge Tank



Photograph 3. Communications Site



Photograph 4. Building at Communications Site

to Metropolitan for \$72,900 and developed into Garvey Reservoir as part of its ongoing expansion of the CRA under general manager and chief engineer, Robert B. Diemer and assistant chief engineer, R.A. Skinner (Metropolitan 1954).

As described in Metropolitan's *Historical Record Garvey Reservoir*, the purpose of Garvey Reservoir was to "provide storage of the off-peak flow to meet the peak demand of the areas served by the Middle Feeder and the cross connections to the Palos Verdes and Lower Feeder systems." Garvey Reservoir would "furnish a two-day supply to the eastern and southern portions of Los Angeles County as well as supplement the supply in the Orange County reservoir and serve the constituents in Orange County" (Metropolitan 1954).

Bids for construction of the reservoir began September 8, 1952, and a joint venture between Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook (referred to jointly in historical documents as Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook) won the bid at \$3,143,694.50 (Metropolitan 1954). Morrison-Knudsen Co. was founded in 1912 and went on to contribute to several notable infrastructure projects in the United States throughout the 20th century; including the New York Canal, the Hoover Dam, the San Francisco Bay Bridge, and Penn Station, among others (MK Foundation 2021). The research conducted for this study failed to identify consequential information related to R.A. Westbrook. At the time of Garvey Reservoir's construction, Morrison-Knudsen Co. and R.A. Westbrook's president and vice president/general manager were H.W. Morrison and J.B. Bonney, respectively; field personnel included R.A. Westbrook, general manager, D. Westbrook, superintendent, and D. Hoyt, foreman. In addition to Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook, Garvey Reservoir was constructed with the assistance of the following subcontractors: United Concrete Pipe Corporation, Southwest Welding and Manufacturing Co., the ABC Construction Co., W.E. Hall Construction Co., Lefever and Bing, Los Angeles Fence Co., Ets. Hockin & Galvin, E.R. Larson & Co., Fontana Steel Co., Pacific Iron and Steel Corp., Hunt Process Co., House of Murphy, Golden State Sandblasting Co., Armco Drainage, and Metal Products, Inc.

Construction of Garvey Reservoir began on October 21, 1952, and was completed on October 11, 1954, a reported six months ahead of schedule. Work at the site included "excavation, rolled fill embankment, asphaltic concrete lining and roads, and the construction of inlet and outlet pipes, outlet tower, pipe gallery, feeder pipelines, control structure, venturi meter structures, spillway, drains, steel footbridge, roads, fences, electrical facilities and appurtenant works" (Metropolitan 1954). An aerial image of the property dated 1956 depicts the reservoir in its initial development (Figure 6). In that image, the reservoir and I/O tower and surrounding concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments appear generally consistent with the property's current conditions. At that time, there were three caretaker residences, which were demolished circa 2008, located south of the reservoir in the current construction trailer staging area. Also visible in the 1956 aerial photograph is the developed area southeast of the reservoir; at that time, the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory (originally a chlorination building with small integrated Water Quality Laboratory) appear extant. Also extant at that time are what appear to be two small buildings located north of the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory, which no longer remain.

A review of historical aerial images and archival documents provided by Metropolitan provides the construction chronology for the property outlined in Table 1.

Figure 6 Garvey Reservoir in 1964



Table 1 Construction Chronology

Dates	Notable Events
1952-1954	Reservoir, I/O tower, current Water Quality Laboratory (original chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory), and Junction Structure are constructed. Several buildings no longer extant (at least three small buildings used as caretakers' residences and what appear to be two buildings in developed area southeast of reservoir) are also constructed.
1956-1960	Utilitarian concrete building located within the current communication tower site is constructed.
1960s-1970s	Additions/Alterations to the chemical feed and electrical system and distribution system resulting from an effort to implement centralized controls are made (Metropolitan 2021).
1974	Standby generator enclosure (currently referred to as the backup generator enclosure) is constructed.
1976	Current Administration Building is added to existing chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory.
1983	Floating reservoir cover is installed (Metropolitan 2021).
Post 1976	Communications site is further developed with towers and modular buildings; developed area southeast of reservoir is further developed with additional buildings. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm is constructed between 1996 and 1998.
1989-1999	Cracks in reservoir bottom are repaired. Reservoir bottom liner, geo-textile cushion, automatic sensing and remote recording piezometers, new floating cover, and polypropylene liner on top of the drainage layer are installed. Leak detection and monitoring system is upgraded, and reservoir is connected to seepage alarm (Metropolitan 2021).

Dates	Notable Events
1999	Reservoir liner is replaced with a multi-layer Hypalon. Extensive seismic and seepage monitoring system is installed.
2008-2009	Former caretakers' residences are demolished.

Historical Evaluation

As detailed in the subsequent discussion, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under any significance criteria (A/1, B/2, C/3, D/4).

Water conveyance-related properties are generally eligible under NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1 if they are associated with specific important events (e.g., first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power) or an important pattern of events (e.g., development of irrigated farming) (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). Archival research indicates that Garvey Reservoir is one of several reservoirs constructed as part of Metropolitan's post-World War II expansion of the CRA system to service the rapidly expanding needs of the Los Angeles region. The research conducted for this study did not indicate that Garvey Reservoir is particularly unique or significant within this context; rather, it is an anticipated response to post-World War II growth, similar to many other infrastructural elements in the region. It does not appear to be significant within the context of water conveyance systems or any other event or pattern of events in the history of the county, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Archival research identified many individuals historically associated with the Garvey Reservoir property, several of whom are listed in the *Property History and Construction Chronology* section above. Because the property has been in operation for 67 years, it is associated with a wide variety of individuals, including those who designed, constructed, and worked at it over the decades. The research conducted for this study did not identify persons associated with the property who are individually significant within a historic context and/or whose association with the property would be exemplary of that individual's productive life. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion B/2.

Water conveyance features are generally found eligible under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 when they are the earliest, sole surviving, largest, or best-preserved example of a particular type of water conveyance system or a property that introduced a design innovation or evolutionary trend in engineering (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). The engineering and construction of Garvey Reservoir and its appurtenant features is consistent with other reservoirs throughout the Metropolitan system, many of which remain, and is a relatively late example. Additionally, Garvey Reservoir is of common design, and this study identified no evidence suggesting that this reservoir and its associated features represented any particular engineering achievement at the time of their construction. The facility's other built environment features (e.g., I/O tower, Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory) likewise exhibit little architectural distinction. While some of the buildings appear Modern-influenced, none are excellent examples of the style, of which many exist in the region. While the designers of all of the property's features were not in all cases identified, there is nothing apparent in the design of these features to suggest they would be considered an exemplary work of any master. For the reasons summarized above, the Garvey Reservoir property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, represent the work of a

master, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion C/ 3.

Lastly, the research conducted as part of this evaluation identified no information suggesting the Garvey Reservoir has the potential to yield important information in prehistory or history (Criterion D/4).

6 Findings and Conclusions

A search of the CHRIS did not identify the presence of prehistoric resources on the property or within a 0.25-mile buffer. The search identified one historic-period transmission tower that was previously recorded, evaluated, and recommended ineligible for historic designation within the 0.25-mile buffer but outside the Garvey Reservoir property. The SLF search conducted for this study returned positive results. However, positive SLF search results alone do not necessarily indicate the presence of tribal heritage resources in the immediate vicinity of Garvey Reservoir. The archaeological survey conducted for this study was negative for archaeological resources.

The background research and survey conducted for this study confirmed the Garvey Reservoir property includes several built environment features at least 45 years of age. As a result of the current study, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR and is therefore not considered a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Based on the findings of the current investigation as summarized above, the potential for impacts to historical or archaeological resources under CEQA is **low**.

Although no known archaeological deposits are expected to be present within the project site, unanticipated discoveries during construction remain a possibility. As standard best management practices, Rincon recommends implementation of the following measures in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery during project construction.

6.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find may be warranted.

6.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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Appendix A

CHRIS Search Results

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

11/29/2021

Records Search File No.: 22910.9071

Rachel Perzel
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood Avenue
Ventura CA 93003

Re: Records Search Results for the Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the El Monte, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ¼-mile radius: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:** available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
- Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments** enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed
Ethnographic Information: not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>
Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to
http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 2 shapes

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 10 pages

(X) Invoice # 22910.9071

Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK or SINGLE PROJECT Records Searches IF YOU HAVE A GIS PERSON ON STAFF ONLY!!

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.

Some of you have a fully digital operation and have GIS staff on board who can process a fully digital deliverable from the Information Center. IF you can accept shape file data and do not require a custom map made for you by the SCCIC, and you are willing to sort the data we provide to you then these instructions are for you. Read further to be sure. You may have only one project at this time or some of you have a lot of different search locations that can be processed all at once. This may save you a lot of time getting results back and if we process your jobs in bulk, and you may enjoy significant cost savings as well.

Bulk processing will work for you if you have a GIS person on staff who can sort bulk data for you and make you any necessary project maps. This type of job can have as many job locations as you want but the point is that we will do them in bulk – at the same time - not one at a time. We send all the bulk data back to you and you sort it. This will work if you need searches in LA, Orange, or Ventura AND if they all have the same search radius and if all the other search criteria is the same– no exceptions. This will not work for San Bernardino County because we are not fully digital for San Bernardino County. You must submit all your shape files for each location at the same time and this will count as one search. If you have some that need a different radius, or different search criteria, then you should submit that job separately with its own set of instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:

Please send in your requests via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

DELIVERABLES:

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.
2. You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for each project location.

3. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.
6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the "custom map charges". This is in lieu of the \$12 per GIS shape file data fee that we normally charge for GIS files and this will only apply during the Covid 19 emergency. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual.
7. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both. We email you the password.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at sccic@fullerton.edu

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-190175		Resource Name - SCE Transmission Tower M-0 T-5 Mesa-Newmark No. 2	Structure	Historic	HP11	2012 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	LA-12040

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-12040		2012	Supernowicz, Dana	Architectural Evaluation Study of the SCE-Mesa Newark M0-T5 Project, MetroPCS California, LLC Site No. MLAX0416, 1853 Mancha Way, Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California	Historic Resource Associates	19-190175

Appendix B

Sacred Lands File Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 26, 2021

Rachel Perzel
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: rperzel@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Perzel:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Appendix C

California DPR 523 Series Forms

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or #: 1061 South Orange Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Garvey Reservoir

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: El Monte Date: 1966 T: 01.0S; R: 12.0W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec: 26, 27, 34, 35 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 1061 South Orange Avenue City: Monterey Park Zip: 91755

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5260-013-910 and 5260-013-905 Elevation:

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

Located at 1061 South Orange Avenue in Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, the subject property is a roughly 142-acre, irregularly shaped property developed with Garvey Reservoir and a variety of appurtenant structures and features owned and operated by The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan). The property is surrounded by chain link fencing and includes mature landscaping throughout the site. Its various structures and features include the following, which are further detailed on Continuation Sheet, page 4: Garvey Reservoir and the Inlet/Outlet (I/O) tower, developed area southeast of reservoir (including Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm,) communications site, (including three towers, one permanent building, and several temporary modular buildings), surge tank, construction trailer staging area, and construction staging area. (See Continuation Sheet, page 4.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP22: Reservoir

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



(See Continuation Sheet, pages 7 and 8)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Inlet/Outlet tower, west-facing; photo taken October 12, 2021. (See Continuation Sheet, pages 7 and 8.)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both

1954 (Metropolitan 1954)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

The Metropolitan Water District of
Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

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

Rachel Perzel and Andrew Rodriguez
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:**

October 12, 2021

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive

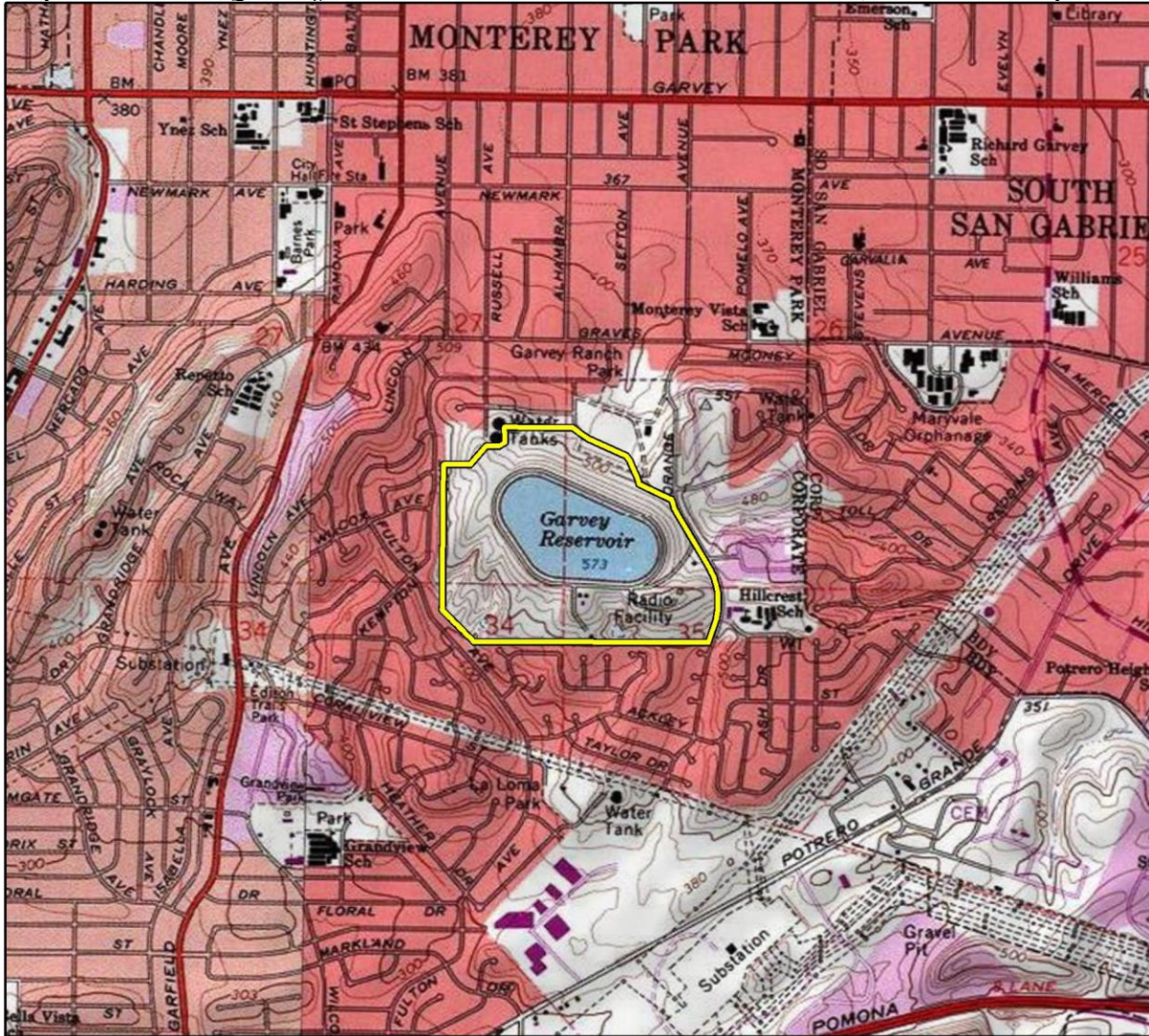
***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Perzel, Rachel, Andrew Rodriguez, Kyle Montgomery, Steven Treffers, Ken Victorino, and Shannon Carmack. 2021. Garvey Reservoir Rehabilitation Project Cultural Resources Assessment. Rincon Consultants, Inc. Project No. 20-09668. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

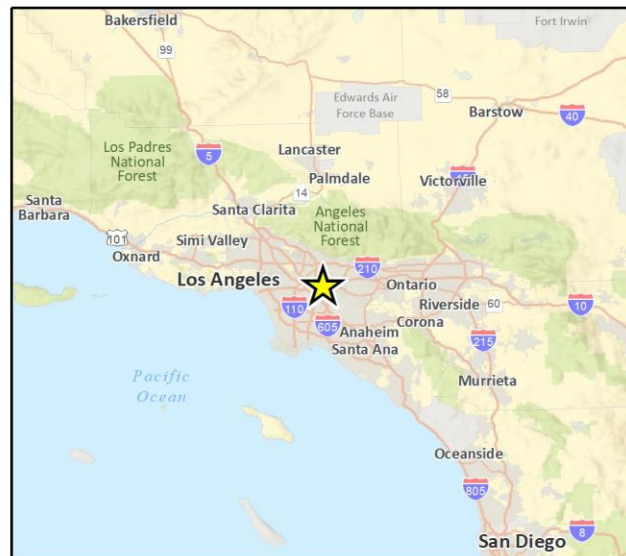
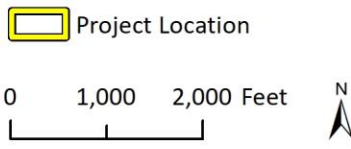
***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2021. El Monte Quadrangle. T01.05 R12.0W S26, 27, 34, 35. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # 1061 South Orange Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Garvey Reservoir

B2. Common Name: Garvey Reservoir

B3. Original Use: Water Reservoir

B4. Present Use: Water Reservoir

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Modern influenced; does not embody a style

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Garvey Reservoir was constructed in 1954. Its construction history and alterations are noted on Continuation Sheet, page 5.

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook

*B10. **Significance:** N/A **Theme:** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A

Property Type: N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Property History and Construction Chronology

A review of historical aerial images reveals that the hilly area immediately surrounding and comprising the subject property remained undeveloped as of early 1952, although the surrounding region was largely developed with residential suburbs by the early 1950s (NETR Online, Inc. var.). The subject property is situated within what was historically Garvey Ranch, a property associated with Monterey Park's early development. In 1950, Garvey Ranch was sold to the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association for development of a cemetery (Metropolitan 1954). However, the association could not secure a zoning variance to use the land for a cemetery, and the City of Monterey Park eventually turned to other land use alternatives for the property. In 1950, the property was sold to Metropolitan for \$72,900 and developed into Garvey Reservoir as part of Metropolitan's ongoing expansion of the Colorado River Aqueduct under general manager and chief engineer, Robert B. Diemer and assistant chief engineer, R.A. Skinner (Metropolitan 1954).

As described in Metropolitan's *Historical Record Garvey Reservoir*, the purpose of Garvey Reservoir was to "provide storage of the off-peak flow to meet the peak demand of the areas served by the Middle Feeder and the cross connections to the Palos Verdes and Lower Feeder systems." Garvey Reservoir would "furnish a two-day supply to the eastern and southern portions of Los Angeles County as well as supplement the supply in the Orange County reservoir and serve the constituents in Orange County" (Metropolitan 1954).

Bids for construction of the reservoir began September 8, 1952, and a joint venture between Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook (referred to jointly in historical documents as Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook) won the bid at \$3,143,694.50 (Metropolitan 1954). Morrison-Knudsen Co. was founded in 1912 and went on to contribute to several notable infrastructure projects in the United States throughout the 20th century, including the New York Canal, the Hoover Dam, the San Francisco Bay Bridge, and Penn Station, among others (MK Foundation 2021). The research conducted for this study failed to identify consequential information related to R.A. Westbrook. At the time of Garvey Reservoir's construction, Morrison-Knudsen Co. and R.A. Westbrook's president and vice president/general manager were H.W. Morrison and J.B. Bonney, respectively; field personnel included R.A. Westbrook, general manager, D. Westbrook, superintendent, and D. Hoyt, foreman. In addition to Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. and R.A. Westbrook, Garvey Reservoir was constructed with the assistance of the following subcontractors: United Concrete Pipe Corporation, Southwest Welding and Manufacturing Co., the ABC Construction Co., W.E. Hall Construction Co., Lefever and Bing, Los Angeles Fence Co., Ets. Hockin & Galvin, E.R. Larson & Co., Fontana Steel Co., Pacific Iron and Steel Corp., Hunt Process Co., House of Murphy, Golden State Sandblasting Co., Armco Drainage, and Metal Products, Inc. (See Continuation Sheet 5)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): N/A

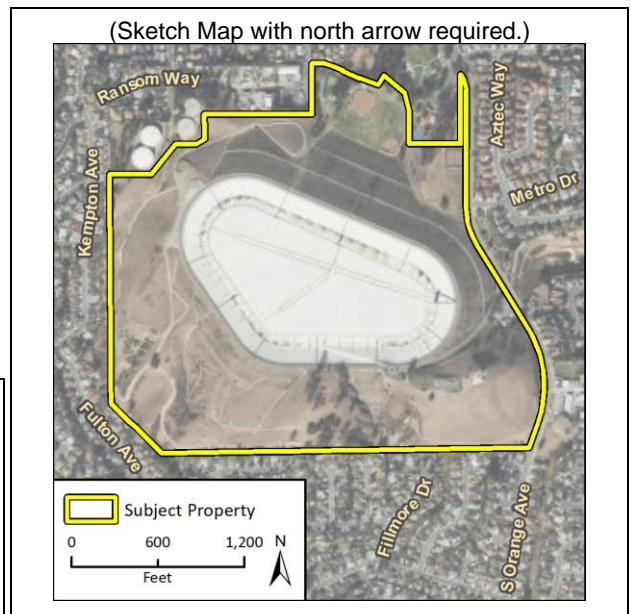
*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet 6

B13. Remarks: N/A

*B14. **Evaluator:** Rachel Perzel and Andrew Rodriguez, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

***Date of Evaluation:** October 12, 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)



***P3a. Description (Continued):**

Reservoir and I/O Tower:

Original to the property's development, the open, concrete-lined Garvey Reservoir is situated centrally within the subject property on top of a hill surrounded by concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments. It is roughly triangular in shape with rounded corners and is surrounded by a paved access road. The eastern portion of the reservoir features an I/O tower, which controls the reservoir's water flow by the operation of gates at various elevations. The concrete I/O tower features a circular plan, narrow multi-light steel-framed windows, and a flat roof. The Modern-influenced structure exhibits minimal architectural detailing and is accessible via a metal access bridge that features affixed light fixtures that appear original. It contains a variety of operational equipment (electrical equipment, valves, pumps, etc.) which also appear original to its design.

Developed Area Southeast of Reservoir:

In the southeastern portion of the property is a paved, developed area that includes the Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, standby generator enclosure, and Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, each of which is described individually below.

Junction Structure:

Original to the property's development and located adjacent to South Orange Avenue, the utilitarian, partially-subterranean Junction Structure contains a variety of valves and other equipment essential to the property's water distribution function. The above grade portion of the structure features a rectangular footprint, concrete walls with narrow metal-framed hopper windows, and a flat roof. It contains the structure's pedestrian entry, which consists of a single metal door on the north elevation. The Modern-influenced structure features minimal architectural detailing limited to simple incising on exterior walls. On the interior, the above grade portion of the structure contains a stairway that leads to a below grade area where valves and associated equipment are housed.

Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory:

Located approximately 50 feet west of the Junction Structure is a single-story building that functions as the property's Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory. This building does not embody a particular architectural style. Administrative functions are housed in the eastern portion of the building, and the Water Quality Laboratory is located in the western portion. Indicative of their construction at separate times, the Administration Building (circa 1952) and Water Quality Laboratory (circa 1976) portions of the building vary in height. The utilitarian, roughly T-planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. An abundance of window and door types are featured. Window units vary throughout and include metal-framed casement and hopper windows, which appear original, and aluminum sliders, which appear to be replacements. Wood and metal doors are both present. The building's north elevation features a former bay door opening that has been enclosed to contain a single door and window surrounded with wood siding.

To the west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is a simple structure formerly used to contain hazardous materials ("former caustic soda structure"). The square-planned structure is only a few feet in height and is unroofed. It is constructed of concrete block and features a large, concrete-formed circular-planned pit at center.

Standby Generator Enclosure

Added to the property in 1974, the property's standby generator enclosure (historically known as the emergency generator building) is located approximately 30 feet west of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory. The small utilitarian building, which houses the property's backup generator, is consistent in design with the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory as previously described and does not embody a particular architectural style. The rectangular planned building is constructed of concrete block and features a flat roof. It is largely void of fenestration but is lined with slotted doors on the east elevation. Immediately to the north of this standby generator enclosure is an open-air structure that consists of a concrete slab sheltered by a metal framed and clad roof and contains a large fuel tank.

Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm

Constructed between 1996 and 1998 and located approximately 40 feet north of the Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory is the property's Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm. The tank farm structure is partially open air. It consists of a concrete slab on which a variety of equipment is mounted. The walls are steel-framed; the top half of walls are clad with metal panels while the bottom portions are open-air and surrounded with simple metal pipe railings. Similarly, a large portion of the structure is unroofed on its eastern side. Awnings extend from the building to shelter electrical equipment.

Staging Areas

There are two staging areas located adjacent to the reservoir, a construction staging area at the north and a construction trailer staging area at the south. The construction staging area features hard-packed gravel ground and does not include any built environment features. The construction trailer staging area is accessible via a paved drive and includes a paved area within which a temporary structure (double-wide construction trailer and associated shade structure) is sited. Surrounding the construction trailer staging area is a grassy, artificially-flattened area that is partially surrounded with concrete retaining walls and a variety of mature plantings. This area was formerly developed with three small residences that were demolished between July 2008 and June 2009 (Google Earth 2021). Two sets of concrete steps and associated light standards remain.

Surge Tank

The 1,000-gallon, metal surge tank is sited on a concrete slab approximately 60 feet southeast of the reservoir. Several metal pipes extend from the prefabricated tank in various directions into the ground as well as into adjacent associated features such as pumps and a pressure switch. Adjacent to the tank is a temporary metal storage container that contains emergency response equipment.

Communications Site

Located approximately 550 feet east of the surge tank is a paved area that functions as a communications site. The site includes three steel towers of various form and height on which a variety of antennas and dishes are mounted. Two utilitarian modular buildings and one concrete constructed building that house communications equipment surround the towers, which were constructed between 1956 and 1960. Also located in this area are various associated equipment such as oil/gas tanks and a large generator.

***B6. Construction History (continued):**

A review of historical aerial images and archival documents provided by Metropolitan provides the construction chronology for the property outlined below:

1952-1954: Reservoir, I/O tower, current Water Quality Laboratory (original chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory), and Junction Structure are constructed. Several buildings no longer extant (at least three small buildings used as caretakers' residences and what appear to be two buildings in developed area southeast of reservoir) are also constructed.

1956-1960: Utilitarian concrete building located within the current communication tower site is constructed.

1960s-1970s: Additions/alterations to the chemical feed and electrical system and distribution system resulting from an effort to implement centralized controls are made (Metropolitan 2021).

1974: Standby generator enclosure (currently referred to as the backup generator enclosure) is constructed.

1976: Current Administration Building is added to existing chlorination building/Water Quality Laboratory.

1983: Floating reservoir cover is installed (Metropolitan 2021).

Post 1976: Communications site is further developed with towers and modular buildings; developed area southeast of reservoir is further developed with additional buildings. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm is constructed between 1996 and 1998.

1989-1999: Cracks in reservoir bottom are repaired. Reservoir bottom liner, geo-textile cushion, automatic sensing and remote recording piezometers, new floating cover, and polypropylene liner on top of the drainage layer are installed. Leak detection and monitoring system is upgraded, and reservoir is connected to seepage alarm (Metropolitan 2021).

1999: Reservoir liner is replaced with a multi-layer Hypalon. Extensive seismic and seepage monitoring system is installed.

2008-2009: Former caretakers' residences are demolished.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Property History and Construction Chronology (continued):

Construction of Garvey Reservoir began on October 21, 1952, and was completed on October 11, 1954, a reported six months ahead of schedule. Work at the site included "excavation, rolled fill embankment, asphaltic concrete lining and roads, and the construction of inlet and outlet pipes, outlet tower, pipe gallery, feeder pipelines, control structure, venturi meter structures, spillway, drains, steel footbridge, roads, fences, electrical facilities and appurtenant works" (Metropolitan 1954). An aerial image of the property dated 1956 depicts the reservoir in its initial development. In that image, the reservoir, I/O tower, and surrounding concrete v-ditches and earthen embankments appear generally consistent with the property's current conditions. At that time, there were three caretaker residences, which were demolished circa 2008, located south of the reservoir in the current construction trailer staging area. Also visible in the 1956 aerial photograph is the developed area southeast of the reservoir; at that time, the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory (originally a chlorination building with small integrated Water Quality Laboratory) appear extant. Also extant at that time are what appear to be two small buildings located north of the Junction Structure and current Water Quality Laboratory, which no longer remain.

Historical Evaluation:

Water conveyance-related properties are generally eligible under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 1 if they are associated with specific important events (e.g., first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power) or an important pattern of events (e.g., development of irrigated farming) (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). Archival research indicates that Garvey Reservoir is one of several reservoirs constructed as part of Metropolitan's post-World War II expansion of the Colorado River Aqueduct system to service the rapidly expanding needs of the Los Angeles region. The research conducted for this study did not indicate that Garvey Reservoir is particularly unique or significant within this context; rather, it is an anticipated response to post-World War II growth, similar to many other infrastructural elements in the region. It does not appear to be significant within the context of water conveyance systems or any other event or pattern of events in the history of the county, region, state, or nation. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion A/1.

Archival research identified many individuals historically associated with the Garvey Reservoir property, several of whom are listed in the *Property History and Construction Chronology* section above. Because the property has been in operation for 67 years, it is associated with a wide variety of individuals, including those who designed, constructed, and worked at it over the decades. The research conducted for this study did not identify persons associated with the property who are individually significant within a historic context and/or whose association with the property would be exemplary of that individual's productive life. Therefore, the Garvey Reservoir property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under Criterion B/2. (See Continuation Sheet, page 6)

Historical Evaluation (continued):

Water conveyance features are generally found eligible under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3 as the earliest, sole surviving, largest, or best-preserved example of a particular type of water conveyance system or a property that introduced a design innovation or evolutionary trend in engineering (JRP Historical Consulting Services and California Department of Transportation 2000). The engineering and construction of Garvey Reservoir and its appurtenant features is consistent with other reservoirs throughout the Metropolitan system, many of which remain, and is a relatively late example. Additionally, Garvey Reservoir is of common design, and this study identified no evidence suggesting that this reservoir and its associated features represented any particular engineering achievement at the time of their construction. The facility's other built environment features (e.g., I/O tower, Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory) likewise exhibit little architectural distinction. While some of the buildings appear Modern-influenced, none are excellent examples of the style, of which many exist in the region. While the designers of all of the property's features were not in all cases identified, there is nothing apparent in the design of these features to suggest they would be considered an exemplary work of any master. For the reasons summarized above, the Garvey Reservoir property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion C/3.

Lastly, the research conducted as part of this evaluation identified no information suggesting the Garvey Reservoir has the potential to yield important information in prehistory or history (Criterion D/4).

***B12. References (continued):**

Google Earth. Archived aerial images of the project site. Accessed at <https://earth.google.com/web/> throughout October 2021.

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MK Foundation. 2021. "Our History." Accessed online at: <https://mk-foundation.org/our-history/>. October 2021.

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Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), The. 2021. Personal communication via email between Annaliese Miller, Environmental Planner, Rincon Consultants, Inc. and Michelle Morrison, Environmental Specialist, Metropolitan. October 4 and 5, 2021.

NETR Online. Various Dates. "Historic Aerials." Via [Historicaerials.com](https://www.historicaerials.com) [digital photograph database]. Accessed throughout October 2021. Available at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

***P5a/P5b. Photos (continued):**

Site Photographs of Reservoir, I/O Tower, Junction Structure, Administration Building/Water Quality Laboratory, Former Caustic Soda Structure, and Backup Generator Enclosure



Photograph 1. Garvey Reservoir



Photograph 2. I/O Tower



Photograph 3. Junction Structure



Photograph 4. Administration Building and Water Quality Laboratory



Photograph 5. Former Caustic Soda Structure



Photograph 6. Backup Generator Enclosure

***P5a/P5b. Photos (continued):**

Site Photographs of Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm, Construction Staging Area, Construction Trailer Staging Area, Surge Tank, and Communications Site



Photograph 7. Sodium Hypochlorite Tank Farm



Photograph 8. Construction Staging Area



Photograph 9. Construction Trailer Staging Area



Photograph 10. Surge Tank



Photograph 11. Communications Site



Photograph 12. Building at Communications Site