Appendix C Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report

Appendix

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE 4416 AZUSA CANYON ROAD PROJECT, CITY OF IRWINDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Cogstone Project Number: 5186
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Archaeological Sites: none
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Baldwin Park (1981)
Area: 5.82 acres
Key Words: Gabrielino/Gabrieleño/Tongva Territory, Pepsi-Cola, Negative archaeological survey, Negative paleontological survey, Positive built environment survey

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the 4416 Azusa Canyon Road Project (Project), City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California. This Project will comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations. The City of Irwindale (City) is the lead CEQA Agency.

The Project is located at 4416 Azusa Canyon Road, Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8417-004-006. Specifically, the Project is located in Section 9 of Township 1 South, Range 10 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, on the Baldwin Park (1:24,000) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The Project involves the demolition of an existing building constructed in 1956 in order to construct a new, approximately 129,830 square foot, stand-alone, speculative concrete tilt-up warehouse building with an office mezzanine. Sediment disturbance is expected to reach a maximum of 12 feet for grading and utilities.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cogstone principal investigator for archaeology John Gust requested a search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton that included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a one-half mile radius on April 9, 2021. SCCIC staff completed the request on May 13, 2021. Results of the record search indicate that five previous studies have been completed within one-half mile of the proposed Project Area, but none within the Project Area. The records search also determined one previously recorded resource is found within the search radius located 0.25 to 0.5 miles from the Project Area but none are located within the Project Area.

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 13, 2021. On April 27, 20121 the NAHC responded that the Project Area was negative for any known sacred sites or resources. The NAHC provided a list of seven tribes affiliated with the Project Area and recommended that they be consulted for information on sacred sites in the vicinity of the Project Area. Cogstone assisted the City with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultations by contacting each of the identified Tribes up to three times.

Based on pedestrian survey, the cultural records search results from the SCCIC, and the negative SLF search results the Project Area is assessed to have low sensitivity for prehistoric resources. Based on these data sources and the review of USGS topographic quadrangle maps and historic USDA aerial photographs, the Project Area is assessed to have low to moderate sensitivity for buried historic archaeological resources as the building type and related information is not known for the two buildings that are seen on the 1953 Baldwin Park USGS topographic quadrangle map but are no longer present in the 1956 USDA aerial photograph

One built environment resource, a Pepsi-Cola bottling plant constructed in the late 1950s, was identified, photographed, and fully documented on California Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. Due to a lack of significance, this building is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Demolition and renovations of the existing structure does not require any mitigation due to lack of significance.

No further cultural resources work is necessary. Cogstone recommends for the proposed Project to proceed as planned. Should cultural resources be identified during construction the following mitigation measures are recommended.

CUL-1: If an inadvertent cultural material is discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all work must halt within 50 feet of the find until the qualified archaeologist can determine the significance. No soil shall be exported from within the 50-foot buffer around the find until a determination of significance is made. The qualified archaeologist will then also determine if continued archaeological monitoring is warranted.

If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find qualifies as a significant cultural resource, the archeologist shall make recommendations on the treatment and disposition of the deposits, which shall be developed in accordance with all applicable provisions of California Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4. For example, if significant cultural resources are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan. The archaeologist shall prepare a final report describing monitoring methods that includes a catalog of all ~~and curated~~ cultural resources identified during the Project for submission to the City. The City will determine disposition of collected cultural resources which may include return to landowner/applicant, transfer to a consulting Native American group, donation to school or museum, or long term curation at an approved curation facility. The applicant shall be financially responsible for costs associated with cultural resources monitoring, including artifact curation, up to the limits imposed by Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.

CUL-2: The City of Irwindale will notify The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council (Tribe) if prehistoric materials, including Native American burial remains, are found. Any notification by the City of Irwindale to the Tribe of the discovery of burial remains will be separate from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) process and will occur regardless of whether the NAHC designates the Tribe as Most Likely Descendent. If Native American burial remains are found the Tribe will engage the City of Irwindale in formal Native American consultation.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then can recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate

dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fan deposits, which were deposited from 129,000 years ago through into historic times. The paleontological record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project Area or within a 5-mile radius. However, fossil localities are known from terrestrial deposits near the Project. Extinct late Pleistocene animal fossils of mammoth, Pacific mastodon, Harlan's ground sloth, sabre-toothed cat, California turkey, horse, camel, and bison have been recovered from within 15 miles of the study area.

The paleontological records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within an 18-mile radius were a minimum of two feet deep in deposits mapped as Pleistocene at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component such as those within the study area produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep near the Project Area. For this reason, sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface within the boundaries of the Project are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2), while deeper deposits are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

Based upon the records of fossils derived from similar sediments near the Project, and given the proposed depth of cut, no paleontological monitoring is currently recommended for the mass excavations. Drilling or pile driving activities, regardless of depth, have a low potential to produce fossils meeting significance criteria because any fossils brought up by the auger during drilling will not have information about formation, depth or context.

In the unlikely event that fossils are found the following mitigation measures will apply:

PAL-1: If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius. Mitigation Measures PAL-2 and PAL-3 shall be implemented.

PAL-2: If the discoveries are determined to be significant, full-time paleontological monitoring will be recommended for the remainder of ground disturbance for the project. Paleontological monitoring shall entail the visual inspection of excavated or graded areas and trench sidewalls. In the event that a paleontological resource is discovered, the monitor shall have the authority to temporarily divert the construction equipment around the find until it is assessed for scientific significance and collected. Monitoring efforts can be reduced or eliminated at the discretion of the project paleontologist.

PAL-3: Upon completion of fieldwork, all significant fossils collected shall be prepared in a properly equipped paleontology laboratory to a point ready for curation. Preparation shall include the careful removal of excess matrix from fossil materials and stabilizing and repairing

specimens, as necessary. Following laboratory work, all fossil specimens shall be identified to the most specific taxonomic level possible, cataloged, analyzed, and delivered the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County for permanent curation and storage. The cost of curation is assessed by the repository and shall be responsibility of the land owner. At the conclusion of laboratory work and museum curation, a final Paleontological Monitoring Report (PMR) shall be prepared describing the results of the paleontological mitigation monitoring efforts associated with the project. The report shall include a summary of the field and laboratory methods, an overview of the project area geology and paleontology, a list of taxa recovered, an analysis of fossils recovered and their scientific significance, and recommendations. A copy of the report shall also be submitted to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the 4416 Azusa Canyon Road Project (Project), City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). This Project will comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations. The City of Irwindale (City) is the lead CEQA Agency.

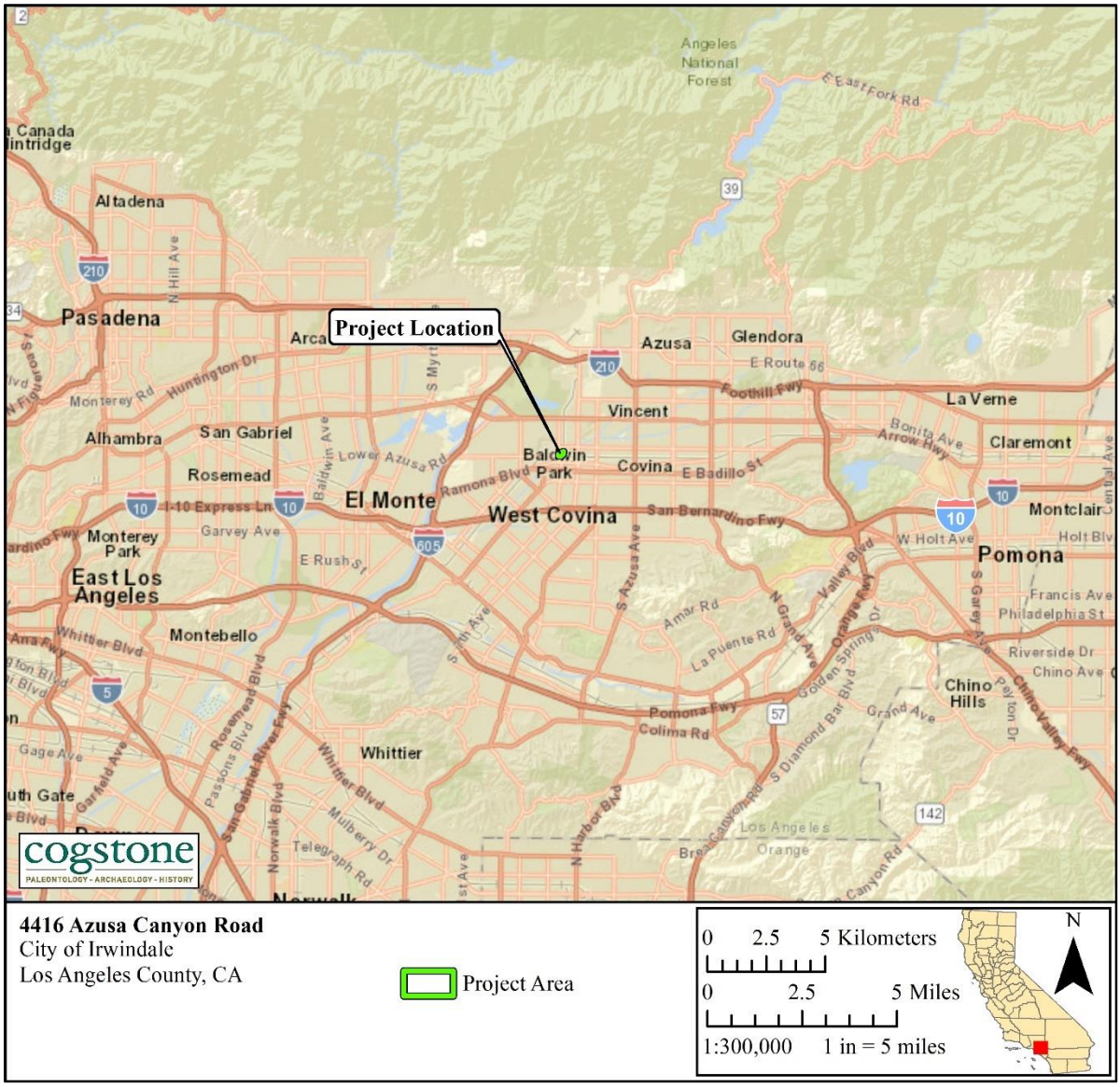

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located at 4416 Azusa Canyon Road, Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California within Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8417-004-006 (Figures 2, 3). Specifically, the Project is located in Section 9 of Township 1 South, Range 10 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, on the Baldwin Park (1:24,000) USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The Project involves the demolition of an existing building constructed in 1956 in order to construct a new, approximately 129,830 square foot, stand-alone, speculative concrete tilt-up warehouse building with an office mezzanine. Sediment disturbance is expected to reach a maximum of 12 feet for grading and utilities.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) carried out this assessment and drafted this report. Brief resumes of key Project personnel are in Appendix A.

- Desiree Martinez provided QA/QC. Ms. Martinez is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and holds an M.A. in Anthropology from Harvard University and more than 24 years of experience in California archaeology.

- Eric Scott provided QA/QC of the paleontology and geology sections of this report. Mr. Scott has an M.A. in Anthropology, with an emphasis in biological paleoanthropology, from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and more than 37 years of experience in California paleontology.

- John Gust, RPA, served as the Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology for the Project, and reviewed this report. Dr. Gust has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside, and over 9 years of experience in archaeology.

- Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology for the Project and reviewed the geological and paleontological portions of this report. Ms. Scott has an M.S. in Biology with paleontology emphasis from California State University (CSU), San Bernardino and over 25 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

- Sandy Duarte co-authored this report. Mrs. Duarte holds a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara, and has more than 18 years of experience in California archaeology.

- Kelly Vreeland co-authored this report. Ms. Vreeland has an M.S. in Geology, with an emphasis in paleontology, from CSU Fullerton, as well as 10 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

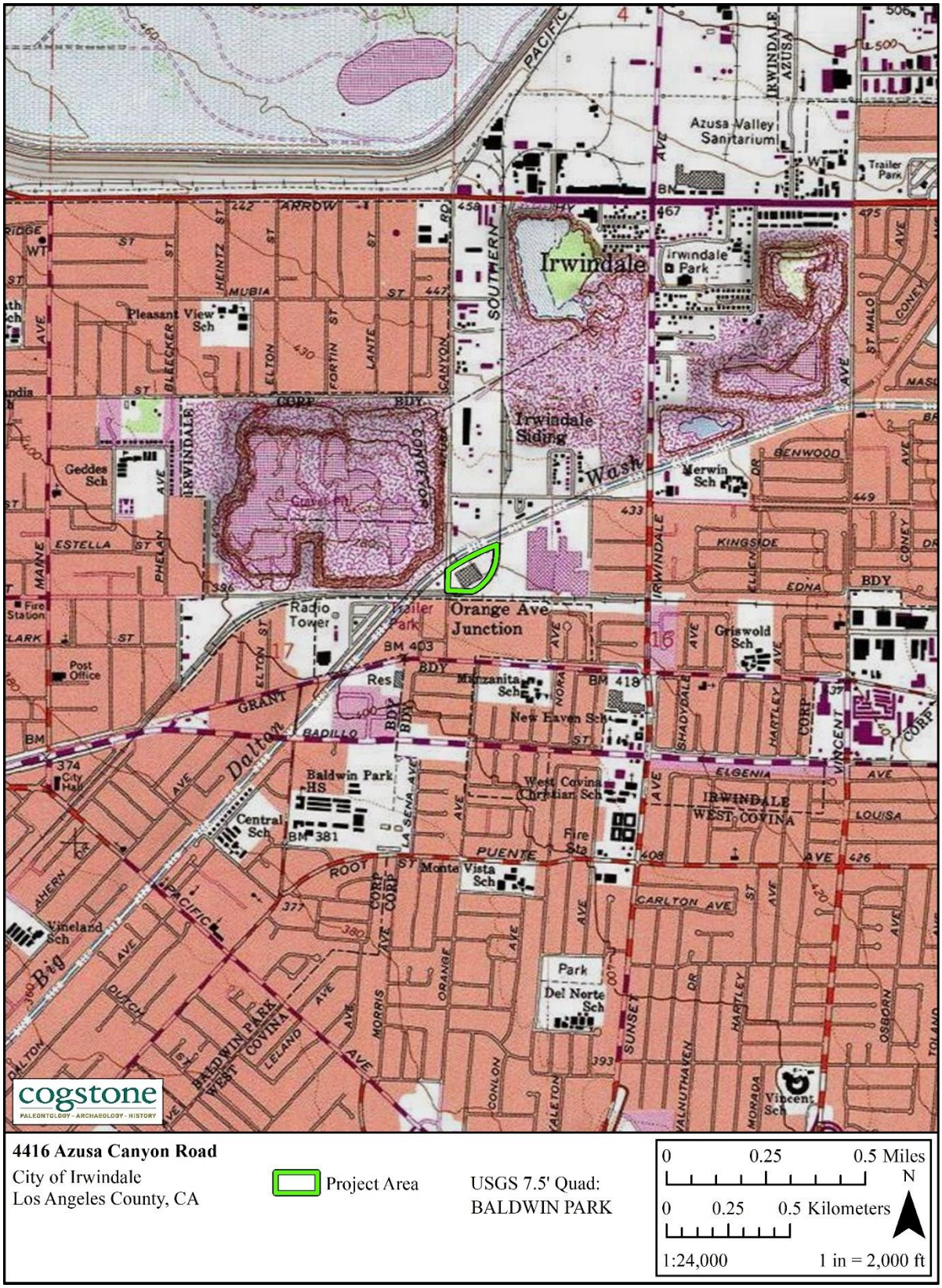

Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Aerial map

- Shannon Lopez conducted historic society consultation, built environment evaluation, and co-authored this report. Ms. Lopez holds an M.A. from CSU Fullerton and has more than three years of experience as an architectural historian.

- Cassidy Sharp conducted the intensive archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey. Ms. Sharp holds an M.S. in Archaeological Science from Durham University, U.K. and has more than five years of experience in archaeology and paleontology.

- Logan Freeberg prepared the Geographic Information System (GIS) maps throughout this report. Mr. Freeberg has a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara, a GIS certification from CSU Fullerton, and over 18 years of experience in California archaeology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As of 2015, CEQA established that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a

significant effect on the environment" (Public Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

(1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
(2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project. If a lead agency determines that a project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks No. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic resources or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that "No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value."

DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Only qualified, trained paleontologists with specific expertise in the type of fossils being evaluated can determine the scientific significance of paleontological resources. Fossils are considered to be significant if one or more of the following criteria apply:

1. The fossils provide information on the evolutionary relationships and developmental trends among organisms, living or extinct;
2. The fossils provide data useful in determining the age(s) of the rock unit or sedimentary stratum, including data important in determining the depositional history of the region and the timing of geologic events therein;
3. The fossils provide data regarding the development of biological communities or interaction between paleobotanical and paleozoological biotas;
4. The fossils demonstrate unusual or spectacular circumstances in the history of life;
5. The fossils are in short supply and/or in danger of being depleted or destroyed by the elements, vandalism, or commercial exploitation, and are not found in other geographic locations.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important (Scott and Springer 2003; Scott et al. 2004).

CITY OF IRWINDALE GENERAL PLAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

ISSUE AREA – RESOURCE PRESERVATION

The City of Irwindale will maintain and preserve those natural and man-made amenities that contribute to the City's livability.

Resource Management Element Policy 8. The City will identify and preserve those sites/buildings that are important to the community for the benefit of the future generations that will reside or work in the City.

Resource Management Element Policy 9. The City will continue to cooperate with the other agencies that are charged with improving air and water quality in the region.

Resource Management Element Policy 10. The City of Irwindale will continue to cooperate with surrounding cities in the formulation and implementation of regional resource management plans and programs.

Resource Management Element Policy 11. The City of Irwindale supports the ethic of conservation of non-renewable resources. This includes efforts to reduce the use of energy (in any form), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (consistent with AB 32) and efforts to find new and more energy efficient methods for delivering services. The City supports the development of building standards that enable the community to design energy saving features such as solar energy systems, water efficient landscaping, and sustainable, green, and energy efficient building standards.

BACKGROUND

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Project lies within the Los Angeles Basin, a sedimentary basin which includes the coastal plains of Los Angeles and Orange counties and extends west to Catalina Island, California. This region is bounded by the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains to the north, and the San Joaquin Hills to the south. The marine Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene Epoch, about 23 million years ago. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial sedimentary deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about 1 million years ago.

The area is part of the coastal section of the northernmost Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province and is characterized by elongated northwest-trending mountain ridges separated by sediment-floored valleys. Subparallel faults branching off from the San Andreas Fault to the east create the local mountains and hills. The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province is located in the southwestern corner of California and is bounded by the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province to the north and the Colorado Desert Geomorphic Province to the east (Wagner 2002).

STRATIGRAPHY

Geologic mapping indicates that the Project is underlain by late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fans deposits (unit 3), which were deposited between 129,000 years ago and historic times (Campbell et al. 2014). Although not mapped, the Project Area contains various amounts

of artificial fill that was laid down during previous development, which was noted during the pedestrian field survey.

YOUNG ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS, UNIT 3

Alluvial fan deposits are laid down along the outer slopes of our valleys from local mountains via the mouths of canyons, mainly from flooding streams and debris flows. Sediments consist primarily of unconsolidated silt, sand, and gravel deposits (Campbell et al. 2014). Clasts coarsen upstream with boulders up to several meters across being deposited near the mountains during flash floods.

ARTIFICIAL FILL

Artificial fill (modern) is frequently not depicted on geologic maps due to its ubiquitous nature; it is usually only shown when its extent is considerable. Although such fill is typically less than a few feet thick, it can be substantially thicker in the areas of overpasses, freeways, and other large earthworks. Any fossils that may be encountered therein are not scientifically significant.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

During the Pleistocene Epoch (~2.6 million – ~11, 000 years ago), as the ocean continued to recede (and/or the land to rise), coastal California changed from shallow marine to terrestrial. The developing terrestrial landscape had a climate that was moister than at present, with free flowing streams and relatively abundant standing water. Numerous freshwater sources provided various opportunities for fossilization, providing a fairly complete view of Pleistocene life. An increase in freshwater also allowed vegetation to flourish, which would have resembled the flora found today near Monterey, California. Pleistocene megafauna present in the region included ground sloth, mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, bison, pronghorn, peccary, wolf, and saber-toothed cat. Small animals were also abundant and included most of the species found in the same areas today.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the past half century from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for the grinding of food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7000BP to 3000BP as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Later, the “Millingstone Horizon” was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968), with various regional expressions including those of Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use “Millingstone Horizon” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.) (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals, and fish.

The Encinitas Tradition is currently redefined as comprising four geographical patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties; (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County; (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles counties; and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

About 3500BP, the Encinitas Tradition was replaced in the greater Los Angeles Basin by the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). This tradition has been generally assigned to the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods. The changes that initiated the beginning of the Intermediate Period include new settlement patterns, economic foci, and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods have not been well-defined. Many archaeologists have proposed, however, that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic-speaking groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada, and San Joaquin Valley) and that the Late Prehistoric Period reflected Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later.

As defined by Sutton (2010), the Del Rey Tradition replaces usage of the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino in southern California.

PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

The latest cultural revisions for the Project Area define traits for time phases of the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the APE by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010).

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Topanga I	8,500 to 5,000	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scrapers, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, faunal remains rare	Shellfish and hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
Topanga II	5,000 to 3,500	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones	Shellfish important, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare
Topanga III	3,500 to 1,000	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, increasing use of mortars and pestles, wider variety of small projectile points, stone-lined ovens	Hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations (some under rock cairns), cremations rare, possible subsistence focus on yucca/agave
Angeles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled *Olivella* beads, addition of Euro-American material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites known are temporary campsites, not villages, and tend to be along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces and mountains. The Topanga toolkit is dominated by manos and metates with projectile points scarce (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9).

In Topanga Phase I, other typical characteristics were a few mortars and pestles, abundant core tools (scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones), relatively few large, leaf-shaped projectile points, cogged stones, and early discoidals. Secondary inhumation under cairns was the common mortuary practice. In Orange County as many as 600 flexed burials were present at one site and dated 6435 radiocarbon years before present (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9, 13).

In Topanga Phase II, flexed burials and secondary burial under cairns continued. Adoption of the mortar and pestle is a marker of this phase. Other typical artifacts include manos, metates, scrapers, core tools, discoidals, charmstones, cogged stones and an increase in the number of projectile points. In Orange County, stabilization of sea level during this time period resulted in increased use of estuary, near shore, and local terrestrial food sources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:14-16).

In Topanga Phase III, there was continuing abundance of metates, manos, and core tools plus increasing amounts of mortars and pestles. More numerous and varied types of projectile points are observed along with the introduction of stone-lined earthen ovens. Cooking features such as these were possibly used to bake yucca or agave. Both flexed and extended burials are known (Sutton and Gardner 2010:17).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles IV phase is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, Olivella cupped beads and Mytilus shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. The presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies, and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and the use of small seeds increased. Many Gabrielino inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles VI phase reflects the ethnographic mainland Gabrielino of the post-contact period (i.e., after A.D. 1542) (Sutton 2010). One of the first changes in Gabrielino culture after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled Olivella disk beads.

The ethnographic mainland Gabrielino subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited. Ethnographically, the mainland Gabrielino practiced interment and some cremation. \

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Figure 4). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best-known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).

The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland, and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

The nearest recorded Tongva village, *Pasbenga* (near present day Santa Ana), is located approximately 4.45 miles east of the center of the Project.

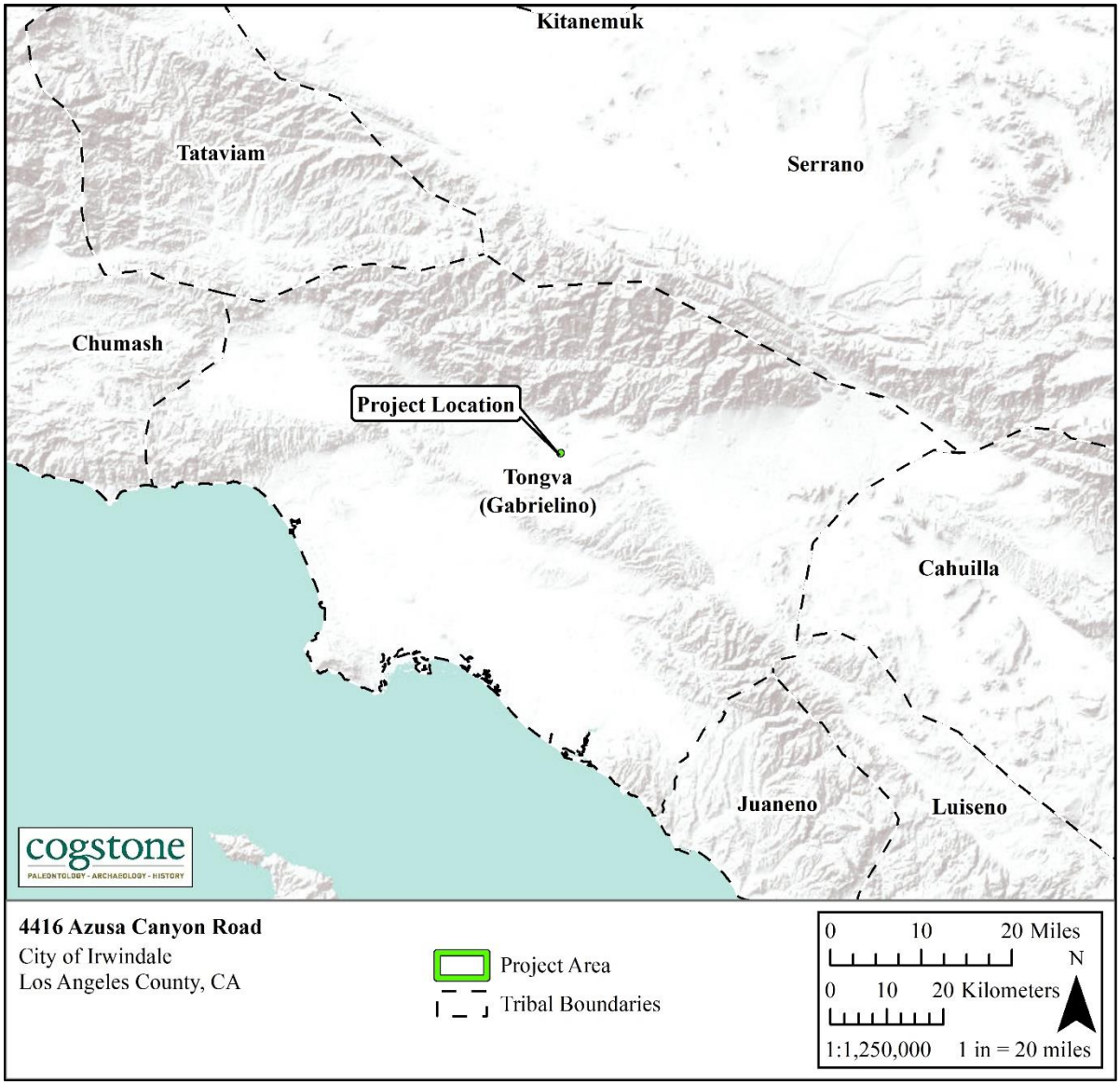

Figure 4. Tribal boundaries map

HISTORIC SETTING

IRWINDALE

The area which would become the City of Irwindale was first settled during the 1860s by members of two families – the Ayons and the Fraijos – that both were originally from Sonora, Mexico that both lived in San Juan Capistrano and then Anaheim. Gregorio Fraijo obtained 80 acres of land near the Irwindale Center. Fraijo soon sold half this holding to his friend Fecundo Ayon. Gregorio Fraijo grew corn, beans, and chiles on his land and the Fraijo and Ayon families grew even closer by marriage. The settlement attracted new arrivals many of whom made their living tending cattle and sheep (City of Irwindale 2008).

Water was obtained from deep wells and an excavated trench. Homes were built from the river rock in the San Gabriel floodplain and several men became master stonemasons and built beautiful buildings, fences, and waterways. A Mr. Irwin (first name unknown) established a successful citrus farm in the Cypress Street-Vincent Avenue area (City of Irwindale 2008).

While Gregorio Fraijo and Mr. Irwin made their fortunes off of agriculture, the majority of the land was and remains unsuitable for farming. However, with the rise of car culture in the United States the demand for crushed rock for improved roads proved an economic opportunity for the community (City of Irwindale n.d.; 2008). In 1909, the first quarry opened north of Foothill Boulevard and the minerals it produced earned Irwindale the designation "Significant Mineral Resource Zone." It is estimated that most of California's roads, highways, and byways consist of some percentage of Irwindale rock (Irwindale Community Redevelopment Agency 2009). On August 6, 1957, the City of Irwindale incorporated as the 56th city in Los Angeles County. The origin of "Irwindale" is in dispute. Some say it comes from Mr. Irwin, others say its origins lie in name of California's thirteenth governor, William Irwin, who had a post office named in his honor in the area in 1895 (Peterson 2016)

The City of Irwindale consists of 9.5 square miles. Less than one percent of the City is zoned for residential use which results in a small residential population of less than 1,500 (United States Census Bureau 2010-2019). Irwindale is experiencing a gradual shift from its traditional mining-oriented economy towards manufacturing.

THE PEPSI BOTTLING GROUP INC.

The first Pepsi-Cola drink was created by pharmacist Caleb D. Bradham (1866-1934) in New Bern, North Carolina. As a result of the drink's popularity, Bradham incorporated the Pepsi-Cola Company in 1902 (Britannica 2021). In 1905, the Pepsi-Cola Company began offering the rights to bottle Pepsi-Cola, with the first bottlers originating in Durham and Charlotte, North Carolina, and Charlottesville, Virginia. With the onset of World War II, rationing laws made it difficult for the Pepsi-Cola Company to obtain sugar for production of their product (however, rationing laws made certain exceptions towards their competitor, the Coca-Cola Company). There was a spirit of comradery amongst the Pepsi-Cola bottling owners. When the bottling plant in Sedalia, Missouri (owned by Julian Bagby) burned to the ground, other bottlers came to his aid by loaning him trucks and producing product for him until he could rebuild (Pepsi-Cola Bottlers Association 2021).

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Pepsi-Cola Company began experimenting with canning; however, canned Pepsi-Cola would not become accepted amongst customers until the 1960s. During the 1950s, Pepsi-Cola's key competitor was Coca-Cola. As part of Pepsi's advertisement strategy for the decade, Pepsi would seek to brand itself as a beverage for modern, classy, and upscale customers. Pepsi would also advertise its product as a "Light Refreshment" for women who wanted to keep a slim figure (Austin 2013).

In 1969, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) began investigating the soft drink franchise system and determined that they were anti-competitive. Following the ruling, for nearly 11 years, the Pepsi-Cola bottlers lobbied Congress against the FTC. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed the Soft Drink Interbrand Competition Act into law which clarified "the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to manufacture, distribute, and sell trademarked soft drink products are lawful under the antitrust laws," thus protecting the franchise system (Pepsi-Cola Bottlers Association 2021).

In 1999, the Pepsi Bottling Group was founded as the world's largest bottler of Pepsi-Cola beverages with an exclusive right to manufacture, sell, and distribute Pepsi-Cola beverages in the United States and various international countries (Bloomberg 2021). On August 4, 2009, PepsiCo purchased the Pepsi-Bottling Group along with another large bottler, PepsiAmerica; both are now subsidiaries of PepsiCo, called the Pepsi Beverage Company (PBC) (Pepsi-Cola Bottlers Association 2021).

PEPSI-COLA BOTTLERS OF CALIFORNIA IN THE 1950S

In April of 1958, a list of Pepsi-Cola Bottlers of California was published (Newspapers 1958). At the time of the article's publication, a total of 22 Pepsi-Cola Bottling plants (including the plant at 4416 Azusa Canyon Road) were operating throughout the State of California. At present, a total of six of these locations remain, five of which operate under the company name "Pepsi Bottling Group":

- (Original name) Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Bakersfield, CA. (Remains in operation)
- (Original name) Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Brawley, CA. (Remains in operation)
- (Original name) Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Mt. Shasta, CA. (Remains in operation)
- (Original name) Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Salinas, CA. (Remains in operation)
- (Original name) Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Yuba City, CA. (Remains in operation)
- (Original name) Pepsi-Cola Bottling Plant of Irwindale, CA. (Facility is now vacant)

Of the six remaining plants from the 1950s-era, the relatively small plant located at Mt. Shasta exhibits the lowest degree of alterations/additions to the building's exterior. The remaining plants have undergone moderate to extensive alterations/additions which, in certain cases, have dramatically changed the building's footprint and massing. By comparison, the 4416 Azusa Canyon Road plant is the second least altered facility, with the most notable alterations consisting of the building additions at the northwest and northeast elevations.

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The Project Area was not part of a Mexican land grant but is located less than 0.25 miles north of Rancho La Puente (Figure 5). The earliest USGS topographic quadrangle map of the Project Area is from 1894 (Pomona; 1:62,500) which depicts a road crossing southwest/northeast through the Project Area. This 1894 map also shows a section of the Southern Pacific Railroad

running east/west slightly south of the southern boundary of the Project Area. The road crossing the Project Area is no longer visible in the 1927 Puente (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map. This 1927 map shows Dalton Wash adjacent to the northern boundary of the Project Area and a single building in northwest portion of the Project Area.

The 1953 Baldwin Park (1:24,000) USGS topographic quadrangle map shows a second building in the northwest portion of the Project Area and a branch of the Pacific Electric Railroad running adjacent to the east and southern boundary of the Project Area. The current building at 4416 Azusa Canyon Road is seen in the 1956 USDA aerial photograph but all other buildings in the Project Area have been removed (Frame Finder 1956). The current building's original footprint was rectangular. Exterior additions to the building occurred in ca. 1977 with the smaller rectangular addition at the northwest elevation (NETROnline 1977). The larger rectangular addition at the northeast elevation was added sometime between when the 1980 and 1994 USDA aerial photographs were taken (NETROnline 1980, 1994). No notable changes are visible in USDA aerial photographs after 1994. John Reed received a patent to land within the Project Area in 1878. No additional information about him was found.

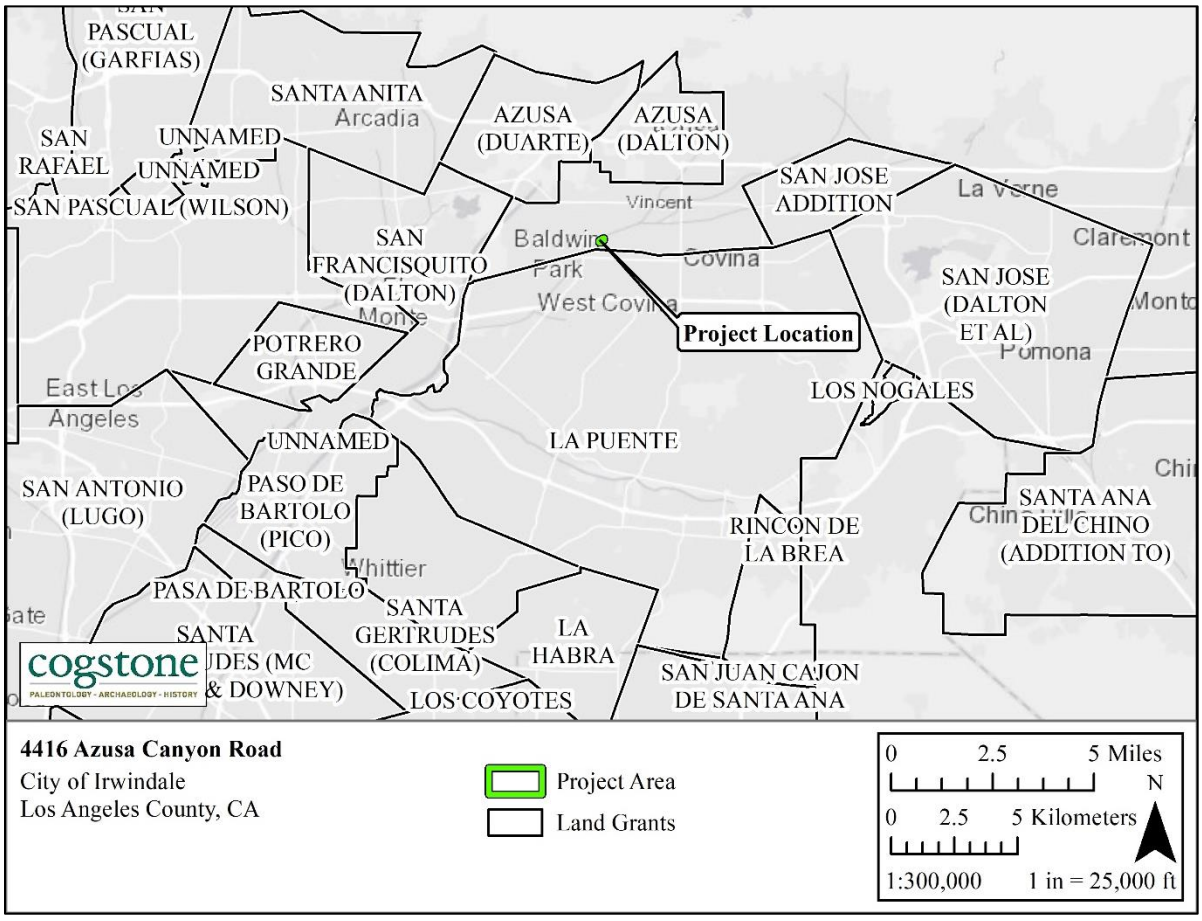

Figure 5. Land grant map

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A record search of the Project Area was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC; Bell 2021; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2021), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2021), published literature (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b), and in previous record searches from the NHMLAC, were also consulted.

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within the Project Area or within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. However, the NHMLAC does record localities near to the Project Area from the same or similar sedimentary deposits (Table 2). The closest locality the museum has recorded is approximately 12 miles southeast of the Project, which produced a fossil of extinct horse (*Equus* sp.) at two feet below the surface. The most notable vertebrate fossil localities for which the museum retains records are recorded from between 15 and 16 miles west and southwest of the Project Area from Lincoln Park and Montecito Heights. Extinct animals from these sites include Harlan's ground sloth (†[1]*Paramylodon harlani*), saber-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), Pacific mastodon (†*Mammut pacificus* [was *M. americanum*; see Dooley et al. 2019]), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.), horse (†*Equus* sp.), camel (†*Camelops* sp.), and California turkey (†*Meleagris californica*).

Table 2. Known Pleistocene Fossils in the Vicinity of the Project Area
Extinct animals are noted by † although all fossils from deposits older than Pleistocene are likely from extinct species.

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation at surface	Locality	Location	Reference
horse	†*Equus sp.*	2 feet	La Habra Formation (Pleistocene)	LACM 3347	11204 Bluefield; Whittier; ~12 miles southeast of current project	Bell 2021
horse	†*Equus* sp.	15 – 20 feet	Pleistocene (Qo)	LACM 1728	In English Canyon southwest of the City of Chino, Chino Hills, ~13 miles southeast of current project	Bell 2021
camel	†*Camelops* sp.					

[1] †- indicates that the species is extinct

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation at surface	Locality	Location	Reference
horse	†*Equus* sp.	unknown	Holocene or late Pleistocene alluvium	LACM VP 3363	West of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; east of the Long Beach Freeway and south of the north boundary of Section 32; East Los Angeles; 13 miles southwest of current project	Bell 2021
three-spine stickleback	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*	11 to 34 feet	young alluvium (Qya2)	LACM 7701, 7702	Bell Gardens: near the intersection of Atlantic Ave. and I-710 north of the Los Angeles River; ~15 miles southwest of current project	Bell 2021
salamander	*Batrachoseps* sp.					
lizard	Lacertilia					
constrictor snake	Colubridae					
rabbit	*Sylvilagus* sp.					
pocket mouse	*Microtus* sp.					
harvest mouse	*Reithrodontomys* sp.					
pocket gopher	*Thomomys* sp.					
western pond turtle	*Actinemys marmorata*	20-35 feet	Pleistocene older alluvial fan (Qof4)	LACM 2032	Near the intersection of Mission Rd. or Daly St., Lincoln Park; ~15 miles west of current project	Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; McLeod 2017
Harlan's ground sloth	†*Paramylodon harlani*					
Pacific mastodon	† *Mammut pacificus* [was *M. americanum*; see Dooley et al. 2019]					
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.					
horse	†*Equus* sp.					
camel	†*Camelops* sp.					
ground sloth	*†Nothrotheriops sp.*	unknown	Pleistocene (Qo)	LACM 7508	In the uppermost reaches of Soquel Canyon, Chino Hills, ~16 miles southeast of current project	Bell 2021
horse	*†Equus scotti*					
California turkey	†*Meleagris californica*	unknown	Pleistocene older alluvial fan (Qof4)	LACM 1023	Near the intersection of Workman St. or Alhambra Ave., Montecito Heights; ~16 miles southwest of current project	Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; Bell 2021
sabertoothed cat	†*Smilodon fatalis*					
horse	†*Equus sp.*					
deer	*Odocoileus* sp.					
horse	†*Equus sp.*	43 feet	Pleistocene younger alluvial fan (Qyf2)	LACM 1755	Near the intersection of Hill St. or 12th St., Los Angeles (Fashion District); 18 miles southwest of current project	McLeod 2018

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone principal investigator for archaeology John Gust requested a search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton that included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a one-half mile radius on April 9, 2021. SCCIC staff completed the request on May 13, 2021. Results of the record search indicate that five previous studies have been completed within one-half mile of the proposed Project Area, but none within the Project Area (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Studies

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance (miles) from Project Area
02782	Scott, Matthew A.	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Three Potential Treatment Plant Sites in the Cities of Irwindale, Baldwin Park, and West Covina, Los Angeles County, California	1992	0-0.25
03824	Anonymous	Cultural Resources Report for the Baldwin Park Operable Unit Water Delivery Plan	1995	0-0.25
07237	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Facility Candidate La70xc601b (M. J. Roofing), 1122 North Azusa Canyon Road, West Covina, Los Angeles County, California	2005	0-0.25
10641	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino	2010	0-0.25
11471	Eggemeyer, Emilie	Verizon Wireless-Carvette, 2223 Ramona Boulevard, West Covina, California 91790	2011	0.25-0.5

The records search also determined one previously recorded resource is found within the search radius located 0.25 to 0.5 miles from the Project Area but none are located within the Project boundaries.

The Mojave Road (P-19-187085) is a multi-component resource which started as a Native American trail and was later modified for use by the United States Army and others during the historic period. It is California Historic Landmark (CHL) 963 and is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources but has not been evaluated for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in April 2021 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (Table 4). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 4. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	See Project Area History section
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	See Project Area History section
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)	Negative
California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)	Negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory	Negative

<table>
<tr><th>Source</th><th>Results</th></tr>
<tr><td>Historic Societies and Agencies</td><td>Multiple attempts were made to contact the Covina Valley Historical Society, Historical Society of Pomona Valley, Los Angeles Conservancy, and the Pepsi-Cola Bottlers Association with requests for information regarding the Project. A response was received from the Los Angeles Conservancy on April 16, 2021. Erik Van Breen (Preservation Coordinator) responded he had no information on the Project Area and recommended Cogstone contact the Covina Valley Historical Society or Pomona Heritage. No responses have been received from the Covina Valley Historical Society, Historical Society of Pomona Valley, or the Pepsi-Cola Bottlers Association.

<table>
<tr><td>Group</td><td>Attempts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Covina Valley Historical Society</td><td>1st attempt: Mail April 16, 2021.
2nd attempt: Mail June 15, 2021
3rd attempt: Mail June 28, 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>Historical Society of Pomona Valley</td><td>1st attempt: Mail April 16, 2021;
2nd attempt: Mail June 15, 2021
3rd attempt: Mail June 28, 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>Los Angeles Conservancy</td><td>1st attempt: Email April 15, 2021;
2nd attempt: Mail June 15, 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pepsi-Cola Bottlers Association</td><td>1st attempt: Mail May 11, 2021;
2nd attempt: Email May 21, 2021
3rd attempt: Mail June 28, 2021</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records</td><td>Positive: See Table 5</td></tr>
</table>

Table 5. BLM Land Patents

Name	Year	Accession Number	Type	T; R; Section
John Reed	1878	MW-0559-069	Military Warrant	Township 1 South; Range 10 West; Southwest ¼ of Southwest ¼ of Section 9

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Cogstone requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 13, 2021. On April 27, 20121 the NAHC responded that the Project Area was negative for any known sacred sites or resources. The NAHC provided a list of seven tribes affiliated with the Project Area and recommended that they be consulted for information on sacred sites in the vicinity of the Project Area (Appendix C). Cogstone assisted the City with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultations. Cogstone sent letters requesting consultation to each of the tribes listed by certified mail on May 6, 2021. A follow up email was sent on June 2, 2021, and a final attempt to reach the tribes was made by phone on June 10, 2021. Three responses were received.

On June 10, 2021, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Chairman Andrew Salas indicated during a telephone call that he was going to follow up with the City of Irwindale.

On June 17, 2021, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Chairperson Robert Dorame contacted via telephone call and said that the Tribe would like to be notified if prehistoric materials are found and would like to be notified if burial remains are found even if his group is not designated Most Likely Descendent. If burial remains are found the Tribe wants to engage in formal consultation.

On June 10, 2021, a Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians representative indicated during a telephone call that the Tribe did not have any comments.

SURVEY

METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the Project Area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

Methods pertaining to the survey of built environment included thoroughly photographing all , elevations/facades of a building or structure including close-up photographs of important architectural features. Character defining features of a building or structure's exterior (including overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, etc.) were documented along with any and all notable alterations (both historic and non-historic). Only the building's exterior was documented.

RESULTS

On April 23, 2021 Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Cassidy Sharp surveyed all non-hardscaped portions of the Project Area using two to three meter wide transects (Figures 6-9). Ground visibility was generally poor (15 to 20 percent). Surface sediments within the Project Area are silty loam with many subangular to rounded pebbles and cobbles. No archaeological or paleontological resources were found.

An approximately 30 feet long section of railroad track was identified inside the eastern edge of the Project Area where Southern Pacific Railroad tracks complete their curve to proceed north (Figure 7). The Southern Pacific Railroad tracks sit outside but adjacent to the Project Area's southern and eastern boundaries. The 1948 USDA aerial photograph depicts both sides of the eastern and southern boundaries of the Project Area in agricultural production with the Sothern Pacific rail line in place, in its current configuration (NETROnline 1948). The 30 feet long section of track is not visible in this photograph. Subsequent USDA aerial photographs from 1952, 1953, 1964, 1965, 1972, and 1977 indicate that there was not a rail spur that veered west from the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks into the Project Area (NETROnline 1952, 1953, 1964, 1965, 1972, 1977). As there was no spur that enters the Project Area, and the 30 feet section of track is not present in the 1979 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1979), the section of track is considered to be less than 45 years old. This section was not recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms and is excluded from this analysis.

Figure 6. Overview of southern portion of Project Area, view northeast

Figure 7. Overview along southern edge of Project Area. view east-northeast.

Figure 8. Overview of north portion of Project Area with Big Dalton Channel at left, view northeast

Figure 9. Typical sediments in non-hardscaped portions of Project Area

BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESULTS

Cogstone's Architectural Historian Shannon Lopez conducted a built environment survey of historic-aged buildings within the Project Area on April 23, 2021. One resource, a Pepsi-Cola bottling plant constructed in the late 1950s, was identified. Despite access limitations to the building due to locked chain linked fences, Ms. Lopez was able to photograph the exterior of the building (Appendix D).

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Plant (4416 Azusa Canyon Road)

This one-story industrial building is rectangular in shape with large additions located at the northwest and the northeast elevations. The main body of the building has a flat roof without overhang. The two additions also have a flat footprint with flat roofs but with a wide eave overhang. The exterior of the building consists of concrete at the southeast, southwest, and northwest elevations and corrugated metal sheeting at the northeast elevation. The concrete northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations also include evenly spaced concrete pilasters. The main entrance is located at the northern end of the southwest façade and consists of a single glass pedestrian door with transom window, and multiple large, fixed window panels (six panes each) set in aluminum frames. Directly above the main entrance and windows is a blue, metal, louvered awning fixed to the building's exterior (added ca. 2012-2016) (NETROnline 2012-2016). The large, fixed window panels continue along the western third of the northwest elevation and are also sheltered by metal louvered awnings (installed ca. 2012-2016).

The rectangular flat roofed addition at the northeast elevation is supported by six steel and concrete pillars. The roof and eaves are clad in corrugated metal sheeting. A corrugated metal sheet awning shelters a section of the below grade loading ramp which is adjacent to the northeast elevation of this addition. The second addition at the building's northwest elevation is shorter than the roofline of the main building. The exterior walls appear to be painted cinderblock or brick. A large flat roofed overhang supported by five steel and concrete pillars is at the northwest elevation of the addition.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

A multilevel ranking system was developed by professional resource managers within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as a practical tool to assess the sensitivity of sediments for fossils. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) system (BLM 2016; Appendix E) has a multi-level scale based on demonstrated yield of fossils. The PFYC system provides additional guidance regarding assessment and management for different fossil yield rankings.

Fossil resources occur in geologic units (e.g., formations or members). The probability for finding significant fossils in a project area can be broadly predicted from previous records of fossils recovered from the geologic units present in and/or adjacent to the study area. The geological setting and the number of known fossil localities help determine the paleontological sensitivity according to PFYC criteria.

Sediments that are close to their basement rock source are typically coarse; those farther from the basement rock source are finer. The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles is reduced to 5 mm in diameter or less. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases after natural burial in rivers, lakes, or oceans. Remains left on the ground surface become weathered by the sun or consumed by scavengers and bacterial activity, usually within 20 years or less. So the sands, silts, and clays of rivers, lakes, and oceans are the most likely sediments to contain fossils.

Using the PFYC system, geologic units are classified according to the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts within the known extent of the geological unit. Although significant localities may occasionally occur in a geologic unit, a few widely scattered important fossils or localities do not necessarily indicate a higher PFYC value; instead, the relative abundance of localities is intended to be the major determinant for the value assignment.

Artificial fill is assigned a very low potential for fossils (PFYC 1; Table 6). Impacts more than 20 feet below the original ground surface in the young alluvial fan deposits, unit 3, are assigned a moderate sensitivity (PFYC 3), while those less than 20 feet below the original ground surface are assigned a low sensitivity (PFYC 2).

Table 6. Paleontological sensitivity rankings of Project units

	PFYC Ranking				
	5: Very High	**4: High**	**3: moderate**	**2: Low**	**1: Very Low**
artificial fill					X
young alluvial fan deposits, unit 3			more than 20 feet below surface	less than 20 feet below surface	

Rankings as per BLM 2016.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Based on pedestrian survey, the cultural records search results from the SCCIC, and the negative SLF search results, the Project Area is assessed to have low sensitivity for prehistoric resources. Based on these data sources and the review of USGS topographic quadrangle maps and historic

USDA aerial photographs, the Project Area is assessed to have low to moderate sensitivity for buried historic archaeological resources as the building type and related information is not known for the two buildings that are seen on the 1953 Baldwin Park USGS topographic quadrangle map but are no longer present in the 1956 USDA aerial photograph (Frame Finder 1956).

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES (CRHR) ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Criterion 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING PLANT (4416 AZUSA CANYON ROAD)

Historic Context
Significance: Theme: Commercial/Light Industrial Development
Period of Significance: 1956-2020

The historic context of this resource is Commercial/Light Industrial Development as it relates to soft drink production and distribution (See Historic Setting: The Pepsi Bottling Group Inc. and Pepsi-Cola Bottlers of California in the 1950s for more information). The period of significance begins with the facility's opening year in 1956 and ends with its year of final closure in 2020.

Criterion 1
This building is associated with Pepsi-Cola Co. (now PepsiCo.) and was responsible for the production and distribution of Pepsi products from 1956 to its closure in 2020. At the time of this facility's construction (late 1950s) a total of 22 Pepsi-Cola Bottling plants (including the plant at 4416 Azusa Canyon Road) were operating throughout the State of California (with many more locations across the United States). At present, a total of six of these 1950s California

locations remain, five of which operate under the company name "Pepsi Bottling Group." The multiple locations of these botting facilities operating in the State of California alone reflect the success of the Pepsi-Cola Co. nationwide. While this building is associated with the Pepsi-Cola Co./ PepsiCo., its history of operation is not an exceptional representation of this period of time. Despite intensive research efforts, no records could be found which associate this facility with any significant contributions to the growth and development of Pepsi-Cola Co. beyond its intended function to produce and distribute Pepsi-Cola products. It is also not an exemplary representation of the capabilities of Pepsi Bottling facilities when compared to other bottling plants from this time period, at least six of which still exist today. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) Criterion 1.

Criterion 2
Following a thorough background investigation regarding this facility, this building is not known to be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion 3
This building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. This building is Utilitarian in style with minimal ornamentation. The building's footprint is a standard rectangular footprint and includes one single story flat roofed addition at its northwest elevation and one rectangular, single-story, flat roofed addition at its northeast elevation. Extensive research and comparison of this facility to other extant bottling plants of the same time period indicate that this facility is unexceptional in its design with some of its contemporaries exhibiting more notable decorative features. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion 4
This building has not yielded nor may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; therefore this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity:
This building retains its integrity of Location, Association, and Feeling. There is notable loss of integrity of Setting due to industrial development of the surrounding area.

Upon review of various contemporary Pepsi-Cola Bottling plants of the 1950s and 1960s, it is common for these buildings to undergo alteration and expansion during their years of operation in order to improve the facility's efficiency and productive output. The building additions at the Irwindale Pepsi-Cola Bottling Plant follow this method of facility improvement as they expand

the loading bay area, thus improving the building's capacity for the import and export of goods and materials. Therefore, while the construction of these additions does alter the building's original integrity of Design, Materials, and Workmanship it is not necessarily a negative impact.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fan deposits (unit 3). The record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project Area or immediate vicinity; however, localities are recorded near the Project from the same sediments as those found within the study area.

The paleontological records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within an 18-mile radius of the Project were a minimum of two feet deep, occurring in deposits mapped as Pleistocene alluvium at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component such as those of the study area produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep near to the Project Area. As such, the late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fan sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. More than 20 feet below the modern surface, these sediments are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

Based upon records of fossils found in similar sediments nearby, no paleontological monitoring is currently recommended for the mass excavations. Drilling or pile driving activities, regardless of depth, have a low potential to produce fossils meeting significance criteria, because any fossils brought up by the auger during drilling will not have information about formation, depth or context. The only instance in which such fossils will meet significance criteria is if the fossil is a species new to the region.

In the unlikely event that fossils are found the following mitigation measures will apply:

PAL-1: If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius. Mitigation Measures PAL-2 and PAL-3 shall be implemented.

PAL-2: If the discoveries are determined to be significant, full-time paleontological monitoring will be recommended for the remainder of ground disturbance for the project. Paleontological monitoring shall entail the visual inspection of excavated or graded areas and trench sidewalls. In the event that a paleontological resource is discovered, the monitor shall have the authority to

temporarily divert the construction equipment around the find until it is assessed for scientific significance and collected. Monitoring efforts can be reduced or eliminated at the discretion of the project paleontologist.

PAL-3: Upon completion of fieldwork, all significant fossils collected shall be prepared in a properly equipped paleontology laboratory to a point ready for curation. Preparation shall include the careful removal of excess matrix from fossil materials and stabilizing and repairing specimens, as necessary. Following laboratory work, all fossil specimens shall be identified to the most specific taxonomic level possible, cataloged, analyzed, and delivered the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County for permanent curation and storage. The cost of curation is assessed by the repository and shall be responsibility of the land owner. At the conclusion of laboratory work and museum curation, a final Paleontological Monitoring Report (PMR) shall be prepared describing the results of the paleontological mitigation monitoring efforts associated with the project. The report shall include a summary of the field and laboratory methods, an overview of the project area geology and paleontology, a list of taxa recovered, an analysis of fossils recovered and their scientific significance, and recommendations. A copy of the report shall also be submitted to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No further cultural resources work is necessary. Cogstone recommends for the proposed Project to proceed as planned. Should cultural resources be identified during construction the following mitigation measures are recommended.

CUL-1: If an inadvertent cultural material is discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all work must halt within 50 feet of the find until the qualified archaeologist can determine the significance. No soil shall be exported from within the 50-foot buffer around the find until a determination of significance is made. The qualified archaeologist will then also determine if continued archaeological monitoring is warranted.

If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find qualifies as a significant cultural resource, the archeologist shall make recommendations on the treatment and disposition of the deposits, which shall be developed in accordance with all applicable provisions of California Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5 and 15126.4. For example, if significant cultural resources are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan. The archaeologist shall prepare a final report describing monitoring methods that includes a catalog of all ~~and curated~~ cultural resources identified during the Project for submission to the City. The City will determine disposition of collected cultural resources which may include return to landowner/applicant,

transfer to a consulting Native American group, donation to school or museum, or long term curation at an approved curation facility. The applicant shall be financially responsible for costs associated with cultural resources monitoring, including artifact curation, up to the limits imposed by Public Resources Code Section 21083.2.

CUL-2: The City of Irwindale will notify The Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council (Tribe) if prehistoric materials, including Native American burial remains, are found. Any notification by the City of Irwindale to the Tribe of the discovery of burial remains will be separate from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) process and will occur regardless of whether the NAHC designates the Tribe as Most Likely Descendent. If Native American burial remains are found the Tribe will engage the City of Irwindale in formal Native American consultation.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then can recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the vicinity of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met

BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

One built environment resource, a historic-age building, was thoroughly documented during Cogstone's 2021 built environment survey using Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms (Appendix F). Due to a lack of significance, this building is recommended not eligible for listing

at the local, state, or national level. Demolition and renovations of the existing structure does not require any mitigation due to lack of significance.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

DESIREÉ RENEÉ MARTINEZ
Overall QAQC

EDUCATION

1999 M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology), Harvard University, Cambridge
1995 B.A., Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

TRAININGS AND CERTIFICATIONS

2017 Section 106 Advanced Seminar, Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, Riverside, CA
2017 Consulting with SHPO, Society for California Archaeology, Yosemite, CA
2010 Professional CEQA/NEPA Certificate, ICF International Corporation, Rosemead, CA
2009 Section 106 Training, Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, Agua Caliente, Palm Springs, CA
2002 National Environmental Protection Act Workshop, University of Nevada, Reno, Heritage Resources Management Program, Crown Plaza Hotel, Seattle, WA
2000 Consulting with Indian Tribes on Cultural Resources, National Preservation Institute, Riverside, CA

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Martinez is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with 24 years of experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and curation. She has expertise in the planning, implementation, and completion of all phases of archaeological work and has participated in archaeological investigations as a principal investigator, crew member, and tribal monitor. She meets national standards in archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.* Her experience also includes compliance with CEQA, NEPA, NHPA Sec. 106, NAGPRA, SB 18, AB 52, and California General Order 131-D exemption. Ms. Martinez has extensive experience consulting with Native American leaders and community members in a variety of contexts.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Deep Soil Mixing Pilot Project, Community of Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, CA. As part of an on-call contract with the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE), Cogstone provided cultural and paleontological resources monitoring as well as managed Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Monitoring for the Project was conducted in compliance with the Contingency Plan conditions for the Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from the California Coastal Commission (CCC). No cultural or paleontological resources were identified. No further work was necessary. Sub to ICF. Task Manager. 2020

Heathercliff Malibu Development Project, City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the construction of a single residence bounded by Heathercliff Road to the southeast and the Pacific Coast Highway to the northwest. This study included all information required by the City of Malibu Archaeology Guidelines. Cogstone conducted a record search, Sacred Lands File Search, pedestrian survey, and produced an assessment. Sub to ACS Construction. Task Manager. 2019

Florence Mills Apartments Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. This project was for the development of affordable and subsidized multi-family apartment buildings along the Historic Central Avenue Corridor in Southeast LA. Cogstone conducted monitoring of construction activities associated with excavation of historic-age and modern-age fill, as well as native soils, functions to ensure archaeological materials not previously exposed would be identified, assessed and impacts mitigated in order to preserve and/or extract the maximum scientific value of the resource. Task Manager. 2019

Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Florence-Firestone, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological monitoring during all ground-disturbing activities in native sediments. This project included the construction of three diversion structures and pipelines. Upon completion of monitoring, a cultural and paleontological compliance report was prepared. Sub to Environmental Advisors. Archaeology Supervisor and Report Author. 2018

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

ERIC SCOTT
Paleontology QA/QC

EDUCATION

1990 M.A., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Los Angeles
1985 B.A., Anthropology (Physical), California State University, Northridge

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Scott is a professional vertebrate paleontologist with over four decades of experience in paleontological mitigation, fieldwork, curation, and research. He is an emeritus paleontology curator at the San Bernardino County Museum, an adjunct instructor at California State University, San Bernardino, and a research associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and the La Brea Tar Pits and Museum. He is a 30+ year member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, an international society of professional scientists where he currently serves on the Government Affairs Committee and also holds membership in the Geological Society of America and other professional societies. Eric has published over 40 research articles in professional scientific journals.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Sections 1 and 2, Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO), Los Angeles, CA. The project involves construction of seven stations from the existing Purple Line at Wilshire/Western Avenue along Wilshire Boulevard to the Veterans Administration Hospital in Westwood for 8.6 miles. Cogstone supervises paleontological monitoring, fossil recovery, and fossil preparation in the lab. Sub to JV West (Section 1) and AECOM (Section 2). Principal Paleontologist. 2017-ongoing

Deep Soil Mixing Pilot Project, Community of Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, CA. As part of an on-call contract with the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE), Cogstone provided cultural and paleontological resources monitoring as well as managed Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Monitoring for the Project was conducted in compliance with the Contingency Plan conditions for the Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from the California Coastal Commission (CCC). No cultural or paleontological resources were identified. No further work was necessary. Sub to ICF. Principal Investigator for Paleontology. 2020

Gates Canyon Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Calabasas, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring for 31 days during proposed improvements to Gates Canyon Park that would allow the capture and storage of stormwater runoff from an adjacent 105-acre residential area. Monitoring complied with program mitigation measures and as defined by the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works (LACDPW). LACDPW was the project proponent and acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Aspen Environmental. Task Manager. 2019

Irvine General Plan Update - Phase II, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Irvine to support the Phase II update of the City's General Plan. A general analysis of impacts of future projects within the City of Irvine that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to PlaceWorks. Paleontology QA/QC. 2018-2019

Camino de la Cumbre Project, City of Sherman Oaks, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential for impacting fossil resources during excavations of the Camino de la Cumbre residential development project. Services included a records search, background research, pedestrian survey, and report preparation. Sub to Ridge, Inc. Task Manager. 2018

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

JOHN GUST
Principal Investigator for Archaeology

EDUCATION

2016 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside (UCR)
2011 M.A., Anthropology, UCR
2007 M.A., Applied Geography, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs (UCCS)
2002 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Geography/Environmental Studies, UCCS

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 9 years of experience in field archaeology. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. He has managed cultural resources projects for both public and private sector clients. Dr. Gust is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, and the American Anthropological Association.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Deep Soil Mixing Pilot Project, Community of Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles County, CA. As part of an on-call contract with the Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering (LABOE), Cogstone provided cultural and paleontological resources monitoring as well as managed Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Monitoring for the Project was conducted in compliance with the Contingency Plan conditions for the Coastal Development Permit (CDP) from the California Coastal Commission (CCC). No cultural or paleontological resources were identified. No further work was necessary. Sub to ICF. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2020

Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and an intensive-pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) Terminal 1.5 Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted cultural and paleontological resources monitoring during the excavations for the construction of a new airport terminal at LAX that included the construction of a five-story structure with four above-grade levels and one basement level. Cogstone also conducted archaeological and paleontological Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for all construction personnel. The City of Los Angeles was the lead agency for the project. Sub to CDM. Archaeology Supervisor and Report Author. 2018-2019

Heathercliff Malibu Development Project, City of Malibu, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the construction of a single residence bounded by Heathercliff Road to the southeast and the Pacific Coast Highway to the northwest. This study included all information required by the City of Malibu Archaeology Guidelines. Cogstone conducted a record search, Sacred Lands File Search, pedestrian survey, and produced an assessment. Sub to ACS Construction. Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Report Author. 2019

Florence Mills Apartments Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. This project was for the development of affordable and subsidized multi-family apartment buildings along the Historic Central Avenue Corridor in Southeast LA. Cogstone conducted monitoring of construction activities associated with excavation of historic-age and modern-age fill, as well as native soils, functions to ensure archaeological materials not previously exposed would be identified, assessed and impacts mitigated in order to preserve and/or extract the maximum scientific value of the resource. Archaeology Supervisor and Report Author. 2019

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology

EDUCATION

2013 M.S., Biology with a paleontology emphasis, California State University, San Bernardino
2000 B.S., Geology with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has more than 25 years of experience in California paleontology. She is a sedimentary geologist and qualified paleontologist with extensive experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA, NEPA, and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA). Ms. Scott regularly prepares reports for paleontological assessments, mitigation and monitoring plans and measures, and monitoring reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. In addition, she has prepared paleontological resources reports for CEQA/ EIR compliance documents for Project-level and program-level Specific Plans, General Plans, Master Plans, and Zoning Amendments for mixed-use, residential, commercial and industrial developments. Ms. Scott serves as company safety officer.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Metro/FTA, Los Angeles, CA. The Project involves extension of the subway from Wilshire/Western to the VA Facility in Westwood for 9 miles. Cogstone prepared the supplemental Archaeology and Architectural History Reports and the cultural and paleontological sections of the FEIS/FEIR. Cogstone subsequently prepared the cultural and paleontological mitigation and monitoring plans for the entire Project. Currently providing monitoring and all other cultural and paleontological services for Section One of the Project. Paleontological Field and Lab Director, Report Co-author. 2011-present

Barren Ridge Transmission Line, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Saugus to Mojave, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, CA. Over 75 miles of LADWP electrical lines were installed Angeles National Forest, BLM and private lands. Supervised paleontological monitoring and lab work and prepared a Paleontological Monitoring Report to CEQA, BLM, and PRPA standards. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. Principal Paleontologist. 2015-present

City of La Verne General Plan, Los Angeles County, CA. The Project was for an update to the City's General Plan, a 5,446-acre area. Provided a Paleontological and Cultural Assessment Report for the City. Sub to De Novo Planning Group. Principal Paleontologist. 2018

Interstate 405 Paleontological Resources Mitigation Plan, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA. Improvements to a 6-miles of Interstate 405 (I-405) between State Route 73 and Interstate 605. Provided a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Principal Paleontologist. Sub to OC 405 Partners. 2018

Little Tujunga Canyon Bridge, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA. The Project was to replace the Little Tujunga Canyon Road Bridge along Little Tujunga Canyon Road. Provided a Paleontological Assessment Report. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Paleontologist. 2017

Park Place Extension Project, City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. The City proposed to extend Park Place from Allied Way to Nash Street with a railroad grade separation to implement a critical Project improving traffic and circulation in the Project Area. Provided a combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PIR/PER). Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Paleontologist. 2017

Coto de Caza EIR Subdivision, Coto de Caza, Orange County, CA. The project proposed the subdivision of an existing large estate for development of 28 new residential lots on approximately 50-57 acres of land. Proposed residential lots were a minimum of one acre in size. Prepared a Paleontological Assessment Report. Contracted to Bill Lyon. Co-Principal Paleontologist/Report Co-author. 2015

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SHANNON LOPEZ
Architectural Historian and Co-Author

EDUCATION

2018 M.A., History (with an emphasis in architecture), California State University, Fullerton
2012 B.A., History, Minor in Asian-Pacific Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez is a qualified historian and she meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural History.* She is experienced in architectural history research and surveys along with photo documentation and recording of built environment resources for local and federal projects. Ms. Lopez is acknowledged as an approved Architectural Historian by Caltrans. She has extensive knowledge with Native American consultation, consultation with city and county historical societies, and analysis of primary and secondary sources. Additionally, she is an approved Reader at the Huntington Library by the Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Los Angeles Harbor College, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources for the proposed demolition, renovation, and construction at the college. Three of the building scheduled for demolition were considered historic in age and required evaluation under CEQA. Cogstone conducted a records search, historical society outreach, a pedestrian survey, and produced a Historic Resources Evaluation Report. Sub to PlaceWorks. Architectural Historian. 2020

Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (MUST) Project, Los Angeles County, CA. In 2017, Cogstone prepared a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the proposed construction of a stormwater facility. The project intended to improve the water quality of existing urban runoff to the Los Angeles River, and ultimately to the Long Beach Harbor. Services included pedestrian surveys, records searches, background research, built environment assessment, Native American consultation, and reporting. In 2020, Cogstone produced a Paleontological Resources Management Plan to propose effective mitigation of potential impacts to paleontological resources resulting from proposed construction of MUST and its associated Wetlands project. Sub to Michael Baker. Architectural Historian. 2020

Fresno West Area Specific Plan, City of Fresno, Fresno County, CA. Cogstone conducted a study to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the city in order to guide future growth and development. Cogstone conducted a records search and in-depth background research. Of the 82 previously recorded cultural resources, 78 were built environment. Three mitigation measures were recommended for future development. The City of Fresno acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to De Novo. Architectural Historian. 2019

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway) Crack Propagation Reassessment, City of Beverly Hills, Los Angeles County, CA. On behalf of METRO, Cogstone was approved to reassess the exterior façade of the old Porsche building located on Wilshire Boulevard. The purpose of this reassessment was to document and compare the cracks of the current building during construction of the underground subway with those recorded in a pre-construction survey. Architectural Monitor. 2018

3800 W. 6th Street Mixed-Used Development, Koreatown, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a paleontological and cultural resources assessment for proposed construction of a 21-story mixed-use development with two levels of underground parking. Services included records search, built environment survey, resource recording and technical report. Architectural Historian. 2018

La Verne General Plan Update, City of La Verne, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone reviewed and summarized available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of La Verne to support an update of the City's General Plan. Ms. Lopez guided the extensive historical research at City Hall where building records, Mills Acts, photographs and other documents were reviewed. Sub to De Novo. Co-Architectural Historian. 2018

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SANDY DUARTE
Archaeologist and Co-Author

EDUCATION

2002 B.A., Cultural Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER Certified - Certified American Red Cross CPR; Certified American Red Cross Standard First Aid
Applied Archaeology of Southern California, USDA Forest Service, San Bernardino National Forest
Railroad Security Certified

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duarte is a skilled archaeologist with 18 years of experience in monitoring, surveying, and excavation in California. She has experience with Native American consultation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and under Senate Bill 18 for the protection and management of cultural resources. Beginning in 2006, Ms. Duarte worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites in forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Newport Village Project, City of Newport Beach, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of 14 residential condominium units, 108 apartment units, and 121,370 square feet of mixed-use development. The project would also have publicly accessible waterfront promenade with 844 parking spaces in surface-level and subterranean parking. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Newport Beach acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to Cox, Castle & Nicholson LLP. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Prologis Vermont Avenue and Redondo Beach Industrial Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during proposed construction of an industrial center, 223 automobile parking spaces, 32 bicycle parking spaces, 36 high truck loading positions, and parking stalls for truck trailers. Services included records searches, pedestrian survey, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, background research, and reporting. The City of Los Angeles acted as the lead agency under CEQA. Sub to PlaceWorks. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC, and an intensive-pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. Archaeologist/Co-Author. 2019-2020

Firestone Phoenix, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone provided cultural resources monitoring during ground-disturbing construction activities. Excavation activities included grubbing, mechanical excavation, and grading. Cogstone also conducted Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for construction personnel. Two artifacts were collected during monitoring and returned to the property owner. All work was completed in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, PRC, and project specific requirements from the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). A cultural resources monitoring compliance report was submitted upon completion of monitoring. Sub to A Community of Friends. Archaeologist. 2019-2020

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KELLY VREELAND
Paleontologist and Co-Author

EDUCATION

2014 M.S., Geology, California State University, Fullerton (CSUF)
2010 B.S., Geology, CSUF

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Vreeland is a Paleontologist with over 10 years of experience in field paleontology. Her field and laboratory experience includes fieldwork and research projects throughout California and Nevada, as well as conducting fieldwork and surficial geologic mapping in Montana. Ms. Vreeland has expertise in invertebrate paleontology and paleoecology. Ms. Vreeland is a member of the Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society, the Society for Sedimentary Geology, and the Association for Women in Geoscience.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Jack Ranch Tract, unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County, CA. Cogstone prepared a Paleontological Mitigation Plan (PMP) to propose effective mitigation of potential adverse impacts to paleontological resources resulting from proposed construction of 13 residential lots as well as a Conditional Use Permit to allow for a Major Agricultural Cluster project. Cogstone is providing archaeological and paleontological monitoring during construction for residential development of a 299-acre parcel. The County of San Luis Obispo is the lead agency for this project under the California Environmental Quality Act. Sub to Kirk Consulting. Paleontology Supervisor. 2020-*present*

Five Point Community Development - various projects, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. LSA Associates conducted paleontological and archaeological resources monitoring for various Five Point Community Development projects in Irvine as well as preparation of environmental documents. Paleontologist. 2015-2020

Alameda Corridor East Grade Separation Projects, various cities, Los Angeles County, CA. LSA Associates conducted on-call paleontological resource monitoring for various railway grade separation projects and preparation of Paleontological Mitigation Plans. Paleontologist. 2019-2020

South Campus Student Housing Project, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, CA. LSA Associates prepared a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan as well as developed and conducted a Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training. The project involved construction and operation of student housing facilities for upper-division university students adjacent to the California State University, Sacramento campus. Paleontologist. 2020

American Kings Solar Project, Kings County, CA. LSA Associates prepared a Paleontological Analysis for the proposed construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of an up to 128-megawatt alternating current photovoltaic solar power-generating facility. Paleontologist. 2019

Teresina Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA. LSA Associates conducted paleontological and archaeological resources monitoring during grading for the development of a new residential community. Upon completion of the project, a Paleontological Resources Monitoring Report was prepared. Paleontologist. 2018

NBC Universal Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. LSA Associates prepared and conducted WEAP training for all personnel on the project, as well as archaeological and paleontological resource monitoring for additional developments and improvements to the NBC Universal lot and associated roads. Paleontologist. 2018-2020

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

LOGAN FREEBERG
GIS Supervisor

EDUCATION

2018 Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2003 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 18 years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience in field surveying, data recovery, monitoring, and excavation of archaeological and paleontological resources associated with land development projects in the private and public sectors. He has conducted all phases of archaeological work, including fieldwork, laboratory analysis, research, and reporting. Mr. Freeberg also has a strong grounding in conventional field and laboratory methods and is skilled in the use of ArcGIS.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Southern California Edison (SCE) Environmental Clearance On-Call Program, Statewide, CA. Cogstone was contracted to provide on-call cultural resource monitoring services for various SCE projects throughout California. Cogstone has conducted archaeological monitoring, GIS mapping, and prepared technical reports for over 80 task orders. Sub to Cardno. GIS Supervisor. 2019-*ongoing*

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Master Services Agreement, Statewide, CA. Cogstone was contracted to provide on-call cultural resource monitoring services for various PG&E projects throughout California. Cogstone conducted archaeological monitoring for over 20 task orders. Sub to Cardno. GIS Supervisor. 2019-*ongoing*

Goddard School Project, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA. Cogstone produced a paleontological resources mitigation and monitoring program for a proposed 59,129 square foot development consisting of a one-story, 10,587-square foot pre-school/daycare with nine classrooms, fenced play yards and play structures, and a parking lot with 40 stalls. Cogstone put forward mitigation measures that included monitoring for all ground-breaking activities, paleontological resource awareness training for construction personnel, and the completion of a final mitigation report. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

Roosevelt Park Regional Stormwater Capture Project, unincorporated area of Florence-Firestone, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted cultural and paleontological monitoring during all ground disturbing activities in native sediments. This project included the construction of three diversion structures and pipelines. Sub to Environmental Advisors. GIS Supervisor. 2019

Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources during construction activities for a proposed 7-Eleven gas station and convenience store. The proposed project entailed the construction of the convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. Planned vertical impacts included approximately three to four feet of fill removal over at least some of the site, a trench approximately eight feet deep for utilities, and approximately 12 feet for the new fuel storage tanks. Sub to Sagecrest Environmental. GIS Supervisor and report co-author. 2019

Bell Gardens Water Reservoir Project, City of Bell Gardens, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural and paleontological resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during improvements which included a new two-million-gallon reservoir, booster pump station, well to be drilled, and other components. Services included record searches, Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission, and an intensive-pedestrian survey of the 1.7-acre project area. Sub to Infrastructure Engineers. GIS Supervisor. 2019-2020

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

April 14, 2021

Cogstone Resource Management

Attn: Logan Freeberg

re: Paleontological resources for the Irwindale Speculative Concrete Tilt-Up Building Project (Cogstone #5186)

Dear Logan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Irwindale Speculative Concrete Tilt-Up Building project area as outlined on the portion of the Baldwin Park USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on April 12, 2021. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 3347	11204 Bluefield; Whittier	La Habra Formation (lacustrine silt with caliche and plant detritus)	Horse (*Equus*)	2 feet bgs
LACM VP 1728	W of intersection of English Rd & Peyton Dr, Chino	Unknown (light brown shale with interbeds of very coarse brown sand; Pleistocene)	Horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops*)	15-20 ft bgs
LACM VP 7508	Near intersection of Vellano Club Dr. and Palmero Dr., Oakcrest Development; N of Serrano Canyon	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Ground sloth (*Nothrotheriops*); elephant family (Proboscidea); horse (*Equus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (*Gasterosteus*); Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (*Thomomys*, *Microtus)*; Rabbit	30 ft bgs

			(*Sylvilagus*)	
LACM VP 3363	W of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; E of the Long Beach Freeway & S of the N boundary of Section 32	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (*Equus*)	unknown
LACM VP 1023	Workman & Alhambra Sts	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene)	sabertooth cat (*Smilodon*), horse (*Equus*), deer (*Odocoileus*), Turkey (*Meleagris*)	Unknown (excavations for storn drains)

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface

This records search covers only the records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County ("NHMLA"). It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Bureau of Land Management or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

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

Type of List Requested

☑ **CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52)** – *Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (a), (e) and 21080.3.2*

☐ **General Plan (SB 18)** - *Per Government Code § 65352.3.*

Local Action Type:

☐ General Plan ☐ General Plan Element ☐ General Plan Amendment

☐ Specific Plan ☐ Specific Plan Amendment ☐ Pre-planning Outreach Activity

Required Information

Project Title: Speculative Concrete Tilt-Up Building

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Irwindale

Contact Person: John Gust

Street Address: 1518 W. Taft Ave

City: Orange **Zip:** 92865

Phone: 951 315-6033 **Fax:**

Email: jgust@cogstone.com

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Los Angeles **City/Community:** Irwindale

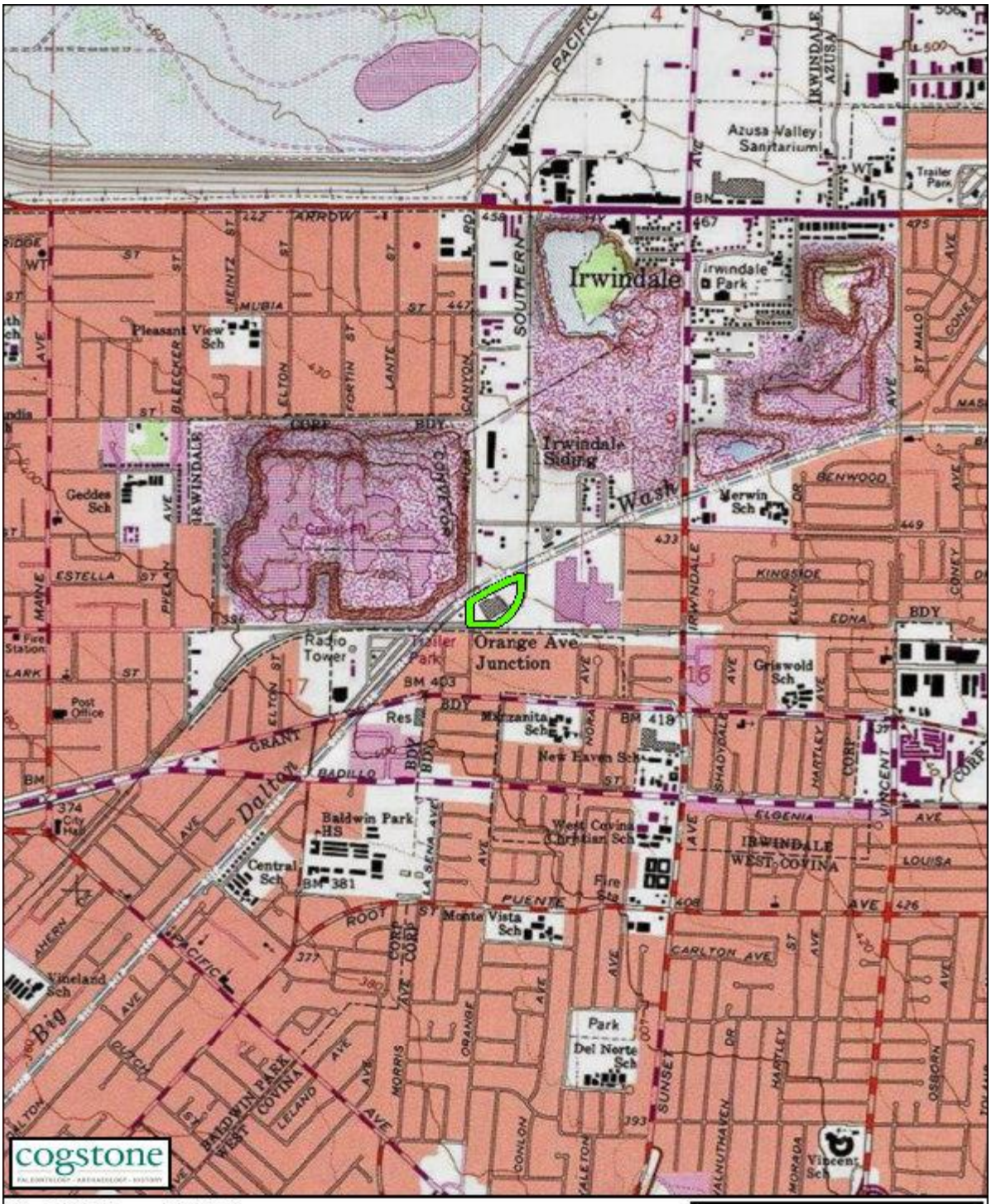
Project Description: The Project involves the demolition of an existing building constructed in 1956 in order to construct a new ~125,475 square foot stand-alone speculative concrete tilt-up warehouse building with an office mezzanine.

Additional Request

☑ **Sacred Lands File Search** - *Required Information:*

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Baldwin Park

Township: 1S **Range:** 10W **Section(s):** 9



Irwindale Concrete Tilt-Up
City of Irwindale
Los Angeles County, CA

Project Area: T1S, R10W, S9

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

April 27, 2021

John Gust
City of Irwindale

Via Email to: jgust@cogstone.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, Speculative Concrete Tilt-Up Building Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Gust:

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:

- 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 negative.

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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Page 2 of 2

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
4/27/2021

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

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

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

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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Speculative Concrete Tilt-Up Building Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2021-002266 — 04/27/2021 10:04 AM — 1 of 1

May 6, 2021

[FIRST LAST]
[TRIBE]
[TITLE/ROLE]
[ADDRESS, STREET]
[CITY, CA, ZIP]

RE: CEQA Consultation Request for the 4416 Azusa Canyon Road Project and Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the City of Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California.

Dear [TITLE & LAST NAME]:

The City of Irwindale (City) is preparing an Initial Study for the proposed warehouse project (Project), located at 4416 Azusa Canyon Road, Irwindale, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1) (Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 8417-004-006). The Project involves the demolition of an existing building constructed in 1956 in order to construct a new, approximately 125,475 square foot, stand-alone, speculative concrete tilt-up warehouse building with an office mezzanine (Figure 2). This Project will comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations. The City will be the lead CEQA Agency.

We are contacting you because the [TRIBE] requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the CEQA (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects within the City's jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the [TRIBE]. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City is requesting to consult with the [TRIBE] in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City is below.

City of Irwindale Point of Contact Information	
Name/Title:	Brandi Jones Senior Planner
Address:	City of Irwindale 5050 Irwindale Avenue
City:	Irwindale, CA 91706
Tel:	(626)430-2260
E-Mail:	BJones@IrwindaleCA.gov

5050 North Irwindale Ave., Irwindale, CA 91706 Phone: (626) 430-2200 Facsimile: (626) 430-4209

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) has been retained to assist the City with a combined cultural and paleontological resources assessment report. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 13, 2021 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on April 27, 2021 and reported with a negative result indicating that no known Native American sacred sites and/or heritage resources are located within the Project area or the immediate vicinity.

Cogstone requested a record search of the Project Area and a half-mile radius from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at the California State University, Fullerton Campus on April 9, 2021 and the result are pending. When available the record search results will be shared upon request.

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted on April 23, 2021 and no archaeological resources were identified. The 1956 building was recorded as a built environment resource.

The City would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources, sacred lands, and tribal cultural resources that you may have within the Project area. All information provided will be kept confidential.

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d), if you would like to consult on this Project. If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact Brandi Jones at the City at the address above or via email BJones@IrwindaleCA.gov or phone (626) 430-2260.

Thank you for your assistance.

Brandi Jones

Attachments: Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2. Project Location Map
Figure 3. Aerial View of Project Site
Figure 4. Assessor's Parcel Map

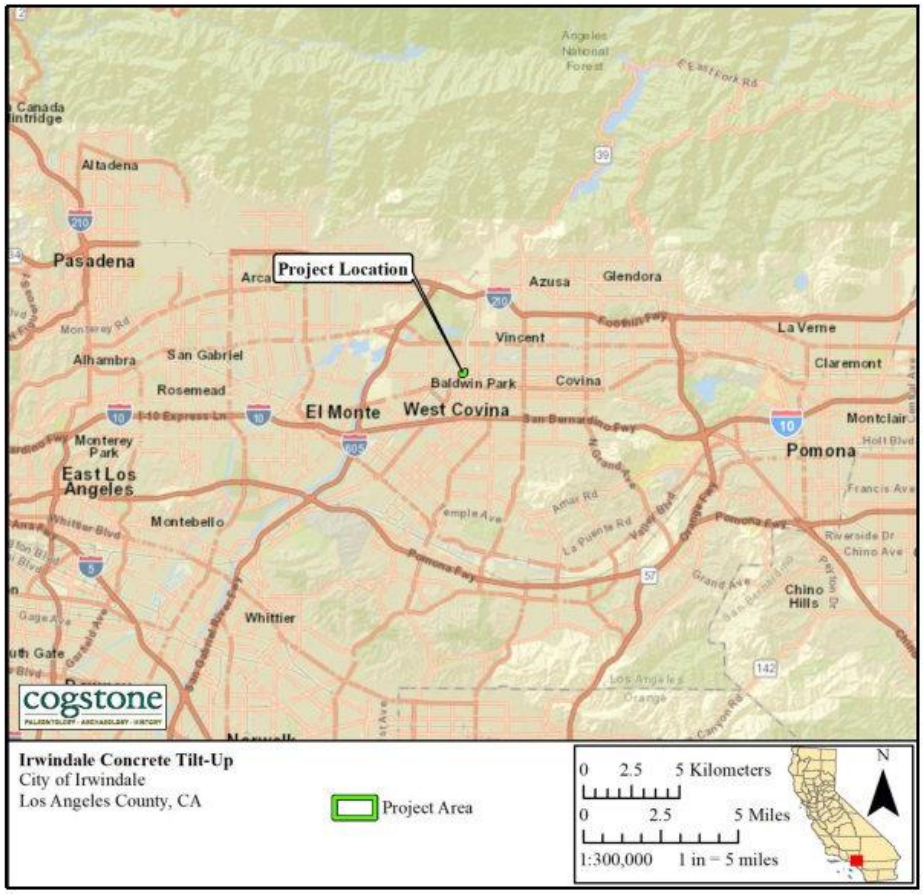


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

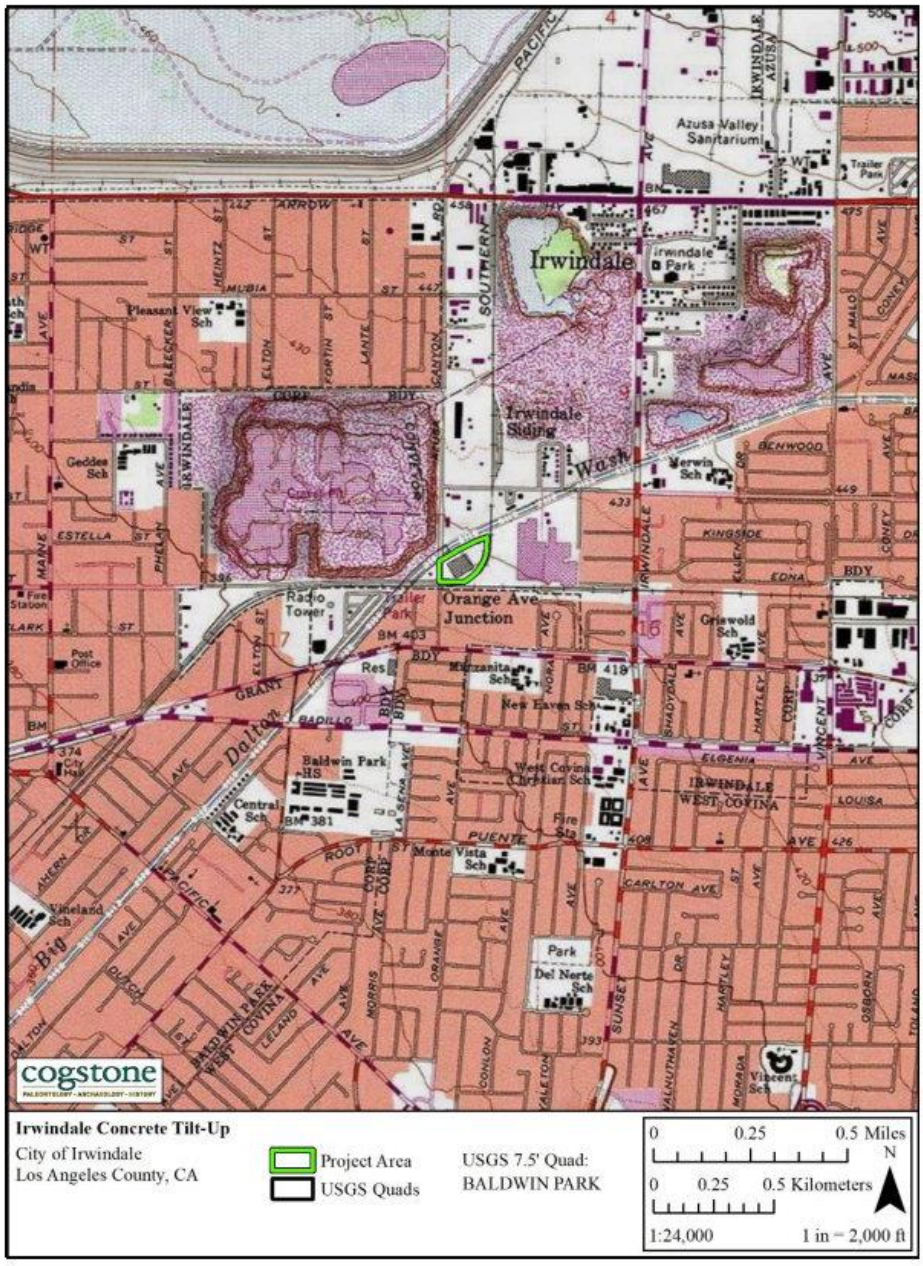


Figure 2. Project location map

Figure 3. Project aerial map

5

Figure 4. Assessor's parcel map

Native American Group	First contact attempt and method	Second contact attempt and method	Third contact attempt and method	Replies received and date	Comments
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council - Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Certified USPS mail letter, 5/6/2021	Electronic mail, 6/2/2021	Telephone call, 6/10/2021, left voicemail message	On 6/17/2021, Chairperson Dorame contacted via telephone call and said that the Tribe would like to be notified if prehistoric materials are found and would like to be notified if burial remains are found, even if his group is not designated Most Likely Descendent. If burial remains are found the Tribe wants to engage in formal consultation.	
Gabrielino Tongva Tribal Council - Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Certified USPS mail letter, 5/6/2021	Electronic mail, 6/2/2021	Telephone call, 6/10/2021, left voicemail message	No response as of 6/23/2021	
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe - Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Certified USPS mail letter, 5/6/2021	Electronic mail, 6/2/2021	Telephone call, 6/10/2021, voicemail box was full	No response as of 6/23/2021	
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation - Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Certified USPS mail letter, 5/6/2021	Electronic mail, 6/2/2021	Telephone call, 6/10/2021, spoke with Chairperson Salas	On 6/10/2021, Chairperson Salas indicated during telephone call that he was going to follow up with the City of Irwindale.	
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians - Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Certified USPS mail letter, 5/6/2021	Electronic mail, 6/2/2021	Telephone call, 6/10/2021, left voicemail message	No response as of 6/23/2021	
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians - Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Certified USPS mail letter, 5/6/2021	Electronic mail, 6/2/2021	Telephone call, 6/10/2021	On 6/10/2021, representative said during telephone call that the Tribe did not have any comments	

Native American Group	First contact attempt and method	Second contact attempt and method	Third contact attempt and method	Replies received and date	Comments
Soboba Band of Mission Indians – Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Certified USPS mail letter, 5/6/2021	Electronic mail, 6/2/2021	Phone call, 6/10/2021, provided name of current chairperson, Isaiah Vivanco	No response as of 6/23/2021	Request letter first sent to previous chairperson. Letter addressed to Chairperson Vivanco sent by electronic mail on 6/10/2021. Previous electronic mail contact attempt of 6/2/2021 sent to Joseph Ontiveros in the Cultural Resources Department.

[4416 Azusa Canyon Road 5186]
Tribal Consultation Log

Conversations With:			
Tribe	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council		
Name	Robert Dorame		
Title	Chairperson		
Address			
Phone Number (Office)		**Cell**	
Email Address			

Date: 6/17/2021	**Time: 11:53am**	**3rd Attempt ☐ Email ☐ US Mail ☒ Phone Call**	**By: John Gust**
Chairperson Dorame contacted John Gust via telephone call returning his call of 6/10/2021 and said that the Tribe would like to be notified if prehistoric materials are found and would like to be notified if burial remains are found even if his group is not designated Most Likely Descendent. If burial remains are found the Tribe wants to engage in formal consultation.			

[4416 Azusa Canyon Road 5186]
Tribal Consultation Log

Conversations With:			
Tribe	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation		
Name	Andrew Salas		
Title	Chairperson		
Address			
Phone Number (Office)		**Cell**	
Email Address			

Date:	**Time: 10:00 am (approx.)**	**3rd Attempt ☐ Email ☐ US Mail ☒ Phone Call**	**By: John Gust**
Chairperson Salas indicated that he was going to follow up with the City of Irwindale.			

[4416 Azusa Canyon Road 5186]
Tribal Consultation Log

Conversations With:			
Tribe	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians		
Name	Representative in Tribal Office		
Title			
Address			
Phone Number (Office)		**Cell**	
Email Address			

Date: 6/10/2021	**Time: 10:00 am (approx.)**	**3rd Attempt ☐ Email ☐ US Mail ☒ Phone Call**	**By: John Gust**
Tribal representative who answered call said that the Tribe did not have any comments on the Project.			

APPENDIX D. BUILT ENVIRONMENT SURVEY PHOTOS

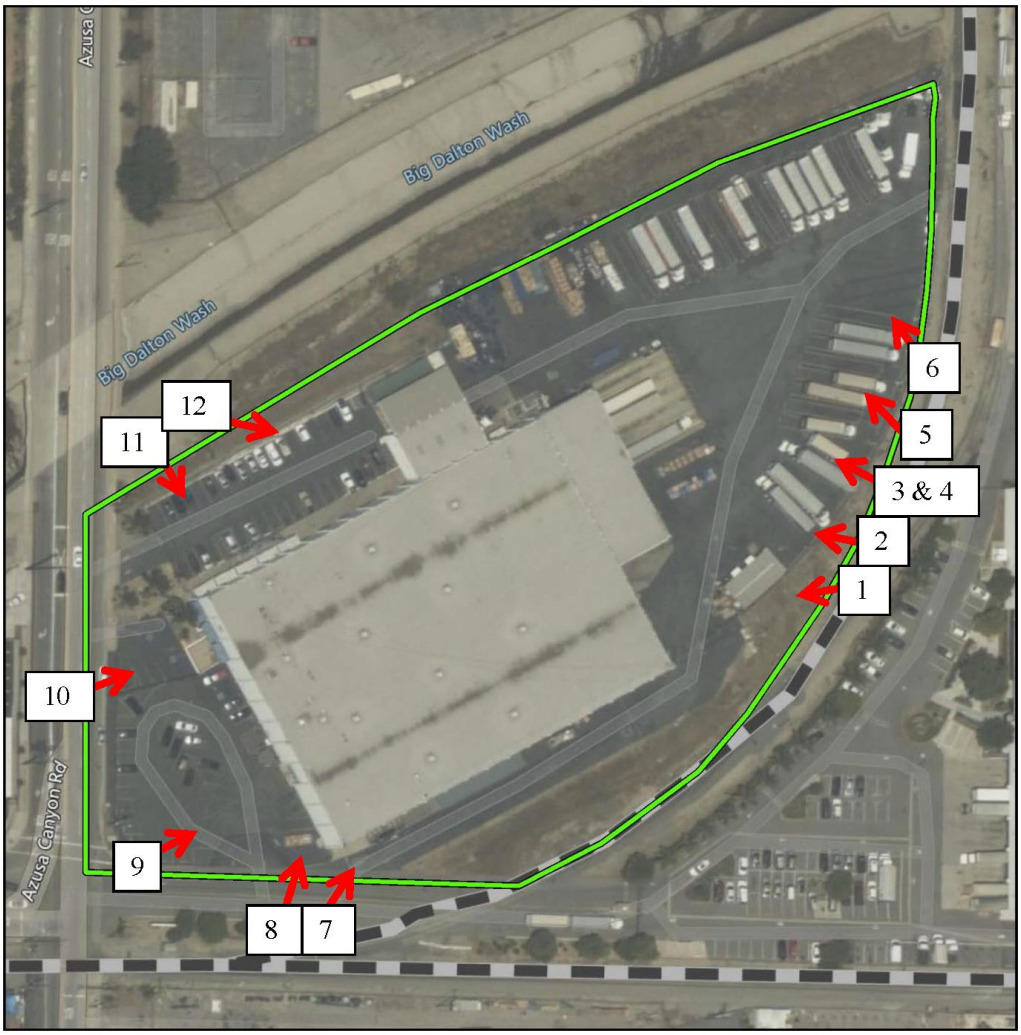


Figure D-1. Photo Key

1. Northeast elevation, facing southwest

2. Northeast elevation, facing west

3. Loading dock ramp at northeast elevation, facing northwest

4. Paved parking area adjacent to northeast elevation, facing northwest

5. Overview of parking area on eastern side of property, facing north

6. Overview of parking area on eastern side of property, facing northeast

Figure D-2. Photo log

Figure D-3. Photo log

APPENDIX E. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA

PFYC Description Summary (BLM 2016)	PFYC Rank
Very Low. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous (excluding air-fall and reworked volcanic ash units), metamorphic, or Precambrian rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary except in very rare or isolated circumstances that result in the unanticipated presence of fossils.	1
Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are unlikely to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units less than 10,000 years old and sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) which decrease the potential for fossil preservation. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.	2
Moderate. Units are known to contain vertebrate or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and/or of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found and opportunities may exist for casual collecting. Paleontological mitigation strategies will be based on the nature of the proposed activity. Management considerations cover a broad range of options that may include record searches, pre-disturbance surveys, monitoring, mitigation, or avoidance. Surface-disturbing activities may require assessment by a qualified paleontologist to determine whether significant paleontological resources occur in the area of a proposed action, and whether the action could affect the paleontological resources.	3
High. Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrates or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability. Mitigation plans must consider the nature of the proposed disturbance, such as removal or penetration of protective surface alluvium or soils, potential for future accelerated erosion, or increased ease of access that could result in looting. Detailed field assessment is normally required and on-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during land disturbing activities. In some cases avoidance of known paleontological resources may be necessary.	4
Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. Paleontological resources are highly susceptible to adverse impacts from surface disturbing activities. Paleontological mitigation may be necessary before or during surface disturbing activities. The area should be assessed prior to land tenure adjustments. Pre-work surveys are usually needed and on-site monitoring may be necessary during land use activities. Avoidance or resource preservation through controlled access, designation of areas of avoidance, or special management designations should be considered.	5
Unknown. An assignment of "Unknown" may indicate the unit or area is poorly studied and field studies are needed to verify the presence or absence of paleontological resources. The unit may exhibit features or preservational conditions that suggest significant fossils could be present, but little information about the actual unit or area is known. Literature searches or consultation with professional colleagues may allow an unknown unit to be provisionally assigned to another Class, but the geological unit should be formally assigned to a Class after adequate survey and research is performed to make an informed determination.	U
Water or Ice. Typically used only for areas which have been covered thus preventing an examination of the underlying geology.	W, I

APPENDIX F. DPR FORMS