Appendix C

Cultural Assessment

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE PICO RIVERA INDUSTRIAL PROJECT, CITY OF PICO RIVERA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Cogstone Project Number: 5031
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Archeological Sites: None within the APE
Paleontological localities: None within the APE
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: El Monte (1994), Whittier (1981)
Area: 18.27 acres
Key Words: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County; Union Pacific Railroad; Gabrielino/Gabrieleno territory; middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan

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Federal Certifications WOSB, EDWOSB, SDB
State Certifications DBE, WBE, SBE, UDBE

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Pico Rivera Industrial Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California (Project). The Project requires a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and must also comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), with the United States Army Corp of Engineers acting as the lead agency under NEPA. This assessment report complies with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Pico Rivera acting as the lead agency under CEQA.

Planned excavation depth for the majority of grading is 15 feet deep with utilities being dug to 20 feet deep. Bridge piles are estimated to go to a maximum of 75 feet deep.

Paleontological Resources

The Project is mapped entirely as middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits. The record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project or immediate vicinity, however localities are known from the same sediments as found within the study area near to the Project.

Middle to late Pleistocene older alluvium sediments less than eight feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (Potential Fossil Yield Classification [PFYC] 2) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. More than eight 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 on fossils found in similar sediments nearby, paleontological monitoring is recommended for the excavations more than five eight deep into native sediments. 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. If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 25 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 25-foot radius.

Cultural Resources

A search for cultural resources records within a one-mile radius of the APE was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center located at California State University, Fullerton on June 12, 2020. Results of the records search indicated that 39 cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a one-mile radius of the APE. The results of these studies indicate that there are no previously recorded cultural resources within the APE and 17 previously recorded cultural resources within the one-mile search radius. However, a previously unrecorded portion of one of these resources was known to extend into the APE was identified and recorded within the APE during the intensive pedestrian survey. A Sacred Lands File search requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 12, 2020 was positive indicating that there are sacred lands or resources known within the APE. The NAHC

indicated that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation should be contacted for more information.

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, cultural records search, and the positive SLF search, the APE has moderate sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. Three possible locations of the Tongva village of Sejat (P-19-000182) are located 0.25-0.5 miles south of the APE. The 1894 USGS Los Angeles 15-minute topographic map shows buildings within the APE; a land patent, which included the APE, was granted to former governor Pico and others in 1881, with a portion having also been previously patented by Juan Martias Sanches and F P F Temple in 1872. As this was before modern garbage pickup and disposal existed, the APE is thus also moderately sensitive for buried historic deposits that may be associated with an important figure in California's past.

Cogstone conducted a historic resource evaluation for a segment of the Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch railway and a historic-aged drainage ditch and found them not eligible for listing on the National Register of historic places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). No further work is required for these resources. Demolition of the Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch railway segment and drainage ditch does not require any mitigation due to lack of historic significance.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until it is evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

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.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Pico Rivera Industrial Project, City of Pico Rivera (City), Los Angeles County, California (Project; Figure 1). The City of Pico Rivera is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Due to the proximity of the Project to the San Gabriel River, the Project also requires a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). USACE is the lead agency under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

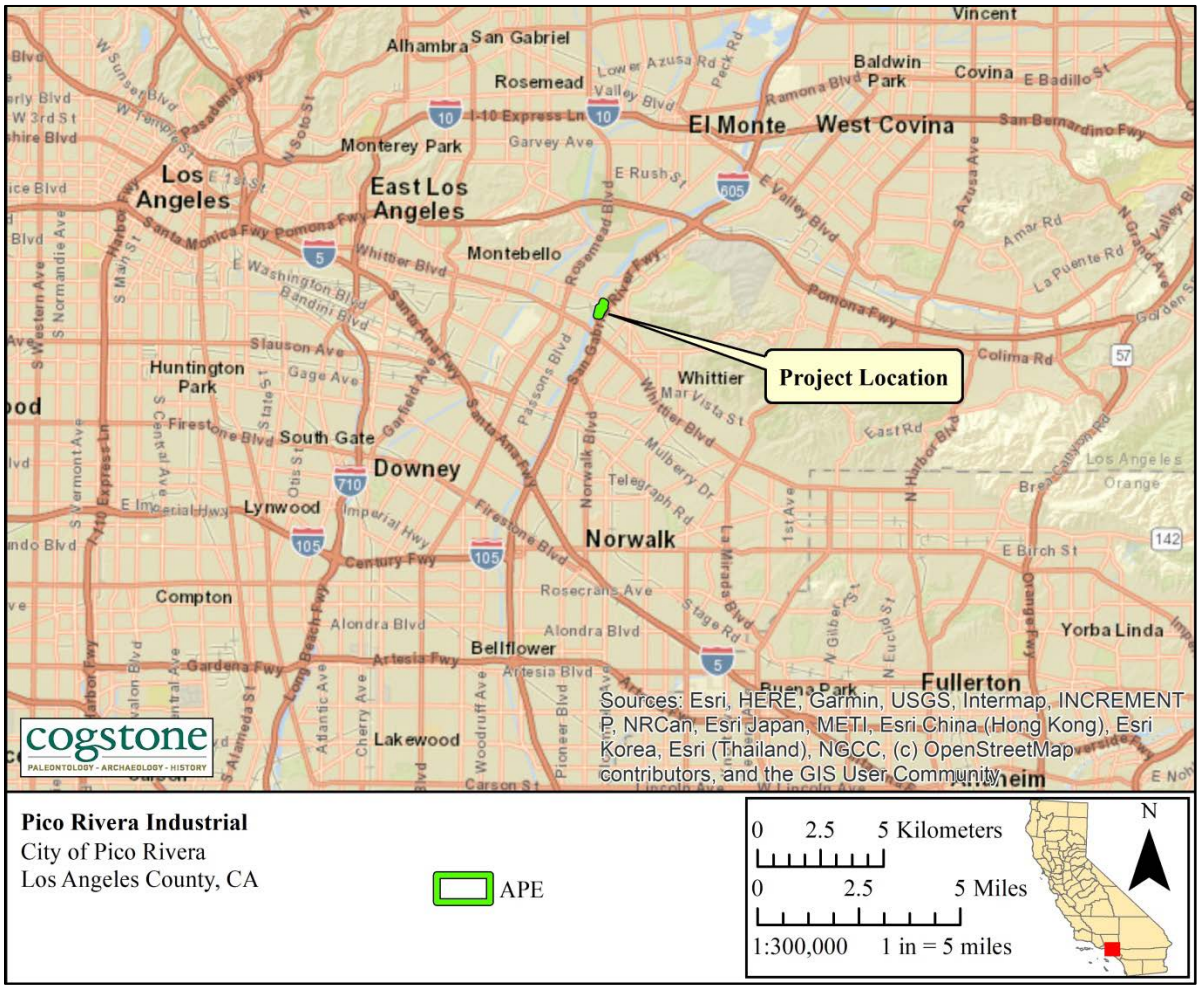

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS AND VERTICAL IMPACTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project is approximately 18.27 acres located primarily south of Beverly Boulevard, between Interstate 605 Freeway to the east and Union Pacific railroad tracks to the west, and abutting a residential area to the south in the City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, the APE is located within Township 2 South, Range 11 West, Sections 7 and 18 of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The Project is mapped on the El Monte and Whittier 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (Figures 2 and 3). Planned excavation depth for the majority of grading is 15 feet deep with utilities being dug to 20 feet deep. Bridge piles are estimated to go to a maximum of 75 feet deep.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project would include construction of a warehousing/distribution building and a self-storage facility. The new warehousing/distribution building would encompass 357,903 gross square feet of building area, which would include warehouse, distribution, and office facilities and 372 surface parking spaces. The self-storage facility would encompass 115,400 gross square feet of building area and include 29 surface parking spaces. This Project proposes to enhance the local economy and municipal revenue, and furnish local employment opportunities for residents, consistent with the City's General Plan goals for this "Opportunity Area."

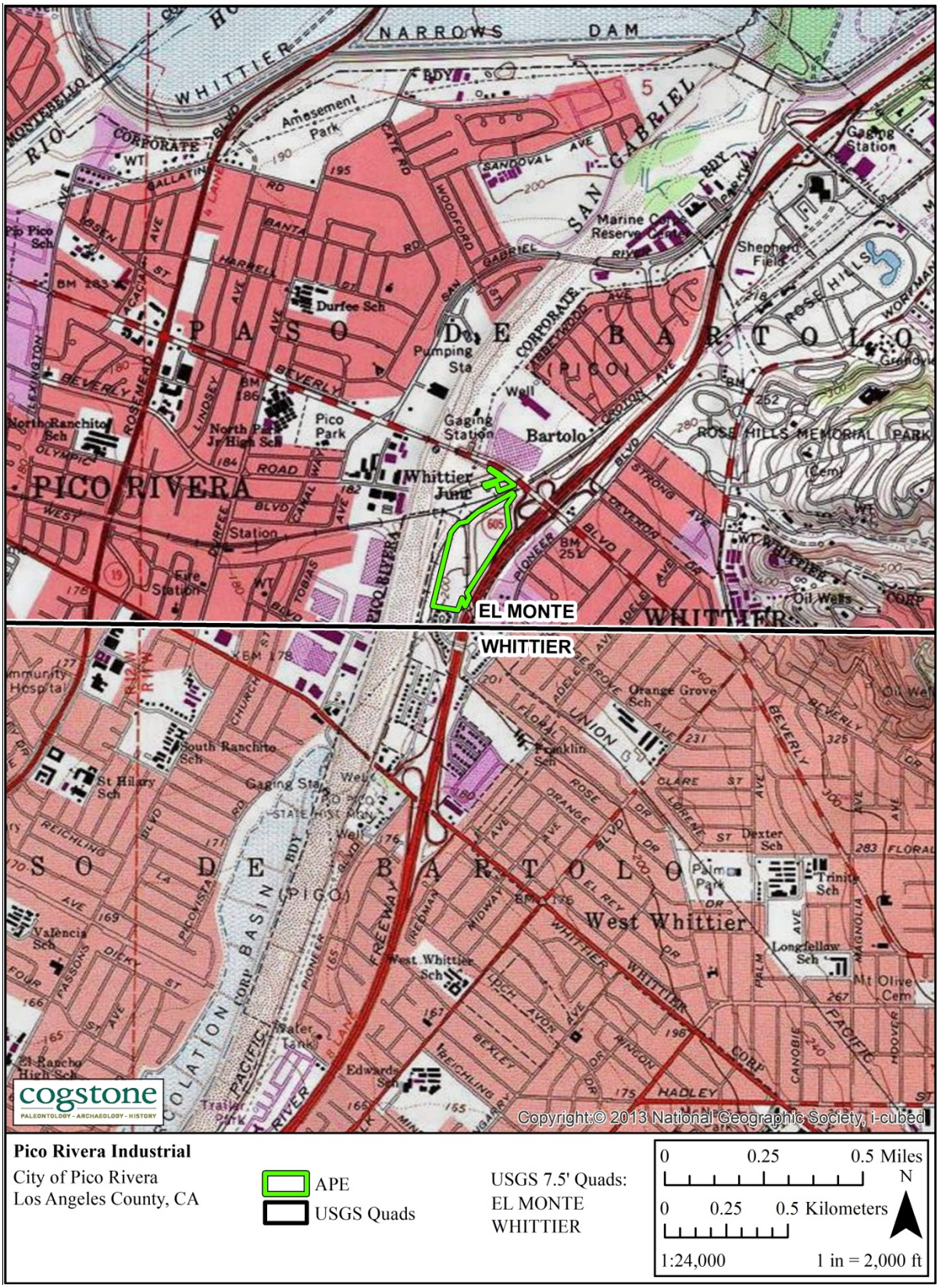

Figure 2. APE location map

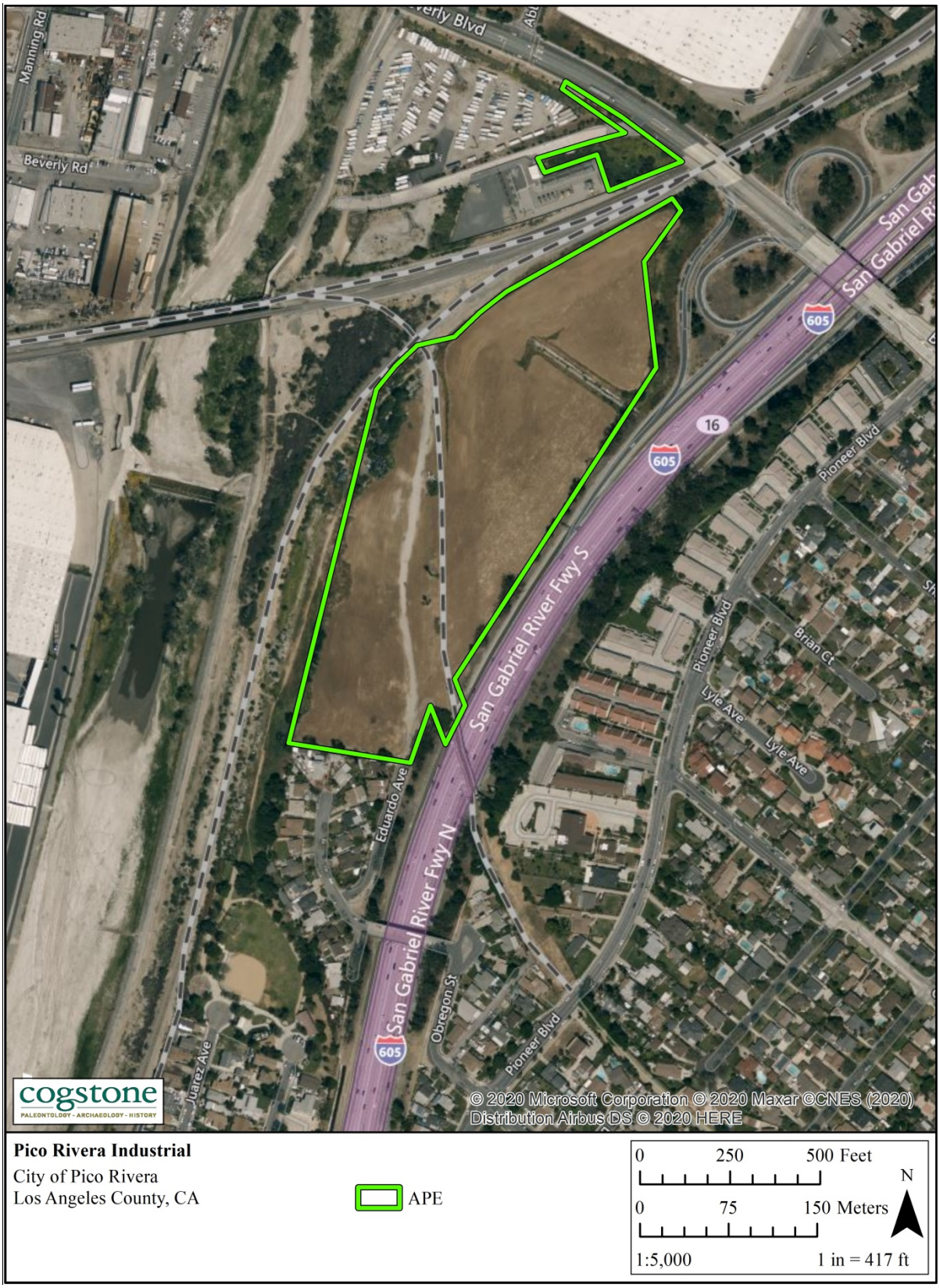

Figure 3. APE aerial map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) conducted the cultural and paleontological resources study. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A

- Molly Valasik served as the Task Manager for the Project and reviewed this report. Ms. Valasik has an MA in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over 10 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

- John Gust, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, supervising all work, and co-authored this report. Dr. Gust has a PhD in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside and an MA in Geography from the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs and has more than eight years of experience in archaeology.

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

- Kanak Somani co-authored this report. Ms. Somani holds an MA in Archaeological Studies from Yale University, Connecticut and has over one year of experience in California archaeology.

- Logan Freeberg conducted the archaeological record search and prepared the maps for the report. Mr. Freeberg has a certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from CSU Fullerton and a BA in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara and has more than 15 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

- Shannon Lopez conducted historic society consultation, built environment evaluation, and drafted portions of this report. Ms. Lopez holds an MA from CSU Fullerton and has more than two years of experience as an architectural historian.

- Sandy Duarte conducted the intensive pedestrian survey and completed the additional sources consulted section of this report. Ms. Duarte holds a BA in Anthropology from the UC Santa Barbara, and has more than 15 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The Project requires a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the USACE due to the proximity of the federally managed San Gabriel River. As such this Project must also comply with Section 106 of the NHPA

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) directs federal agencies to use all practicable means to "Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage…". If the presence of a significant environmental resource is identified during the scoping process, federal agencies *and* their agents must take the resource into consideration when evaluating project effects. Consideration of paleontological resources may be required under NEPA when a project is proposed for development on federal land, or land under federal jurisdiction. The level of consideration depends upon the federal agency involved.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is the primary federal law governing the preservation of cultural and historic resources in the United States. The law establishes a national preservation program and a system of procedural protections which encourage the identification and protection of cultural and historic resources of national, state, tribal and local significance. A primary component of the act requires that federal agencies take into consideration actions that could adversely affect historic properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, known as the Section 106 Review Process.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT

The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA; 123 Stat. 1172; 16 U.S.C. 470aaa) requires the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to manage and protect paleontological resources on Federal land using scientific principles and expertise.

(a) The PRPA states that a person may not:

(1) excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any paleontological resources located on Federal land unless such activity is conducted in accordance with this subtitle;

(2) exchange, transport, export, receive, or offer to exchange, transport, export, or receive any paleontological resource if the person knew or should have known such resource to have been excavated or removed from Federal land in violation of any provisions, rule, regulation, law, ordinance, or permit in effect under Federal law, including this subtitle; or

(3) sell or purchase or offer to sell or purchase any paleontological resource if the person knew or should have known such resource to have been excavated, removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or received from Federal land.

(b) False Labeling Offenses - A person may not make or submit any false record, account, or label for, or any false identification of, any paleontological resource excavated or removed from Federal land.

(c) Penalties - A person who knowingly violates or counsels, procures, solicits, or employs another person to violate subsection (a) or (b) shall, upon conviction, be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both; but if the sum of the commercial and paleontological value of the paleontological resources involved and the cost of restoration and repair of such resources does not exceed $500, such person shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(d) Multiple Offenses - In the case of a second or subsequent violation by the same person, the amount of the penalty assessed under subsection (c) may be doubled.

(e) General Exception - Nothing in subsection (a) shall apply to any person with respect to any paleontological resource which was in the lawful possession of such person prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The 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.

If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed project study area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA: 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.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE: 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 REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The register 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 from No. 770 on. 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 historic 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.

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).

BACKGROUND

The geologic, paleontological, and environmental sections below provide information on the environmental factors that affect archaeological and paleontological resources, while the prehistoric and historical settings provide information on the history of land use in the general Project region.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Project lies within the Los Angeles Basin; a sedimentary basin which includes the coastal plains of Los Angeles and Orange counties and out 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, about 23 million years ago. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial 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).

The Project is mapped entirely as middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan (unit 3) which was deposited between 774,000 to 11,700 years ago. Alluvial fan deposits are deposited along the outer slopes of our valleys from local mountains via the mouths of canyons. These deposits have been uplifted or otherwise removed from the area of recent sedimentation. Sediments are slightly to moderately indurated, silts to bouldery conglomerates, with slightly to moderately dissected fan surfaces, and moderately to well-developed pedogenic soils (Campbell et al. 2014).

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

During the past million years or so, southern California's climate has shifted from the cooler and damper conditions of the last glacial period to the warmer and dryer conditions of the Holocene interglacial. While continental ice sheets covered the interior of northern North America, southern California was ice free.

Between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), and Torrey pine (*Pinus* sp. cf. *P. torreyana*) grew in the Wilshire District of Los Angeles. Monterey cypress also grew in Costa Mesa. Today the most restricted conifers (Monterey cypress and Torrey pine), only inhabit locations on the coasts with cool, moist summers characterized by abundant sea fog. These locations experience a mean summer high temperature of 70ºF - 83ºF (21.1ºC - 28.3ºC). Winters are cool and damp with average precipitation of 10.59" - 32.41" (26.90cm - 82.32cm). Cold water upwellings due to submarine canyons adjacent to the shore near the relict populations create these conditions (Intellicast 2014; the Weather Channel 2014).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Located in Los Angeles County, the Project is adjacent to the San Gabriel River. The Pacific Ocean is about 22 miles to the west of the Project. Today's Mediterranean-like climate in southern California is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters, with rainfall predominantly falling between November and May. Mild breezes reach the area from the Pacific Ocean.

Prior to development, the native vegetation of the APE consisted of California coastal sage scrub mixed with the riparian species of the San Gabriel River. Characteristic species of the California coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*; Ornduff et al. 2003). Additional common species include brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Our Lord's candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), and prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*; Hall 2007). Where more water was available, riparian zone plants were characterized by more trees than the drier coastal sage scrub. These included willows (*Salix lasiolepis, Salix lucida*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), white alder *(Alnus rhombifolia*), big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Ground cover includes sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), bunchgrasses (*Festuca californica, Melica californica*), berries (*Rubus* spp.), and monkeyflowers (*Mimulus* spp.; Ornduff et al. 2003).

Large native land mammals of the region included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bighorn sheep ([1]‡*Ovis canadensis*), tule elk (‡*Cervus canadensis nannodes*), pronghorn (‡*Antilocapra americana*), bison (‡*Bison bison*), bobcat (‡*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (‡*Felis concolor*), jaguar (‡*Panthera onca*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), grey wolf (‡*Canis lupus*), black and grizzly bears

[1] ‡ - Indicates that the species has been extirpated from Southern California.

(‡*Ursus americana*, ‡*Ursus arctos*; California Department of Fish and Game 2020). Smaller native fauna included rabbits (‡*Lepus californicus, Sylvilagus audubonii*, ‡*Sylvilagus bachmani*), desert tortoise (‡*Gopherus agassizii*), and numerous other species.

Today, after approximately a century of urban and suburban development, the vegetation of the area is instead typified by imported species. Grasses such as slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and giant reed (*Arundo donax*); shrubs and trees including blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*), saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) are common (Cal-IPC 2006). In recent history, urban development has driven most animals from the area, although mule deer, bobcat, and coyotes still occur in the surrounding hills.

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 grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7 to 3 thousand years before the present as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955). Later, the “Millingstone Horizon” was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including 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).

Recently, it was recognized that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (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 3,500 years before present 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 APE 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

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
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 6,435 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-line 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, *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties), and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that

populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger, permanent villages. 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 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 Euro-American tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euro-American 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

Early Native American peoples of the APE are poorly understood. They were replaced about 1,000 years ago by the Gabrielino (Tongva) who were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. 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).

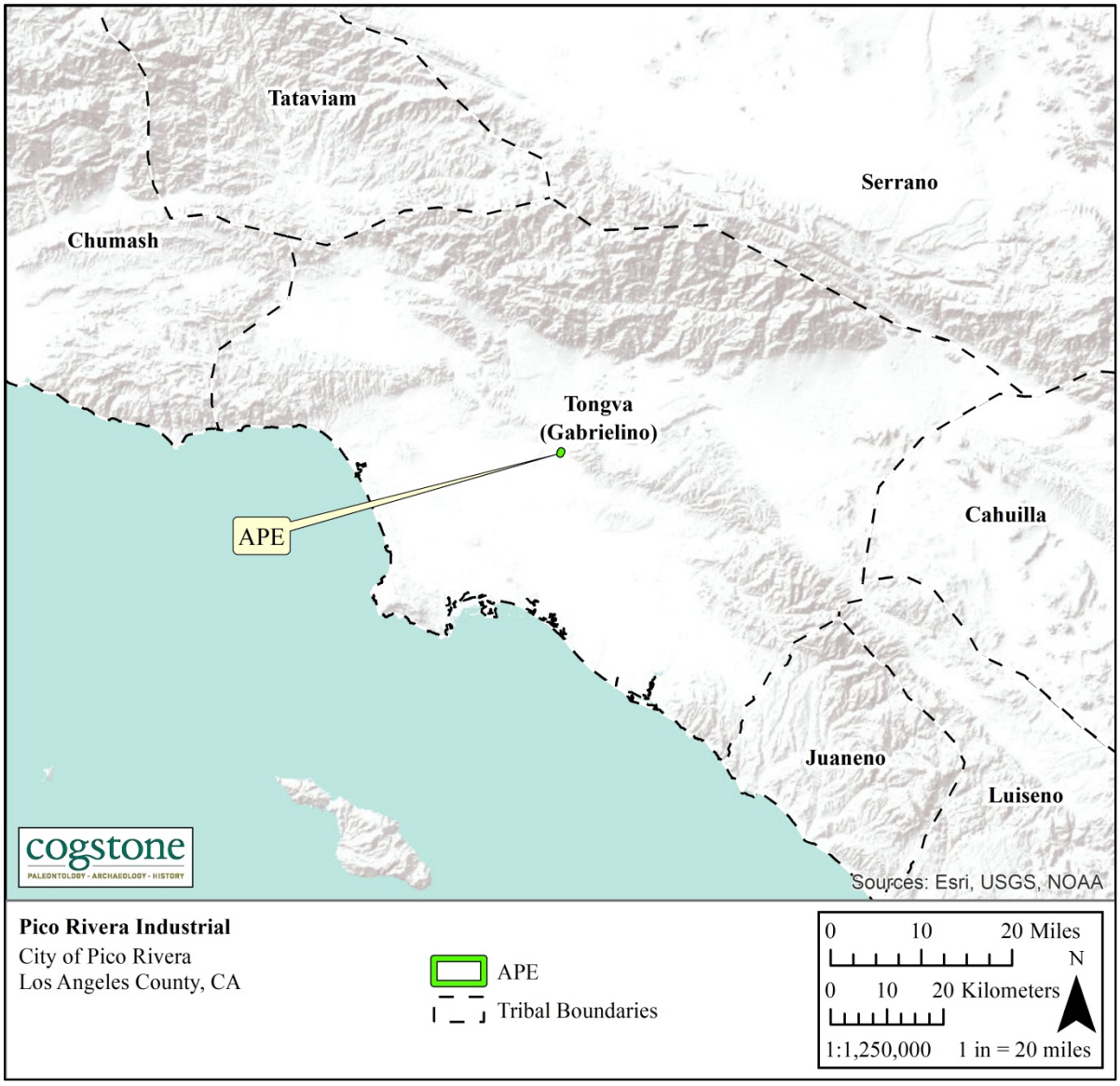

Figure 4. Tribal boundary map

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).

HISTORIC SETTING

EARLY CALIFORNIA HISTORY

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino. Between 1769 and 1822 the Spanish had colonized California and established missions, presidios and pueblos (Bean and Rawls 1993).

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands in the form of grants, to private owners. Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993). The APE is within the Paso De Bartolo (Pico) land grant (Figure 5) that was first part of the Los Nietos land grant. After a court battle Paso de Bartolo was given back to the San Gabriel Mission, and in 1835 granted by Governor Jose Figueroa to Juan Crispin Perez, a manager at the Mission. Perez eventually sold off portions of the rancho, but the majority of it was left to his heirs when he died in 1847.

Following the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, which ceased American/Mexican hostilities, the region transitioned to the American Period of California. In 1850, California was granted statehood and although the United States promised to honor the land grants, the process of defining rancho boundaries and proving legal ownership became time consuming and expensive. Legal debts led to bankruptcies followed by the rise in prices of beef, hide, and tallow. This combined with flooding and drought was detrimental to the cattle industry. Ranchos were divided up and sold inexpensively (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican-American War, the last governor of California under Mexican rule, Pio Pico, had fled

to Mexico. After the war ended Pico returned and began buying portions or Rancho Paso de Bartolo from Perez's heirs and building his mansion approximately 0.5 miles south-southwest of the APE. A rancher before becoming a politician, Pico intended this to be where he and his wife María Ignacia Alvarado would spend their retirement years. Instead, María Ignacia passed away in 1854, and was evicted from Rancho Paso de Bartolo when he could not pay his debts due to lavish spending and fighting expensive property disputes soon after in 1892. Pico died in near poverty in September 1894 (Estrada 2017).

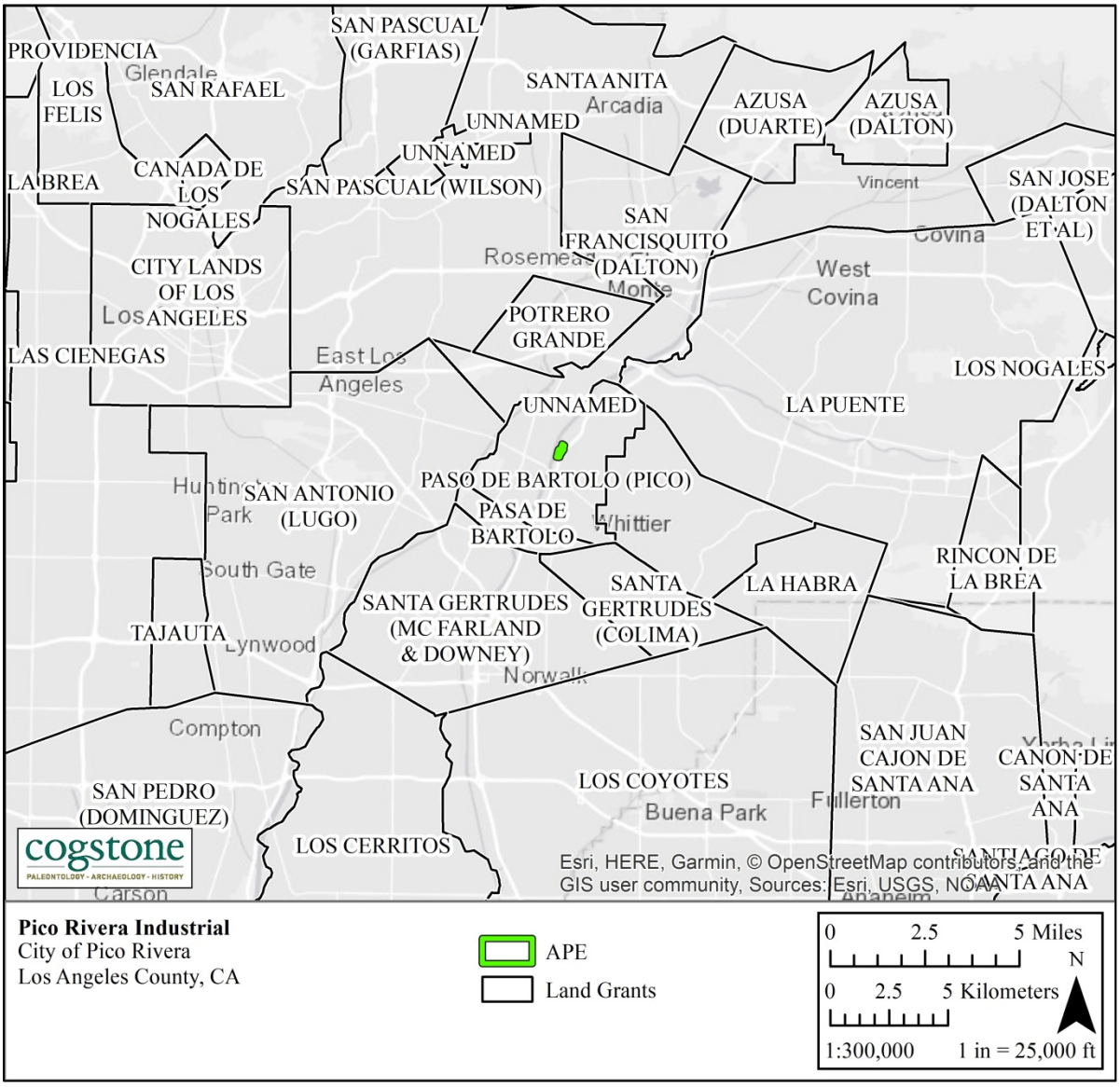

Figure 5. Land grant map

CITY OF PICO RIVERA HISTORY

Early American settlement in what became the City of Pico Rivera began in the 1870s with the completion of the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroads which ran through the area. The subsequent influx of farmers to the region resulted in the cultivation of citrus, walnut, and avocado groves and the establishment of two communities: Pico (named for Pio Pico, the last Mexican governor of California) and Rivera.

The City of Pico Rivera was formed through the merging of Pico and Rivera which was later officially incorporated in 1958 as the 61st city in Los Angeles County. The City was predominantly an agricultural area but evolved into a residential and industrial area following the end of World War II. During the 1950s, large parcels of farmland were purchased and cleared to be replaced by tract homes, schools, and churches. Commercial and industrial enterprises were also established in the surrounding areas. The City was also the home of a Ford Motor Company plant for many years (Pico Rivera History and Heritage Society).

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD: THE ANAHEIM BRANCH

Originally constructed in 1917 by the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad, the line passed through what is now residential, shopping, and light industrial areas. The Anaheim Branch ran northwest from its connection with the former Pacific Electric line at Colima Junction (southeast of what is now the intersection of Mills Avenue and Lambert Road in South Whittier) and merged with Whittier Junction (located just south of where East Beverly Boulevard crosses the San Gabriel River in the city of Pico Rivera). In 1998, the Union Pacific merged with Southern Pacific Transportation Company. In 1998, the Union Pacific Railroad discontinued the use of the Anaheim Branch (Surface Transportation Board 2000; Abandoned Rails 2020).

APE HISTORY

The earliest available historic USGS map is the 1894 Los Angeles 15-minute topographic quadrangle map, which depicts a number of small buildings and a light duty road within the APE. The 1923 USGS El Monte 7.5-minute topographic map shows several structures present within the southwest end of the APE near the San Gabriel River, and the Union Pacific Railroad Anaheim Branch railroad tracks located along and within the western side of the APE. The 1948 USDA historic aerial imagery depict the APE as an agricultural field. By 1953, the aerial imagery show land had been cleared and building construction within and adjacent to the APE.

The 1963 USDA historic aerial imagery shows what appears to be a natural drainage which is expanded into a concrete drainage ditch by 1964. Interstate 605 is shown along the eastern boundary of the APE on the 1966 El Monte USGS 7.5-minute topographic map. The 1980 USDA historic aerial imagery shows dirt roads within APE. The 1994 USDA historic aerial imagery shows trees and bushes concentrated in the northern portion and along the border of the

APE. These trees are removed by 2003 and 2005. The USDA aerial imagery from 2005 also shows that a section of the Union Pacific Railroad: Anaheim Branch has been removed in the northwestern portion of the APE.

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A record search of the Project was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2020; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2020), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2020), and print sources were searched for fossil records.

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within 1 mile of the APE. Two localities are known from Pleistocene deposits 6 miles west of the APE in the City of Bell Gardens. While only extant species were recovered from these two localities, extinct megafauna are known from another eight localities between 10 and 15 miles from the APE (Table 2). Extinct species from these localities include ground sloth ([2]†*Paramylodon* sp.), Pacific mastodon (†*Mammut pacificus*), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.), dire wolf (†*Canis dirus*), horse (†*Equus* sp.), two types of pronghorn antelope (†*Capromeryx* sp., †*Breameryx* sp.), and bison (†*Bison* sp.; Table 2). All of the fossils were a minimum of five feet deep in deposits mapped as late Pleistocene at the surface.

Table 2. Fossil localities from near to the APE

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation mapped at surface	Age/ dates	Locality	Location	Reference
three-spine stickleback	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*	11 to 34 feet	young alluvium (Qya2)	Holocene or late Pleistocene	LACM 7701, 7702	Bell Gardens: near the intersection of Atlantic Ave. and I-710 north of the Los Angeles River	McLeod 2020
salamander	*Batrachoseps* sp.						
lizard	Lacertilia						
constrictor snake	Colubridae						
rabbit	*Sylvilagus* sp.						
pocket mouse	*Microtus* sp.						
harvest mouse	*Reithrodontomys* sp.						
pocket gopher	*Thomomys* sp.						

[2] † = Indicates that the taxon is extinct, although there may be living relatives in same genus, family, or higher grouping.

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation mapped at surface	Age/ dates	Locality	Location	Reference
Pacific mastodon	†*Mammut pacificus* [was †*M. americanum*; Dooly et al. 2019]	115 to 120 feet	older alluvium (Qo)	Pleistocene	LACM 1807	Irwindale: "Manning Rock" gravel pit southeast of the intersection of Arrow Highway or Irwindale Ave.	McLeod 2017, Jefferson 1991
western pond turtle	*Actinemys* sp.	unknown but shallow	older alluvium (Qoa)	late Pleistocene	LACM 1295, 4206	South Los Angeles: near I-110 between 112th and 113th streets and along Imperial Hwy. near Main St.	McLeod 2019
puffin	*Mancalla* sp.						
turkey	*Parapavo* sp.						
ground sloth	†*Paramylodon* sp.						
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.						
dire wolf	†*Canis dirus*						
rabbit	*Sylvilagus* sp.						
squirrel	Sciuridae						
deer mouse	*Microtus* sp.						
pocket gopher	*Thomomys* sp.						
horse	†*Equus* sp.						
elk	‡*Cervus* sp.						
diminutive pronghorn	†*Capromeryx* sp.						
bison	†*Bison* sp.						
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	15 to 20 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1344, 3266, 3365	South Los Angeles: near I-110 and Athens on the Hill	McLeod 2019
squirrel	Sciuridae						
horse	†*Equus* sp.						
pronghorn	†*Breameryx* sp.						
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	5 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 3382	Compton: west of the I-710, east of Wilmington Ave., north of Artesia Blvd.	Jefferson 1991
elephant relative	†Proboscidea	30 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	late Pleistocene	LACM 3319	Long Beach: east of Wilmington Ave. north of Artesia Blvd.	Jefferson 1991
bison	†*Bison* sp.	unknown					
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.	8-10 feet	older alluvium (Qoa)	Pleistocene	LACM 1643	Dominguez Hills: near 190th or Annalee Ave.	Jefferson 1991, McLeod 2017

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) that included the APE and a one-mile radius. The SCCIC completed the request on July 22, 2020 (Record Search File No. 21446.7575). Results of the record search indicate that a total of 43 previous studies have been completed within a one-mile radius of the APE. Of these, four previous studies include a portion of the APE (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Studies

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Distance from APE (miles)	USGS 7.5' Maps
00280	Woodward, Jim	References to Pio Pico State Historic Park California Dept. of Parks	1984	0.25-1	Whittier
00294	Adams, Andrea	A Preliminary Archaeological Literature Search for the Community Development Plan University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey		0.25-1	Whittier
00865	D'Altroy, Terence N.	The Potential Impacts on Cultural Resources of the Proposed Development of Two Parcels of Land as Drillsites, in the Cities of Industry and Pico Rivera, California	1980	0.5-1	El Monte
01326	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	Archaeological Report Volume I-Executive Summary Pio Pico Research Project, Phase 1	1982	0.5-1	Whittier
02048	Salls, Roy A.	Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Tentative Parcel Map 22022 Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California	1990	within-0.25	Whittier
02665	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	1985	0.25-1	Whittier
02667	Lindsey, David, and Martin Schiesl	Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin Historic Resources Survey	1976	0.5-1	El Monte
03407	Stickel, Gary E.	A Phase 2 Cultural Site Survey for the Rio Hondo Water Reclamation Program	1994	0.25-0.5	El Monte
03408	Stickel, Gary E.	Draft Report: A Cultural Resources Literature Search for the Rio Hondo Water Reclamation Program	1994	0.5-1	El Monte, Los Angeles, Southgate, Whittier
03508	Van Wormer, Stephen R.	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study	1985	0.5-1	Whittier
03540	Sayles, Ritner, Bertha Sayles, Gerald Smith, Lloyd Martin, Will Baughman, Frank Schilling, Ruth Simpson, Elizabeth Hagar, Keith Dixon, Margaret McCarry, Esther Funk, and Edwin Walker	Pico Site Archeological Survey Association	1947	0.5-1	Whittier
03867	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services, Telecommunications Facility LA-007-16, 10550 Whittier Blvd., City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, Ca.	1998	0.5-1	Whittier

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Distance from APE (miles)	USGS 7.5' Maps
03973	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 271-02, 4500 Rosemead Boulevard, City of Pico Rivera, County of Los Angeles, California	1998	0.5-1	Whittier
04209	Allen, Kathleen C.	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Esteban E. Torres Rio Hondo Recycled Water Project, Los Angeles County, California	1998	0.25-1	El Monte
04835	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	1999	within-1	Baldwin Park, El Monte, Holly wood, La Habra, Los Angeles, Ontario, San Dimas, Yorba Linda
04880	Smith, Philomene, and Adam Sriro	Pavement Rehabilitation Along Route 605 Within the Cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Cerritos, Downey, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, Whittier, City of Industry, Baldwin Park and Irwindale	2000	within-1	Azusa, Baldwin Park, El Monte, Long Beach, Los Alamitos, Whittier
05063	Wells, Helen Fairman	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Amigo County Park, Los Angeles County, Ca	1999	0-0.25	Whittier
05895	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resource Records Search and Literature Review Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility Number LA_900_n1 Palm Park in the City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, California	2001	0.5-1	Whittier
06328	Rice, Glen E.	Archaeological Survey of a 15 Acre Plot of Land in Whittier, California	1975	0.5-1	El Monte
06930	McKenna, Jeanette A. et al.	Historic Property Survey Report: the Whittier Greenway Trail Project, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California	2003	0-1	Whittier
07175	Newland, James D., and Herb Dallas Jr.	Archaeological Survey and Historic Property Survey Report/Determination of Eligibility and Finding of No Adverse Effect for Pio Pico Adobe Restoration and Open Space Enhancement Project	1999	0.25-1	Whittier
07745	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Nextel Candidate Ca5530d (shire), Near El Rancho Drive and Floral Drive, Whittier, Los Angeles County, California	2005	0.5-1	Whittier
07834	Gust, Sherri	Archaeological Assessment and Mitigation Plan for the San Gabriel River Bike Trail Rehabilitation Project Los Angeles County, California	2003	within-1	El Monte, Whittier

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Distance from APE (miles)	USGS 7.5' Maps
07935	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search and Field Reconnaissance for Proposed Metro Pcs Wireless Telecommunications Cell Site LA0307a (Whittier Boulevard/Gregg Road Edison Tower #M-4, T-6 Center Olinda), Located in Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California 90660	2006	0.25-0.5	Whittier
08202	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site Lsanca0617 (SCE/San Gabriel), Located at the Northeast Corner of the 605 Freeway and San Gabriel River Parkway, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, Ca	2006	0.5-1	El Monte
08218	Hogan, Michael	Whittier Narrows Historic Properties Management Plan	1997	0.5-1	El Monte
08248	Fulton, Terri, and Deborah McLean	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Puente Hills Landfill Native Habitat Preservation Authority, Los Angeles County, California	2006	0.5-1	Baldwin Park, El Monte, La Habra, Whittier
08705	Strudwick, Ivan H.	Summary of Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the 2-Acre Matrix Oil Parcel Located Along Sycamore Canyon in the Puente Hills in an Unincorporated Part of Los Angeles County, California	2007	0.5-1	El Monte
10150	Garcia, Kyle	Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment for the Southern California Edison Replacement of Deteriorated Poles Nos. 1062774E and 711630E; Los Angeles County, CA; WO 6022-4800, 7-4861	2008	0.5-1	El Monte
10189	Alarcon	Archaeological and Paleontological Evaluation Report and Mitigation Plan for the Interstate 605 Soundwall Project, from Whittier to Baldwin Park, Los Angeles County, CA	2003	0.25-1	Whittier
10323	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33916C (Hope Community Church), 5044 Durfee Avenue, Pico Rivera, Los Angeles	2009	0.5-1	Whittier
10889	Gerry, Robert K.S.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan, Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California	2002	0-0.5	El Monte
11091	Sims, Douglas	Site ID: CA-LOS2150 5703 Palm Avenue, Whittier, CA 90601	2009	0.5-1	Whittier
11092	Sims, Douglas	CA-Lod 5891D Corner of Dorland & Redman Ave. (Public Park), Whittier, CA	2009	0.25-1	Whittier

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Distance from APE (miles)	USGS 7.5' Maps
11187	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search, Clearwire Wireless Site CA-LOS5767 AA, Rose Hill, M6-T5 Center-Mesa (North) Vacant Lot, I-605 City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California	2010	0.5-1	El Monte
11197	McKenna, Jeanette	Royal Street Communications California, LLC, LA 0308B (Salem Lutheran), 6442 Glengarry Avenue, Whittier, Los Angeles Co. California (Paratus Project No. 08-101.001)	2008	0.5-1	Whittier
11253	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment, Verizon Wireless Services, Durfee Facility, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California	2011	0.5-1	El Monte
11720	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services, Honolulu Facility, City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA	2011	0.5-1	Whittier
11815	Wetherbee, Matthew	TRTP Cultural Resources Survey Report with Negative Findings, CWA Number: 2340-08.02.06, Segment 8 West Contractor Yard	2010	0-1	El Monte
12320	Kry, Linda, Jill Gibson, Heather Gibson, and Trina Meiser	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Basin No. 2 Inlet/Turn-Out Structure City of Pico Rivera, California	2013	0.25-1	Whittier
12321	Kry, Linda, Jill Gibson, Heather Gibson, and Trina Meiser	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation 01B Turn-Out Structure City of Pico Rivera, California	2013	0.25-1	Whittier
13232	Szromba, Meagan, Hannah Haas, and Christopher Duran	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program Advanced Water Treatment Facility Project	2016	0.25-.5	El Monte
13364	Taylor, Christian	San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds Levee Retrofit Project, Los Angeles, California, Cultural Resources Assessment	2017	0.25-1	Whittier

The records search was negative for cultural resources within the APE. Outside of the APE but within the one-mile record search radius are 17 cultural resources (Table 4). The cultural resources include one archaeological site (Gabrielino village Sejat) and 16 historic built environment resources. A previously unrecorded segment of one of these historic built environment resources, Union Pacific Railroad/Southern Pacific Railroad (P-33-186112), was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey conducted for the Project.

Table 4. Cultural Resource Sites within a one-mile radius

Primary (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-LAN-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year(s) Recorded	Distance from the APE (miles)	Quad

Primary (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-LAN-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year(s) Recorded	Distance from the APE (miles)	Quad
000182	000182	Late prehistoric/early historic archaeological site (Native American)	Lithic scatter, hearths/pits, habitation debris, "Village of Sejat" (multiple possible locations); unknown.	2018, 1984, 1950	0.5-1.0	Whittier
0001179	001179	Historic resource	Foundations/structure pads, historic refuse deposit, "Pio Pico State Historic Park;" c. 1850.	2018, 1984	0.5-1.0	Whittier
178611		Historic resource	Adobe structure, Vernacular California adobe style, "Casa de Governor Pio Pico Adobe;" 1849, 1867, 1884.	1999, 1980, 1973, 1970, 1959	0.25-0.5	Whittier
186112		Historic resource	Railroad, "Union Pacific Railroad; Southern Pacific Railroad, Los Angeles Division;" 1870s-present.	2019, 2018, 2012, 2009, 2002, 1999	0-1.0 (Previously unrecorded segment identified and recorded within APE during survey)	El Monte
186932		Historic resource	State Park residence, residence garage, comfort station, wood-frame Vernacular style, "Pio Pico State Historic Park Administration Facility;" 1947-1948.	1999	0.25-0.5	Whittier
186937		Historic resource	Single-family property and government building, Minimal Traditional style, "Sycamore Canyon Ranger Residence/Office;" unknown.	2004	0.5-1.0	El Monte
186938		Historic resource	Multiple family property and government building, style unknown, "Sycamore Canyon Apartments;" unknown.	2004	0.5-1.0	El Monte
186939		Historic resource	Ancillary building and government building, style unknown, "Sycamore Canyon Storage Bldg.;" unknown.	2004	0.5-1.0	El Monte
186943		Historic resource	Foundation/structure pads, walls/fences, "Foundation remains of Cal-Baden Mineral Springs;" 1930s.	2005	0.5-1	El Monte

Primary (P-33-)	Trinomial No. (CA-LAN-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year(s) Recorded	Distance from the APE (miles)	Quad
189456		Historic resource	Religious building, Ranch/ Folk Eclectic/ Modern style, "Salem Lutheran Church;" 1948.	2008	0.5-1.0	Whittier
189462		Historic resource	Self-supporting steel lattice electrical transmission tower, "M6-T5 Center-Mesa (N) SCE Transmission Tower;" 1962.	2010	0.5-1.0	El Monte
190501		Historic resource	Gaging station, trees/ vegetation, Urban open space, "Contractor Yard Gaging Station (SCE-TRTP Segment 8 West);" 1968.	2010	0-0.25	El Monte
190504		Historic resource	Engineering structure (transmission line), "SCE Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa-Narrows 66kV Transmission Line;" 1951.	2018, 2010	0.25-1.0	El Monte
190511		Historic resource	Lake/river/reservoir, "San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds;" 1938.	2017, 2012	0.5-1.0	Whittier
192451		Historic resource	Industrial building, Industrial style, "4330 San Gabriel River Pkwy;" 1963.	2014	0-0.25	El Monte
192529		Historic resource	Government building, Contemporary style influences, former community center building, "Recreation Building;" 1957.	2015	0.25-0.5	El Monte
192762		Historic resource	Industrial building, Modernism, Mid-Century style, "3535 San Gabriel River Parkway, City of Industry, CA 90601;" 1960.	2017	0.5-1.0	El Monte

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, Sandy Duarte consulted a variety of sources in June 2020 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the APE (Tables 5 and 6). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific

information about the APE, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the APE History section.

Table 5. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The 1894 USGS Los Angeles 15-minute topographic map shows the San Gabriel River, streams, marshes, building development, and a light-duty road visible within the APE. The 1923 El Monte USGS 7.5' topographic map, shows the Union Pacific Railroad just north of APE and the Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch cutting through the western side of the APE. The 1948 El Monte USGS 7.5' minute topographic map shows heavy duty paved roads (Guirado Ave. and Beverly Blvd.) adjacent to APE and more building development within and adjacent to APE. The 1966 El Monte USGS 7.5' minute topographic map shows the 605 Highway adjacent to the APE and more development in surrounding areas. No additional changes are visible through the 1994 El Monte USGS 7.5' minute topographic map.
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The earliest available USDA historic aerial photograph dates to 1948 and shows agriculture fields and unpaved roads within APE. The easement of the Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch is also visible at the western section of the APE. The 1953 historic aerial photograph shows city development in areas surrounding the APE. 1963 historical aerial photograph shows cleared land within APE. The 1964 historic aerial photograph shows the exposed drainage ditch at the northeastern area of the APE. The 1980 historic aerial photograph shows dirt roads within APE. The 1994 historic aerial photograph shows trees lined at the northwest end of APE. Between 2003 and 2005 historic aerial photographs show clearing of the tree line. Also by 2005, a large section of the Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch at the northwest segment of the APE has been removed.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to	Negative

Source	Results
2014)	
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (2016)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive: see Table 6

Table 6. BLM Land Patents

Name	Year	Township, Range, and Section	Authority
Bernardino Guirado, Juan Perez, Pio Pico, and Joaquina Sepulveda	1881	Township 2 South, Range 11 West, Sections 7 and 18 as part of a patent totaling 6873 acres	March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631)
Juan Martias Sanches and FPF Temple	1872	Township 2 South, Range 11 West, Section 7 as part of a patent totaling 2543.46 acres	March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631)

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File search requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 12, 2020 indicated that there are sacred lands or resources known within the APE (Appendix C). The NAHC indicated that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation should be contacted for more information. The NAHC also recommended that five representatives from local Native American tribal organizations be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. The City of Pico Rivera is conducting tribal consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52. The USACE is conducting consultations to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

SURVEY

METHODS

The survey stage is important in a Project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified resource. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the APE were examined (Figure 6). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the APE, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

For paleontological resources, the purpose is to confirm that field observations conform to the geological maps of the APE. Sediments were assessed for their potential to contain fossils. Additionally, if there are known paleontological resources the survey will verify the exact location of those resources, the condition or integrity of each resource, and the proximity of the resource to the APE.

For cultural resources, the purpose is to verify the exact location of each identified resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of cultural resources sensitivity, if any. The surveyor searched 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).

Figure 6. Survey results map

RESULTS

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Sandy Duarte surveyed the APE on August 4, 2020. The APE has been heavily disturbed with clearing and discing. Some areas were not accessible due to homeless encampments and a locked access area for the southeastern portion of the APE. The intensive pedestrian survey consisted of 3-meter wide transects. Ground visibility within the APE was generally good (approximately 95 percent) due to the recent discing and clearing (Figure 7). Much of the area was covered in dry grass, weeds, eucalyptus trees, and palm trees. Where visible, surficial sediments primarily consisted of yellowish-brown sandy silts (Figure 8). Many of the larger pebble to cobble sized clasts observed are most likely the result of dumping in the area. Modern refuse was also observed within the APE.

No paleontological or archaeological resources were observed within the APE during the survey. Two historic built environment resources were encountered; a drainage ditch and a railroad segment associated with the previously documented Union Pacific Railroad (P-19-186112). This section of P-19-186112 is located on and near a railroad bridge crosses I-605 in an area that is no longer part of the APE but is included here as the tracks originally crossed the APE to connect with other portions of the Union Pacific Railroad. Cogstone completed a site record update for this previously unrecorded segment of the railroad and recorded the drainage ditch as a new resource on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms (Appendix E).

Figure 7. North end of project overview, facing southwest

Figure 8. Recently disced surface sediments

HISTORIC RESOURCES

There are two Historic Contexts and associated periods of significance within the APE:

- Railroad Expansion (1917-1998)
- Development of Local Infrastructure (1964-1975)

The Historic Context for the Pacific Union: Anaheim Branch Segment is Railroad Expansion (1917-1998). Originally constructed in 1917 by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, the line passed through what is now residential, shopping, and light industrial areas. The Anaheim Branch ran northwest from its connection with the former Pacific Electric line at Colima Junction (southeast of what is now the intersection of Mills Avenue and Lambert Road in South Whittier) and merged with Whittier Junction (located just south of where East Beverly Boulevard crosses the San Gabriel River). In 1998, the Union Pacific merged with Southern Pacific Transportation Company.In 1998, the Union Pacific Railroad discontinued the use of the Anaheim Branch (Surface Transportation Board 2000; Abandoned Rails 2020.

The Historic Context for the drainage ditch is the Development of Local Infrastructure (1964-1975). Little information regarding this ditch is known, however, it was likely constructed by the City of Pico Rivera to improve drainage of the surrounding area.

PACIFIC UNION: ANAHEIM BRANCH SEGMENT

Construction History: The railroad segment is in very poor condition. This segment is discontinuous and is devoid of ballast, signage, signals, and all other possible structures that might be found on a mid-twentieth century railroad track (likely removed ca. 2005). Much of the southern section of rail is buried beneath sediments and foliage.

Description: This railroad segment is approximately 930 feet long and is located in the city of Whittier, Los Angeles County (located on APNs: 8130-024-007, 8130-024-008, 8130-024-009, 8130-024-010, and 8130-024-011). Since the discontinuation of the Anaheim Branch, much of the line has been demolished. In 2001, the city of Whittier purchased the abandoned Union Pacific right-of-way and constructed a 4.5-mile commuter and recreational bikeway, pedestrian path, and greenbelt which opened to the public in 2009. This segment of the railroad is likely one of the last remaining sections of the Union Pacific's Anaheim Branch. It retains much of its steel rails, spikes, and some other metal track hardware, and its wooden ties. However, this segment is discontinuous and is devoid of ballast, signage, signals, and all other possible elementsthat might be found on a mid-twentieth century railroad track. Much of the southern section of rail is buried beneath sediments and foliage (Figures 9 to 14; see Figure 6). This resource originally crossed the APE to connect with other sections of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was recorded prior to a change in the APE that now excludes this section.

Figure 9. Northwest terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment, facing east

Figure 10. Railway overpass crossing the I-605 Freeway, facing southwest

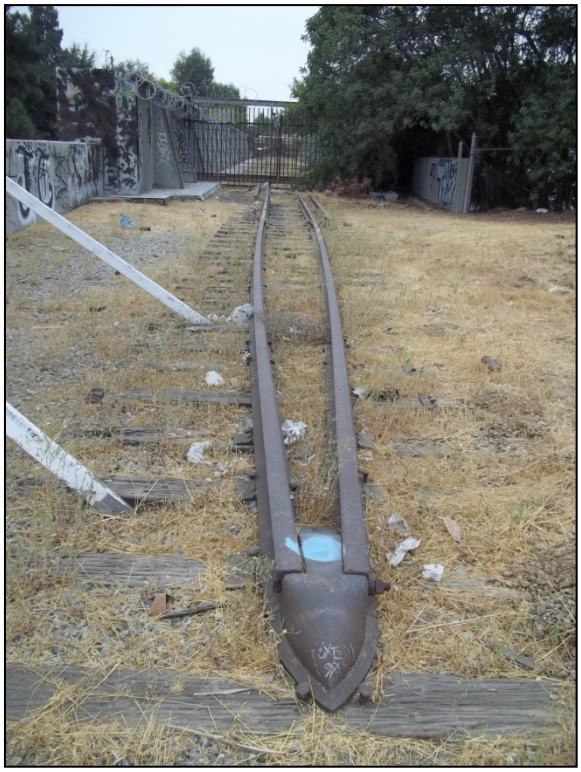

Figure 11. Northwest terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment, facing southeast

Figure 12. Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment and overpass, facing southeast

Figure 13. Southeast terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment at Pioneer Boulevard, facing north-northwest

Figure 14. Southeast terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment; taken from Pioneer Boulevard, facing north-northwest

DRAINAGE DITCH

Construction History: According to historic aerial photographs, this drainage ditch was constructed between 1963 and 1964 (NETROnline 1963, 1964). No notable alterations to this resource appear to have been made following its initial construction.

Description: This concrete-lined drainage ditch is located adjacent to Interstate 605 Freeway in an undeveloped field. The exposed segment of this ditch is approximately 350 feet long with one concrete culvert/drainage pipe at the southeast end and two concrete culvert/drainage pipes at the northwest end. The covered culverts appear to continue (south) under Interstate 605 Freeway and towards the Union Pacific Railroad easement (north). The ditch appears functional but is currently filled with trash and foliage (Figures 15 to 18; see Figure 6).

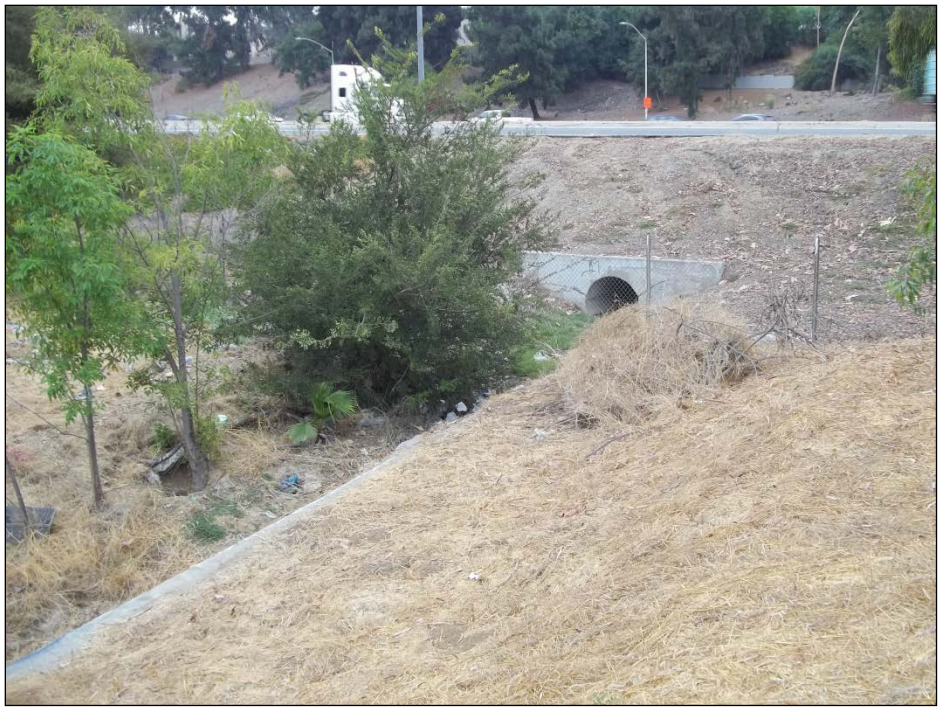

Figure 15. Southeast end of the drainage ditch, culvert runs under the bank, facing southeast

Figure 16. Concrete lined drainage ditch, facing northwest

Figure 17. Northwest end of exposed drainage ditch, facing northwest

Figure 18. Northwest end of the exposed drainage ditch, facing north

IMPACT ANALYSIS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE 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 D) 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 an APE 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

All alluvial deposits may increase or decrease in fossiliferous potential depending on how coarse the sediments are. 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 or less in diameter. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases with rapid burial in flood-plains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc. 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 flood-plains, 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.

The Project is mapped entirely as middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits. A records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a 10-mile radius were a minimum of five feet deep in deposits mapped as late Pleistocene at the surface. In most of the valley areas of California, Pleistocene fossils begin appearing at more than eight feet below the historic surface. Project sediments less than eight feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. Sediments more

than eight feet below the modern surface are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, cultural records search, and the positive SLF search, the APE has moderate sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. Three possible locations of the Tongva village of Sejat (P-19-000182) are located 0.25-0.5 miles south of the APE. These may also instead be small villages associated with a larger village located approximately two miles south-southwest of the APE that McCawley (1996:55, 58-59, 72) refers to as Naxaaw Nga-Sehat. This may be a conflation of two distinct villages, Naxaaw Nga and Sehat (Sejat). These possible locations of the village of Sejat also broadly overlap with resources associated with the life of influential former governor of Mexican California Pio Pico (P-30-000179, P-30-178611). The 1894 USGS Los Angeles 15 minute topographic quadrangle map shows buildings within the APE; a patent to land in the APE was granted to former governor Pico and others in 1881, with a portion having also been previously patented by Juan Martias Sanches and F P F Temple in 1872. As this was before modern garbage pickup and disposal existed, the APE is thus also moderately sensitive for buried historic deposits that may be associated with an important figure in California's past.

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

PACIFIC UNION RAILROAD: ANAHEIM BRANCH SEGMENT

Historic Context: Railroad Expansion (1917-1998)

The railroad segment is in very poor condition. Since the discontinuation of the Anaheim Branch, much of the line has been demolished. This resource no longer retains its integrity of design, materials, feeling, workmanship, or setting. This resource retains its integrity of location and, while abandoned, it maintains its integrity of association with the Union Pacific Railroad. Due to substantial alterations to the Anaheim Branch and the surrounding area over past decades, this segment of the Union Pacific Railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criteria A/1, B/2, and C/3. This resource has not yielded, nor is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for listing in either the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria 4/D.

DRAINAGE DITCH

Historic Context: Development of Local Infrastructure (1964-1975)

This resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria A/1. This resource is not associated with the lives of persons significant to history, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria B/2. This resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria C/3. This resource has not, nor is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria D/4.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Project is mapped entirely as middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits. The record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project or immediate vicinity, however localities are known from the same sediments as found within the study area near to the Project.

Middle to late Pleistocene older alluvium sediments less than eight 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 eight 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.

Planned excavation depth for the majority of grading is 15 feet deep with utilities being dug to 20 feet deep. Bridge piles are estimated to go to a maximum of 75 feet deep. Based on fossils found in similar sediments nearby, paleontological monitoring is recommended for the excavations more than five eight deep into native sediments. 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. If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 25 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 25-foot radius.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological cultural resources were identified within the APE during the intensive pedestrian survey or during any previous investigations. The CHRIS search conducted in support of the Project indicates that no cultural resources have been recorded within the APE but the SLF search was positive for tribal cultural resources. Three possible locations for the historic Native American village of Sejat are located within 0.25-0.5 miles of the APE. There are also two recorded resources associated with former Mexican California governor Pio Pico within 0.25-1.0 miles of the APE and the APE once belonged to Governor Pico. Cultural resources and Native American monitoring are recommended during ground disturbing activities.

In the event of an unanticipated discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project development, all work must cease near the find immediately.

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.

HISTORIC BUILT ENVIRONMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Cogstone conducted a historic resource evaluation for a segment of the Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch railway and a historic-aged drainage ditch and found them not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR. No further work is required. Demolition of the Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch railway and the drainage ditch does not require any mitigation due to lack of historic significance.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MOLLY VALASIK
QA/QC

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Valasik is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with more than 10 years of experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA and regularly prepares cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. Ms. Valasik has managed a variety of projects at Cogstone in the water, transportation, energy, development, and federal sectors. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is accepted as a principal investigator for prehistoric archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers.

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

Brea 265 Specific Plan, City of Brea, Orange County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the proposed Specific Plan. This study provided environmental documentation as required by CEQA. A Paleontological Resource Impact Mitigation Program and full-time monitoring was recommended. Due to the high sensitivity for subsurface archaeological resources, a cultural resources mitigation plan and monitoring was also recommended. Sub to Placeworks. Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018-2019

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. Cogstone conducted archaeological and paleontological record searches, extensive historical research at City Hall, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a general analysis of impacts of future projects within the city that may adversely affect paleontological, archaeological, or historic resources was provided along with mitigation recommendations. Sub to De Novo. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2018

Whittier Boulevard/Three Intersection Improvements, City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone conducted intensive-level cultural resources surveys and prepared technical studies for improvements proposed for three intersections at Colima Road, Santa Fe Springs Road and Painter Avenue in a disturbed urban environment. Managed records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, and APE mapping. Sub to Michael Baker. Principal Investigator. 2016-2018

Reseda Skate Facility Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. Cogstone was retained to conduct an archaeological assessment to determine the potential effects to archaeological resources resulting from construction of an ice rink, roller rink, and associated parking lot. Services included a records search, intensive-level pedestrian survey, and archaeological assessment report that determined the potential of disturbance to archaeological resources was low. *This project was a task order from an on-call contract with Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering.* Sub to ICF. Principal Investigator. 2017

SR-138 Palmdale Boulevard, Caltrans District 8, City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involved widening and modifying three southbound lanes on Sierra Highway to Avenue R at the railroad crossing. Conducted a cultural resources assessment to support the Project environmental documents (IS/MND) in compliance with NEPA and CEQA. Services for this Local Assistance Project, on behalf of the City, included records search, Sacred Lands File search, Tribal consultation, intensive-level field survey, finalization of the APE map in concurrence with Caltrans District 7, and preparation of an ASR technical report. Sub to Parsons. Principal Archaeologist. 2015-2016

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

JOHN GUST
Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Task Manager

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Dr. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with over 8 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. Dr. Gust has managed cultural assessments for over 20 cellular tower projects and multiple assessments for construction of commercial and residential structures. He has also managed cultural resources monitoring 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

Dogwood Road Project, City of El Centro, Imperial County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Part 70-B RD Funding assisted housing on a 2.2-acre parcel. Cogstone conducted a record search, pedestrian survey, and determined that no further cultural resources work was necessary. The assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of El Centro acted as the lead agency. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering, Inc. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019-2020

Euclid Fueling Station Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the construction of a convenience store, associated parking, gas station, and underground fuel storage tank. The assessment was conducted to meet the requirements of CEQA with the City of Santa Ana acting as lead agency. Cogstone conducted record searches, a Sacred Lands File Search, an intensive pedestrian survey, gave mitigation recommendations, and produced a report. Sub to Sagecrest Planning + Environmental. Principal Investigator for Archaeology. 2019

Jackson St HUD 58 EA Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources assessment to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the construction of United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) assisted housing on a 3.58-acre parcel. This assessment provided environmental documentation as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The City of Riverside was the lead agency. Cogstone conducted a records search, a Sacred Lands File Search, a pedestrian survey, and produced a report. Sub to Partner Science & Engineering. Principal Investigator for Archaeology and Report Author. 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

cogstone
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 20 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. Paleontological Field and Lab Director, Report Co-author. 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. 2011-present

Barren Ridge Transmission Line, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Saugus to Mojave, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, CA. Principal Paleontologist. 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. 2015-present

City of La Verne General Plan, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. 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. 2018

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

Little Tujunga Canyon Bridge, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. 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. 2017

Park Place Extension Project, City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The City proposes 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. 2017

Coto de Caza EIR Subdivision, Coto de Caza, Orange County, CA. The project proposes the subdivision of an existing large estate for development of 28 new residential lots on approximately 50-57 acres of land. Proposed residential lots will be 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

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 QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez is a qualified historian and she meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural History.* Ms. Lopez is experienced in architectural history research and surveys along with photo documentation and recording of built environment resources for local and federal projects. 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

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. Architectural Historian. 2018-2019

2525 N. Main, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, CA. The project proposed demolition of existing building and the construction of a five-story multi-family residential apartment complex. Cogstone conducted a cultural and historic resources records search, a field visit to known historic homes and Santiago Park, evaluation of the historic resources, and produced a built environment report. Conducted research, evaluation and co-author. Architectural Historian. 2018

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 and Author. 2018

Desert Sage Wellness Center, City of Hemet, Riverside County, CA. Cogstone completed a National Register of Historic Places eligibility re-evaluation for a proposed historical ranching line camp on behalf of the California Area Office Indian Health Service. This study was performed pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Services included an archaeological and architectural pedestrian survey, records search, update to DPR forms, public outreach, additional research, and reported updates to SHPO. Architectural Historian. 2018

3800 W. 6th Street Mixed-Used Development, Koreatown, Los Angeles County, CA. The project proposed to construct a 21-story mixed-use development with two levels of underground parking. Cogstone conducted a paleontological and cultural resources assessment. Tasks included records search, built environment survey, resource recording and technical report. Conducted built environment survey, recoded building, and conducted view shed impact analysis. Architectural Historian. 2018

Accelerated Charter Elementary School, Los Angeles Unified School District, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involved the construction of a new facility on a 2.3-acre site in South Central Los Angeles. Cogstone conducted paleontological and cultural resources monitoring. Five new archaeological sites were defined and updated one building record. Updated building DPR. Sub to Gafon. Assistant Architectural Historian. 2017

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 15 years of professional 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

Laguna Creek Trail and Bruceville Road Project, Caltrans District 3, City of Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA. The City of Elk Grove, in cooperation with Caltrans, proposed multiple trail extensions and gap closures in effort to provide connecting links that would ultimately provide trail users with access to a vast system of trails, with connections to parks, schools, community centers, commercial retail and office areas, and transit facilities. Cogstone conducted pedestrian surveys, records search, and prepared an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR). Sub to Helix Environmental. GIS Technician. 2019

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 includes the construction of three diversion structures and pipelines. Sub to Environmental Advisors. GIS Technician. 2019

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 would consist 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 Technician. 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 include 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 Technician. 2019

Fresno West Area Specific Plan, City of Fresno, Fresno County, CA. The objective of this study was to review and summarize available information regarding known paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources within the boundaries of the City of Fresno's West Area Specific Plan.. The purpose of the West Area Specific Plan is to implement and refine the City's vision for the West Area in order to guide future growth and development in the most northwest area of the City. Cogstone's services included record searches, mapping, and extensive background research. Sub to De Novo Planning. GIS Technician. 2019

Laguna Beach Fire Department Fire Breaks, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, CA. This project included the areas adjacent to homes and businesses requiring vegetation removals to create new fire breaks. conducted a pedestrian survey of the natural landscape and slopes located along the eastern and western sides of the SR-133 highway, south of El Toro Road to Pacific Coast Highway. Archaeological Monitor. 2019

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

SANDY DUARTE
Archaeologist

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 QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duarte is a paleontologist and archaeologist with over 13 years of experience in paleontological and archaeological monitoring, surveying, and excavation in southern California. Duarte 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, 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 forest fires. Additional skills include paleontological identification, fossil preparation, artifact identification and preparation, and final report preparation.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Parkside Estates, City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, CA. The project consisted of an approximately 50-acre development. Services included monitoring during all excavations, identifying and collecting cultural artifacts, and Native American coordination with Juaneño and Gabrielino groups. LSA Associates. March 2016-September 2019

State Route 74 Improvements, Caltrans District 12, Orange County, CA. This project consisted of the widening of SR-74 and adding a shoulder lane. Duties included monitoring the installation of ESA fencing along culturally sensitive areas along SR-74 and widening of shoulder lane. LSA Associates. Archaeological Monitor. April-June 2018

Perris Gateway Commerce Center, City of Perris, San Bernardino County, CA. The proposed project included the demolition of existing uses at the project site and the construction and operation of a 380,000 square-foot high-cube warehouse to be constructed on 21.63 acres, 0.27 acres of which will be provided for purposes of street dedication, and the remainder of the site to be developed with 205,000 square feet of landscaping, 225 passenger vehicle parking stalls, 98 trailer parking stalls, and two detention basins. Conducted monitoring during all ground disturbing activities. Archaeological Monitor. March 2018

La Pata Avenue 1.8-mile Gap Closure and Camino del Rio Extension, Orange County Public Works, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, CA. This project was a massive undertaking of 14.8 million cubic yards of earth material being removed. Duties included identifying and collecting groundstone artifacts in alluvium, and identifying and collecting fossils in bedrock. Ms. Duarte also prepared numerous pinniped fossils specimens with zip scribes. LSA Associates. Lead Archaeological Monitor. March 2014 - March 2017

Planning Area 40 East/East Rough Grading and Pipeline Trenching, Cities of Lake Forest and Irvine, Orange County, CA. LSA conducted paleontological resources monitoring for the rough grading of PA 40 East/East for the development of a new residential community. Ms. Duarte served as paleontological and archeological monitor during all earth-disturbing activities on site. LSA Associates. January-April 2016

On-Call Environmental Mitigation Program, OCTA, Orange County, CA. This project consisted of 6 open space properties and 11 restoration project areas selected for mitigation of impacts from the Measure M2 freeway program. Prior to any work taking place, each area had to have an environmental assessment to determine the presence of both historic and prehistoric resources. Duties included leading transects using ArcGIS on a smartphone and assisting in identifying and recording artifacts. LSA Associates. Lead Archaeological Monitor. March-June 2014

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

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

26 June 2020

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.
1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865-4157

Attn: Logan Freeberg, GIS Supervisor

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Pico Rivera Industrial Project, Cogstone Project # 5031, in the City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Logan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Pico Rivera Industrial Project, Cogstone Project # 5031, in the City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portions of the El Monte and Whittier USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me via e-mail on 12 June 2020. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have vertebrate fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

Geologic mapping indicates that is the smaller western portion of the proposed project area there are surface deposits of younger Quaternary gravels just as in the active channel of the San Gabriel River adjacent to the west. Otherwise, surface deposits in the larger eastern to northeastern portion of the proposed project area consist of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the Puente Hills to the east, and these older Quaternary deposits may underlie the younger Quaternary gravels in the western portion of the proposed project area. Our closest vertebrate fossil localities from these Quaternary deposits are LACM 7701-7702, due west of the proposed project area in the City of Commerce near the intersection of Atlantic Avenue and the Long Beach Freeway (I-710), that produced fossil specimens of

threespine stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, salamander, *Batrachoseps*, lizard, Lacertilia, snake, Colubridae, rabbit, *Sylvilagus*, pocket mouse, *Microtus*, harvest mouse, *Reithrodontomys*, and pocket gopher, *Thomomys*, at 11 to 34 feet below grade.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary gravels occurring at the surface in the western portion of the proposed project area are unlikely to encounter significant fossil vertebrates. Deeper excavations there that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, as well as any excavations in the older Quaternary deposits exposed otherwise in the proposed project area, however, may well uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any vertebrate fossil remains without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

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), (d), (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: Pico Rivera Industrial Project

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Pico Rivera

Contact Person: Hector Hernandez, Planner

Street Address: 6615 Passons Blvd.

City: Pico Rivera **Zip:** 90660

Phone: 562 801-4337 **Fax:** 562 949-0280

Email: hhernandez@pico-rivera.org

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Los Angeles **City/Community:** Pico Rivera

Project Description:

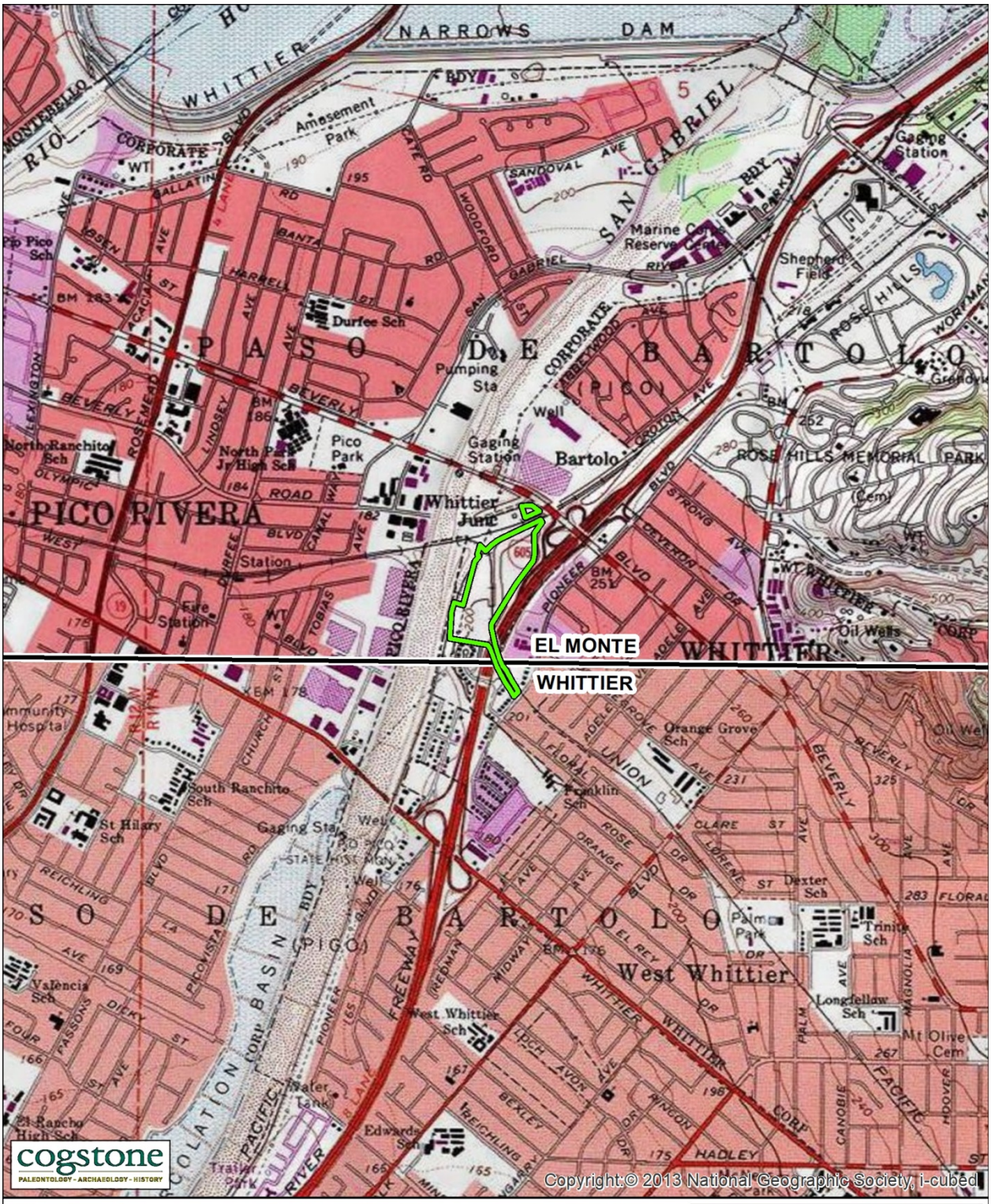
Please include a Section 106 Consultation List as well.
The Project involves the construction of one building with 376,530 square-feet of warehouse space and 10,000 square-feet of office space split evenly into two levels in the northeastern corner of the warehouse. The Project requires a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 permit thus the cultural resources report will comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Additional Request

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

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Whittier and El Monte

Township: 2S **Range:** 11W **Section(s):** 7 and 18

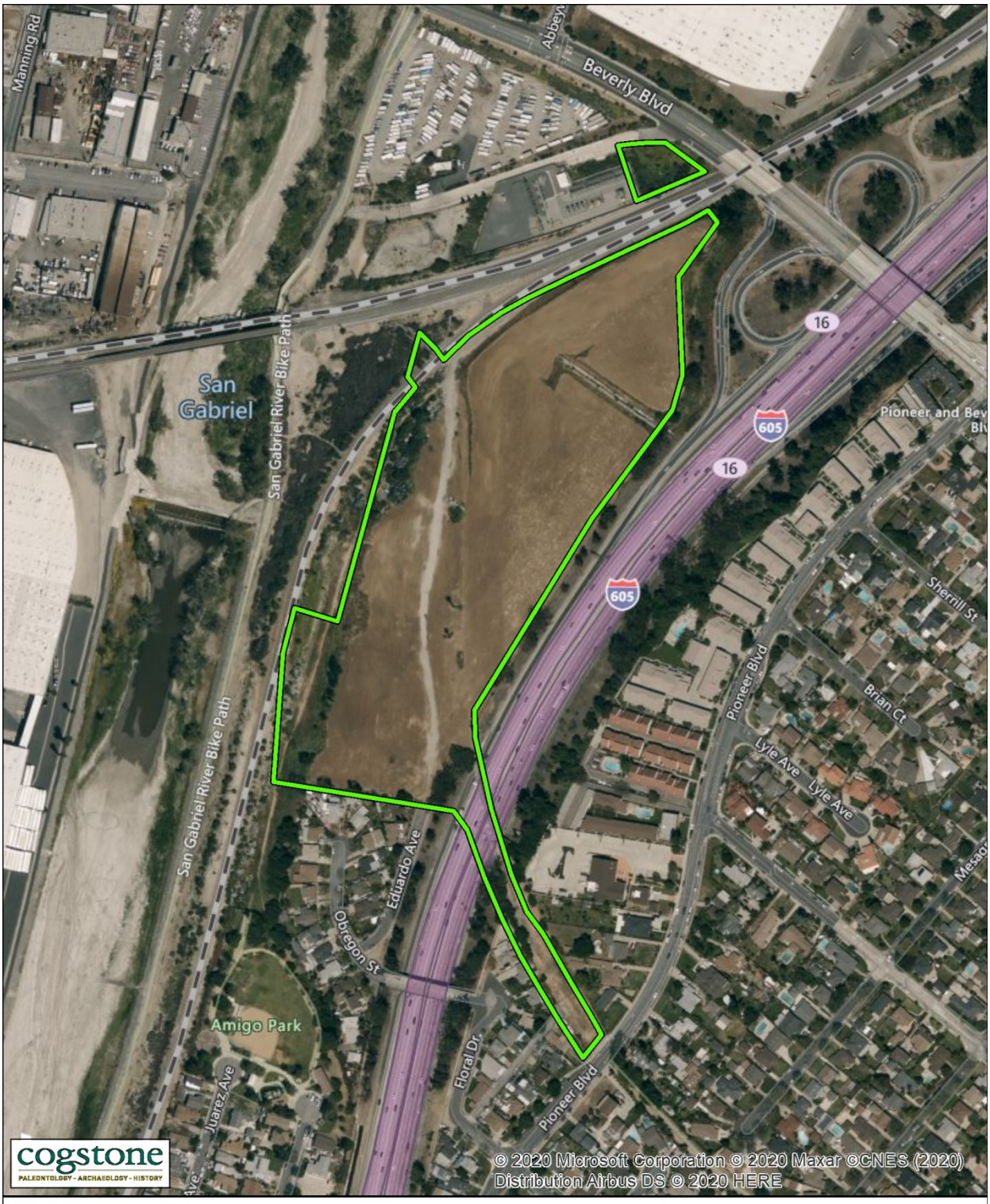


Pico Rivera Industrial
City of Pico Rivera
Los Angeles County, CA

Project Area
USGS Quads

USGS 7.5' Quads:
EL MONTE
WHITTIER

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
N
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1:24,000 1 in = 2,000 ft



Pico Rivera Industrial
City of Pico Rivera
Los Angeles County, CA

Project Area

0 250 500 Feet
0 75 150 Meters
N
1:5,000 1 in = 417 ft

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

July 1, 2020

Hector Hernandez
City of Pico Rivera

Via Email to: hhernandez@pico-rivera.org

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB18), Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4, as well as Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), Public Resources Codes §21080.1, §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2, Pico Rivera Industrial Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Hernandez:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties or projects.

Government Codes §65352.3 and §65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

Public Resources Codes §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 requires public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

The law does not preclude local governments and agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

Best practice for the AB52 process and in accordance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1(d), is to do the following:

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 NAHC also recommends, but does not require that lead agencies include in their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential affect (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 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 the Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information.

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

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

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is 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 well 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: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
7/1/2020

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. 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 applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65352.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Pico Rivera Industrial Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2020-003714 — 07/01/2020 11:04 AM — 1 of 1

APPENDIX D. 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 E. DPR 523 FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI #
PRIMARY RECORD	Trinomial
	NRHP Status Code
Other Listings	
Review Code	Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** Drainage Ditch (APN: 8129-001-006)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: X **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**

a. County: Los Angeles

b. USGS 7.5' Quad: El Monte **Date:** 1994 **T** 2S; **R** 11W; NE ¼ **of** NE ¼ **of Sec** 18**;** S.B.**B.M.**

c. Address: N/A **City:** Pico Rivera **Zip:**

d. UTM: Zone: 11S **;** 401539 **mE /** 3763066 **mN**

e. Other Locational Data: **Elevation:**

P3a. Description:

This concrete lined drainage ditch is located adjacent to the I-605 Freeway in an undeveloped field. The exposed segmet of this ditch is approximetly 350 feet long with one concrete culvert/drainage pipe at the southeast end and two concrete culvert/drainage pipes at the northwest end. The covered culverts appear to continue (south) under the I-605 Freeway and towards the Union Pacific Railroad easement (north). The ditch appears functional but is currently filled with trash and foliage.

P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Drainage Ditch

P4. Resources Present: ☐Building ☒Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5b. Description of Photo:
Drainage ditch, facing east, I-605 in background.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1964, per historic aerial

P7. Owner and Address:
City of Pico Rivera

P8. Recorded by:
Shannon Lopez
Cogstone Resource Management, Inc;
1518 W. Taft Ave, Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:
August 4, 2020

P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian survey

P11. Report Citation: "Cultural And Paleontological Resources Assessment Report for the Pico Rivera Industrial Project, City of Pico Rivera, Los Angeles County, California." Prepaired by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. Prepaired For: Michael Baker International.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: Unknown
B3. Original Use: Water culvert and drainge ditch **B4. Present Use:** Abandoned
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:**
According to Historic Aerials, this drainage ditch was constructed in 1964. There appears no notable alterations to this resource following its initial construction.

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: NA **b. Builder:** Not known
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Development of Local Infrastructure **Area:** Whitier, CA
Period of Significance: 1964-1975 **Property Type:** Drainage Ditch **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
Litle information regarding this ditch is known, however, it was likely constructed by the City of Pico Rivera in an effort to improve drainage of the surrounding area.

This resource is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Place (NRHP) or the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criteria A/1. This resource is not associated with the lives of persons significant to historiy, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria B/2. This resources does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria C/3. This resource has not, nor is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, therefore, this feature is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria D/4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
***B12. References:**
NETROnline
1963 Historic Aerials. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer
1964 Historic Aerials. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer
1974 Historic Aerials. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** August 5, 2020

(See Sketch Map, Page 5)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Unknown

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒Segment **Designations:** None known name.

b. Location of point or segment: UTMs:

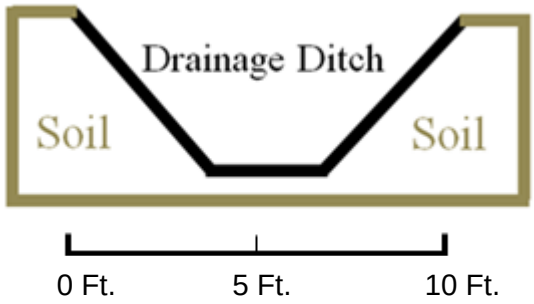
Legal Decription: **T** 2S**; R** 11W**; NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec** 18**;** S.B.**B.M.**

L3. Description: This concrete lined drainage ditch is located adjacent to the I-605 Freeway in an undeveloped field. It is approximetly 350 feet long with one concrete culvert/drainage pipe at the southeast end and two concrete culvert/drainage pipes at the northwest end. The ditch does not appear to be in use and is heavily overgrown by dense foliage.

L4. Dimensions:

a. Top Width: Approx. 10-12ft.
b. Bottom Width: Approx. 2-3 ft.
c. Height or Depth: Approx**.** 6-7 feet deep
d. Length of Segment: Approx. 350ft.

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section: 2 in. = approx 10-12 ft.



L5. Associated Resources: None.

L6. Setting: The surrounding area is largely an undeveloped open space. The I-605 Freeway is located to the south and the Union Pacific Railroad is to the north.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Feature appears functional but is currently filled with trash and foliage.

L8a.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing: Drainage ditch, facing east, I-605 in background.

L9. Remarks:

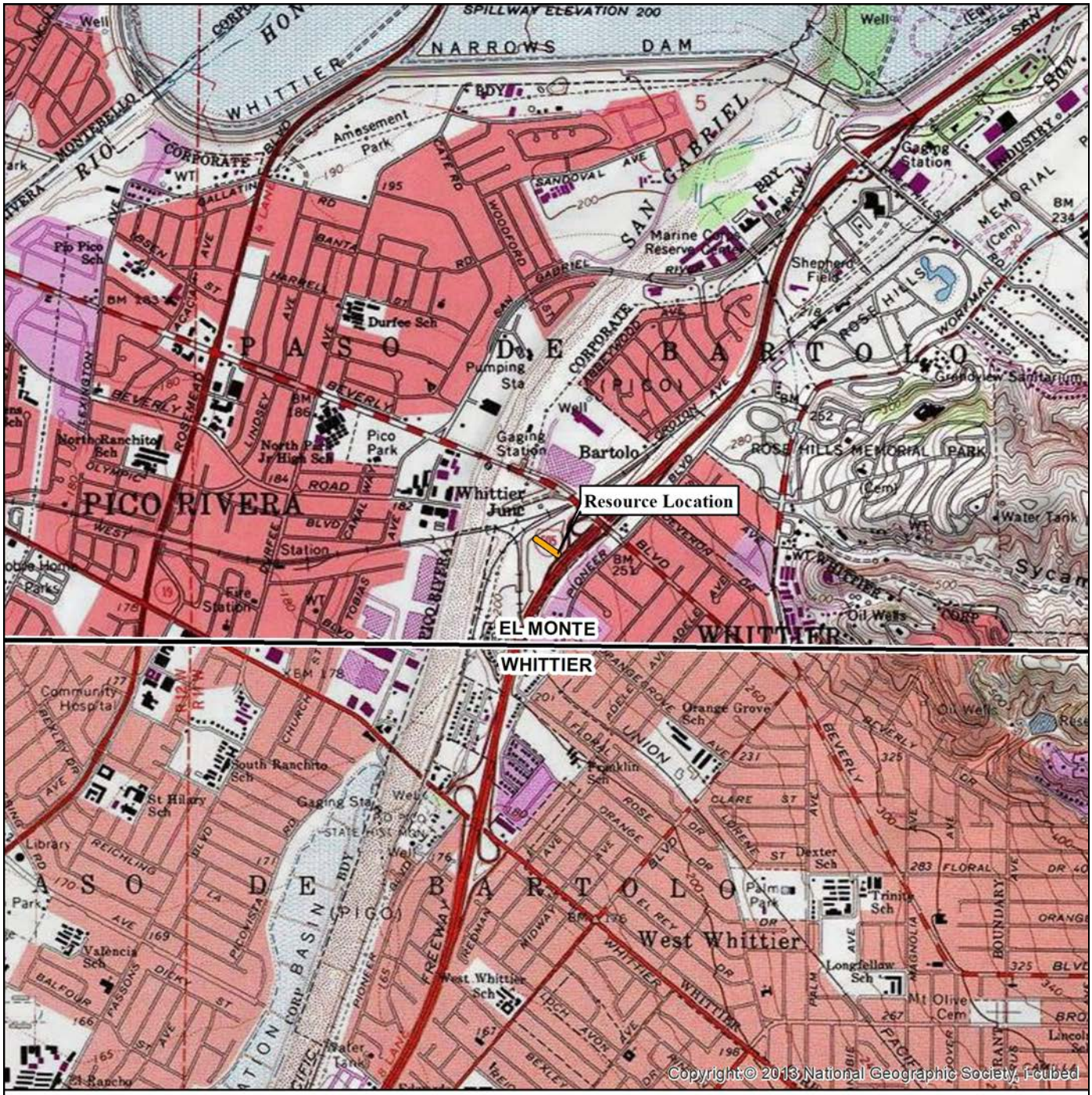
L10. Form Prepared by: Shannon Lopez

L11. Date: August 4, 2020

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 9 ***Resource Name or #:** Drainage Ditch (APN: 8129-001-006)

Map Name: El Monte ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1994

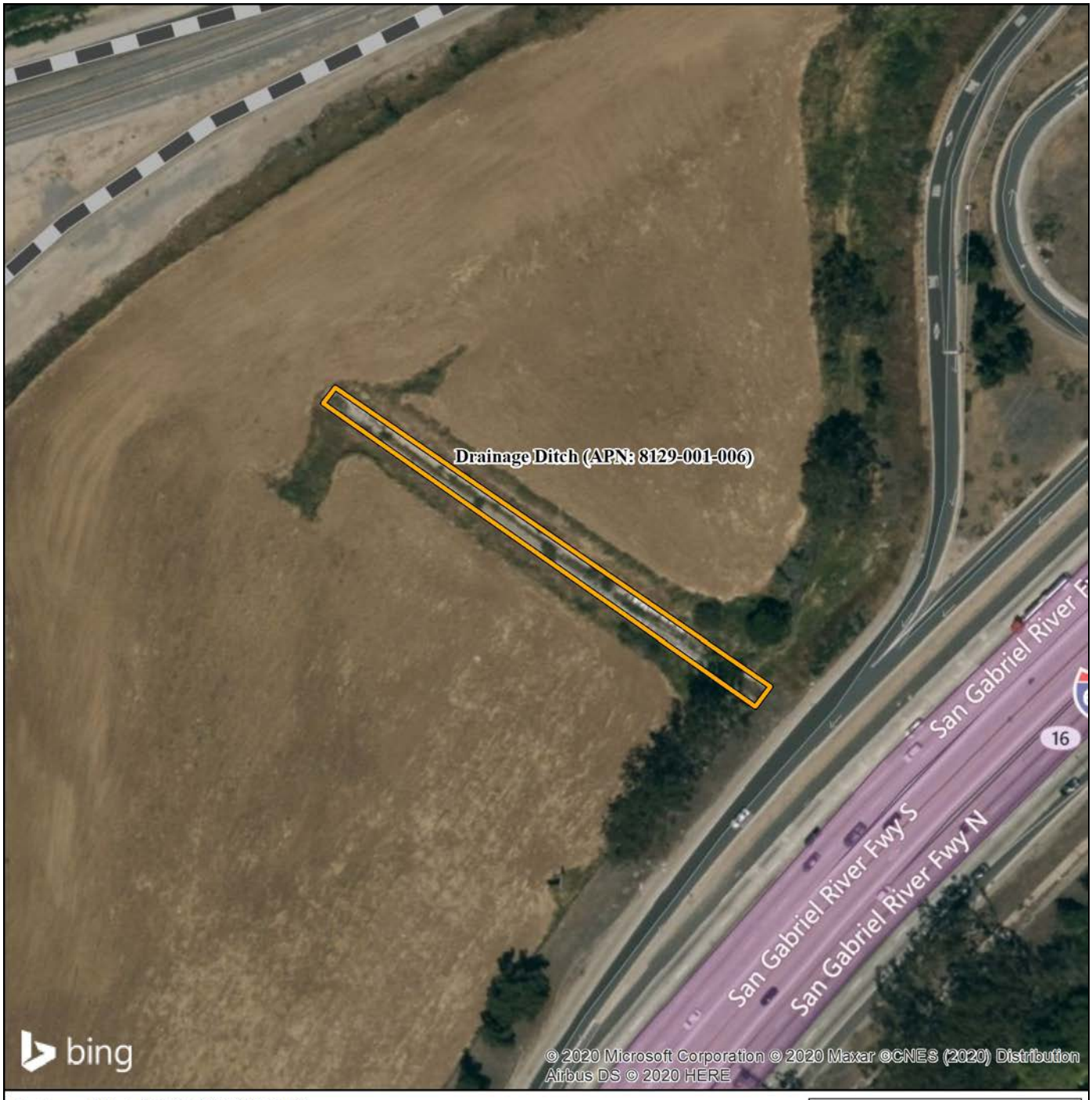


Drainage Ditch (APN: 8129-001-006)
City of Pico Rivera
Los Angeles County, CA

Historic Resource
USGS Quads

USGS 7.5' Quads:
EL MONTE
WHITTIER

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
N
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1:24,000 1 in = 2,000 ft

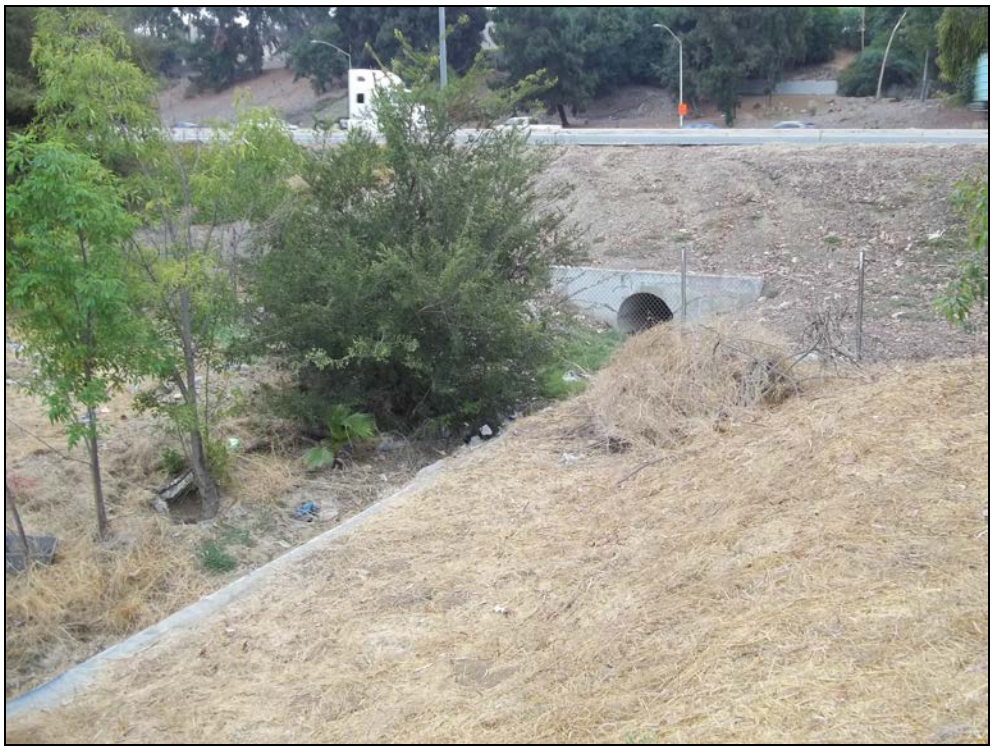


Drainage Ditch (APN: 8129-001-006)
City of Pico Rivera
Los Angeles County, CA

Historic Resource

0 50 100 Feet
0 15 30 Meters
N
1:1,250 1 in = 104 ft

***Drawn By:** Logan Freeberg ***Date of Map:** 8/6/2020



1. Southeast end of ditch, culvert runs under bank

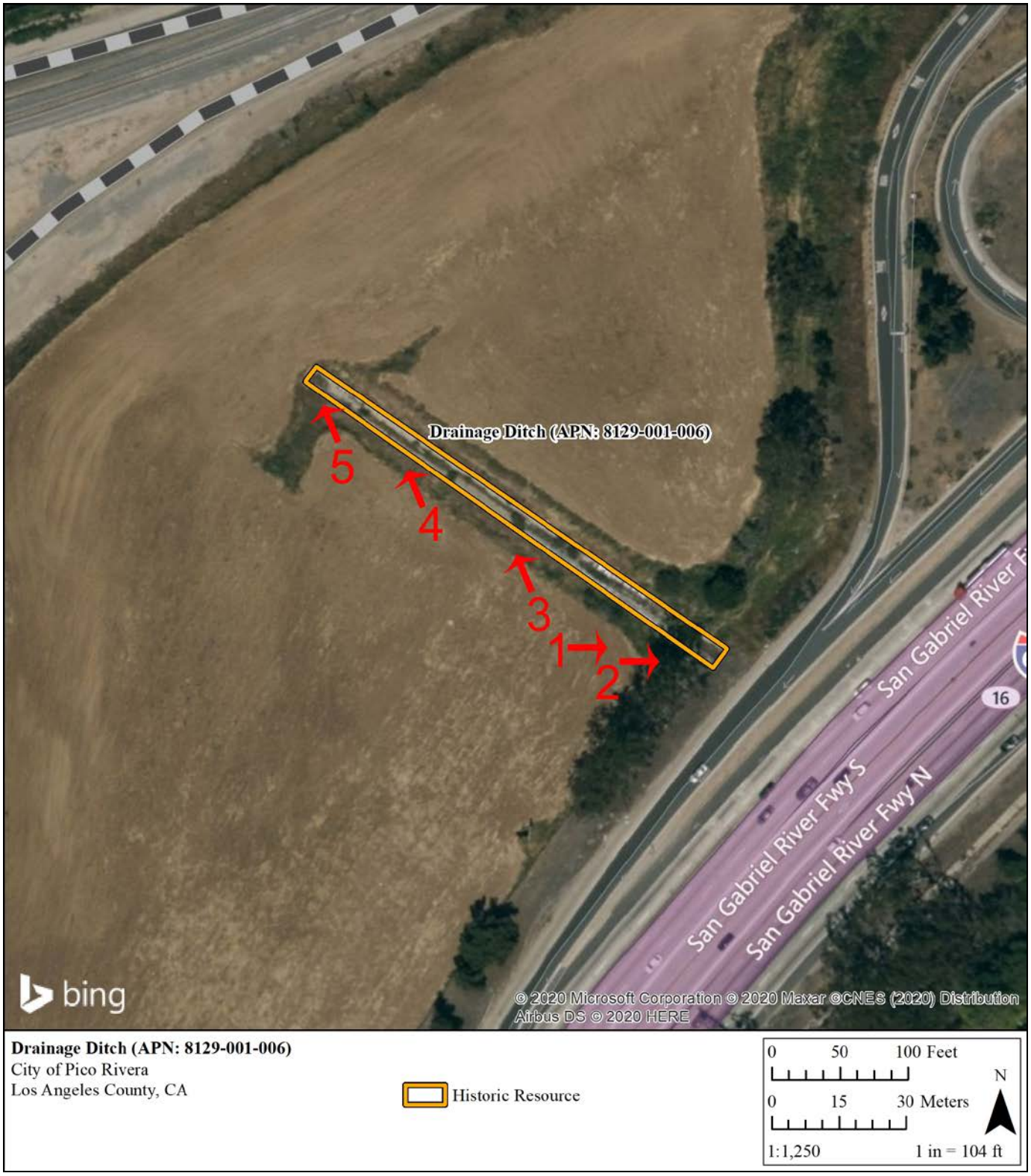
2. Southeast end of ditch, concrete culvert runs under bank

3. Concrete lined ditch, facing northwest

4. Northwest end of exposed ditch, facing northwest

5. Northwest end of exposed ditch, two concrete culvert openings are visable

Photo Key;


Drainage Ditch (APN: 8129-001-006)
5
4
3
1
2
San Gabriel River F
San Gabriel River Fwy S
San Gabriel River Fwy N
16
bing
© 2020 Microsoft Corporation © 2020 Maxar ©CNES (2020) Distribution
Airbus DS © 2020 HERE
Drainage Ditch (APN: 8129-001-006)
City of Pico Rivera
Los Angeles County, CA
Historic Resource
0 50 100 Feet
0 15 30 Meters
N
1:1,250
1 in = 104 ft

The Union Pacific Railroad (historically the Southern Pacific Railroad) was first recorded in 1999 by S. Ashkar, M. Avina, E. Prendergast, and J. Doty of Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. Due to the railroad's association with important historical figures (the Big Four: Mark Hopkins, Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker) and contribution to the economic and population growth of Southern California, this railroad was recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and B.

On August 4th, 2020, Shannon Lopez and Sandy Duarte of Cogstone Resource Management Inc. visited and photo-documented a section of the Union Pacific Railroad not previously recorded by Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. in 1999. This railroad segment is 930 feet long and is located in the city of Whittier, Los Angeles County (located on APNS: 8130-024-007, 8130-024-008, 8130-024-009, 8130-024-010, and 8130-024-011).

A 1923 USGS topographic maps (Whittier, 1:24,000) indicates that this segment was once part of the Union Pacific's Anaheim Branch. Originally constructed in 1917 by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, the line passed through what is now residential, shopping, and light industrial areas. The Anaheim Branch ran northwest from its connection with the former Pacific Electric line at Colima Junction (southeast of what is now the intersection of Mills Avenue and Lambert Road in South Whittier) and merged with Whittier Junction (located just south of where East Beverly Boulevard crosses the San Gabriel River). In 1998, the Union Pacific merged with Southern Pacific Transportation Company; the acronym "UP" is used in reference to the combined UP/SP rail system. In 1998, UP discontinued the use of the Anaheim Branch. (Surface Transportation Board 2000; Abandoned Rails ca. 2009)

The railroad segment is in very poor condition. Since the discontinuation of the Anaheim Branch, much of the line has been demolished. In 2001, the City of Whittier purchased the abandoned Union Pacific right-of-way and constructed a 4.5 commuter and recreational bikeway, pedestrian path, and greenbelt which opened to the public in 2009. This segment of the railroad is likely one of the last remaining sections of the Union Pacific's Anaheim Branch. It retains much of its steel rails, spikes, and some other metal track hardware, and its wooden ties. However, this segment is discontinuous and is devoid of ballast, signage, signals, and all other possible structures that might be found on a mid-twentieth century railroad track (likely removed ca. 2005 per historic aerials). Much of the southern section of rail is buried beneath sediments and foliage. This resource no longer retains its integrity of design, materials, feeling, workmanship, or setting. This resource retains its integrity of location and, while abandoned, it maintains its integrity of association with the Union Pacific Railroad. Due to substantial alterations to the Anaheim Branch and the surrounding area over past decades, this segment of the Union Pacific Railroad is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) A/1, B/2, and C/3. This resource has not yielded, nor is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history and, therefore, is recommended not eligible for listing in either the NRHP or the CRHR under Criteria 4/D.

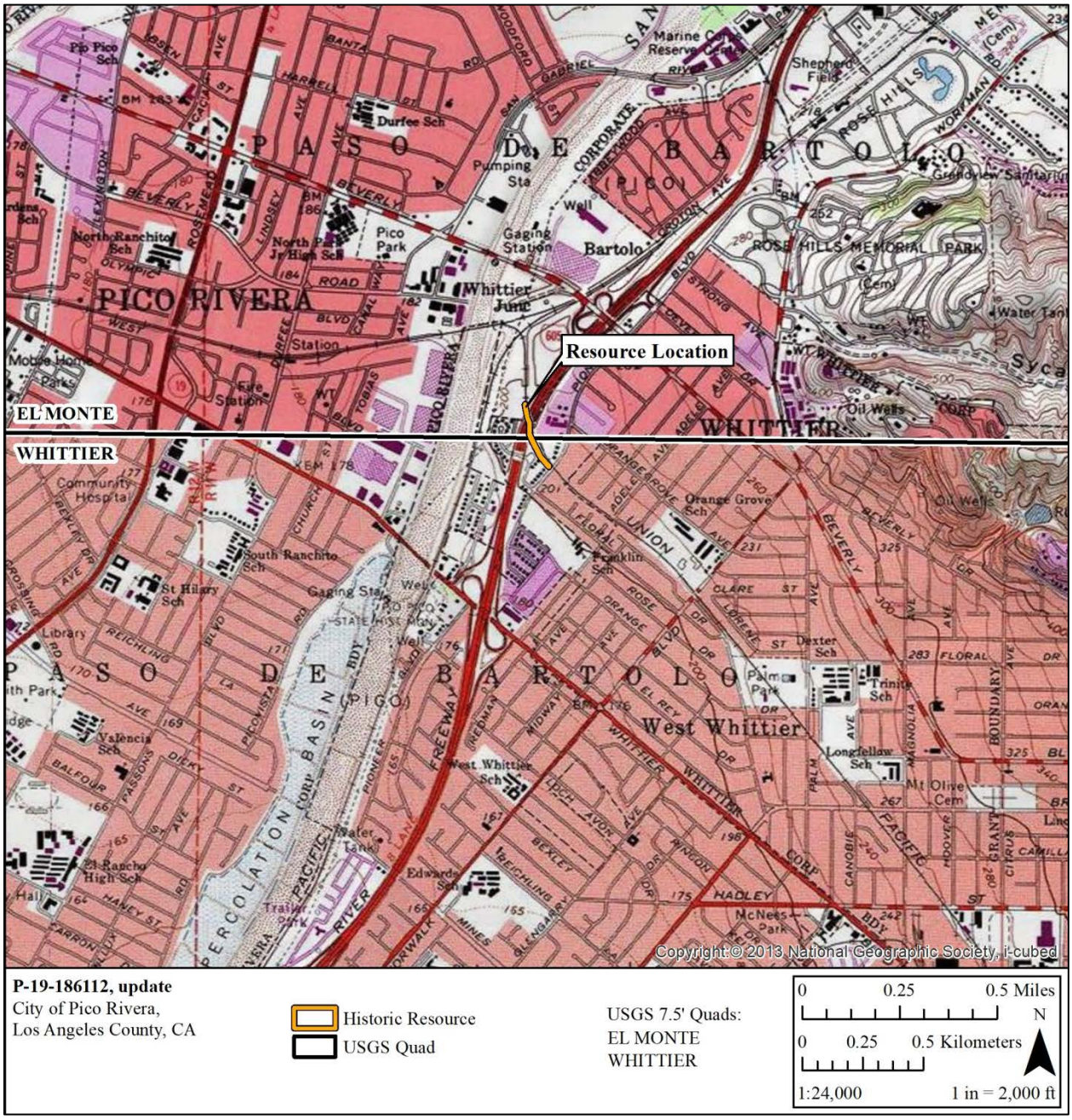
References:

Surface Transportation Board
2000 "Missouri Pacific Railroad Company--Abandonment Exemption--Iowa Junction Line-Manchester Line In Jefferson Davis And Calcasieu Parishes, LA. Docket Number: AB_3_133_X." Copy available online at: https://www.stb.gov/decisions/readingroom.nsf/156d03220584d737852572b800401ec8/2f44e69f7f6da1ed8525687800799fc3?OpenDocument

NETROnlline
2005 *Historic Aerials*. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer

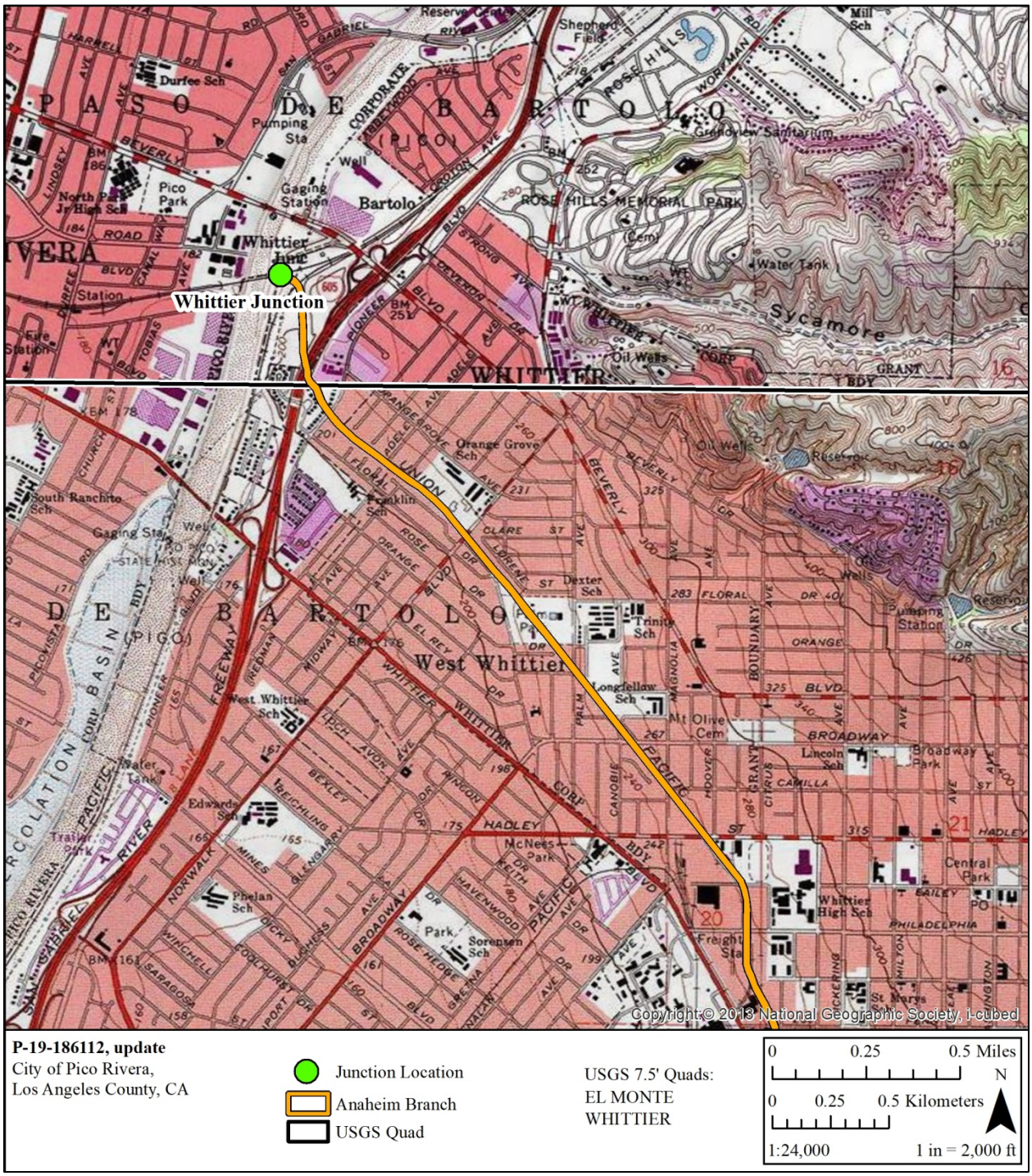
Unknown
Ca. 2009 "The Anaheim Branch". https://www.abandonedrails.com/anaheim-branch

USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer
1923 *Whittier*. U.S. Geological Survey [map], 1:24,000, Topographic Quadrangle Map, Reston, VA.

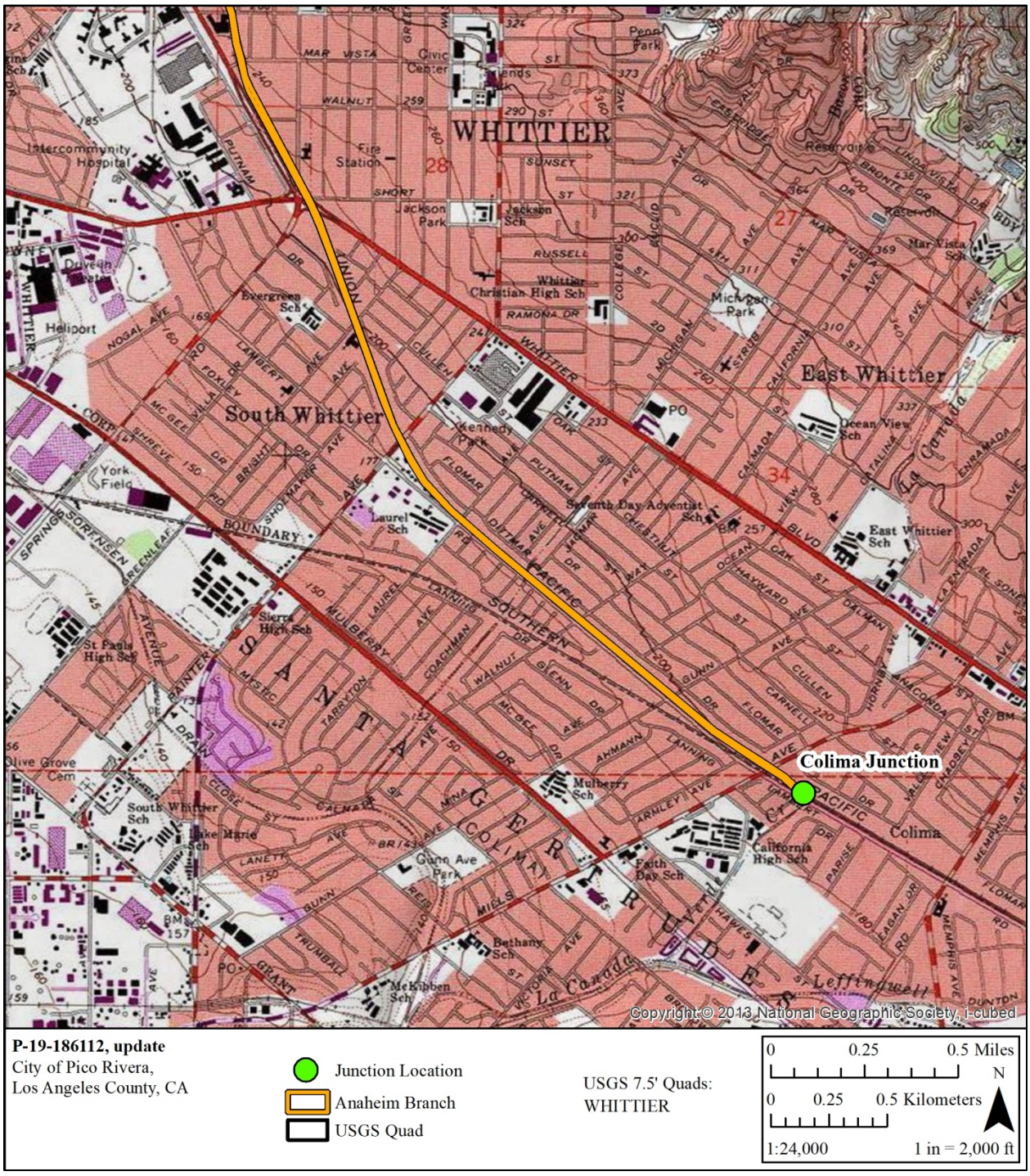


Location map of newly recorded Union Pacific's Anaheim Branch railroad segment

Aerial of newly recorded Union Pacific's Anaheim Branch railroad segment



Location map of Union Pacific's Anaheim Branch route



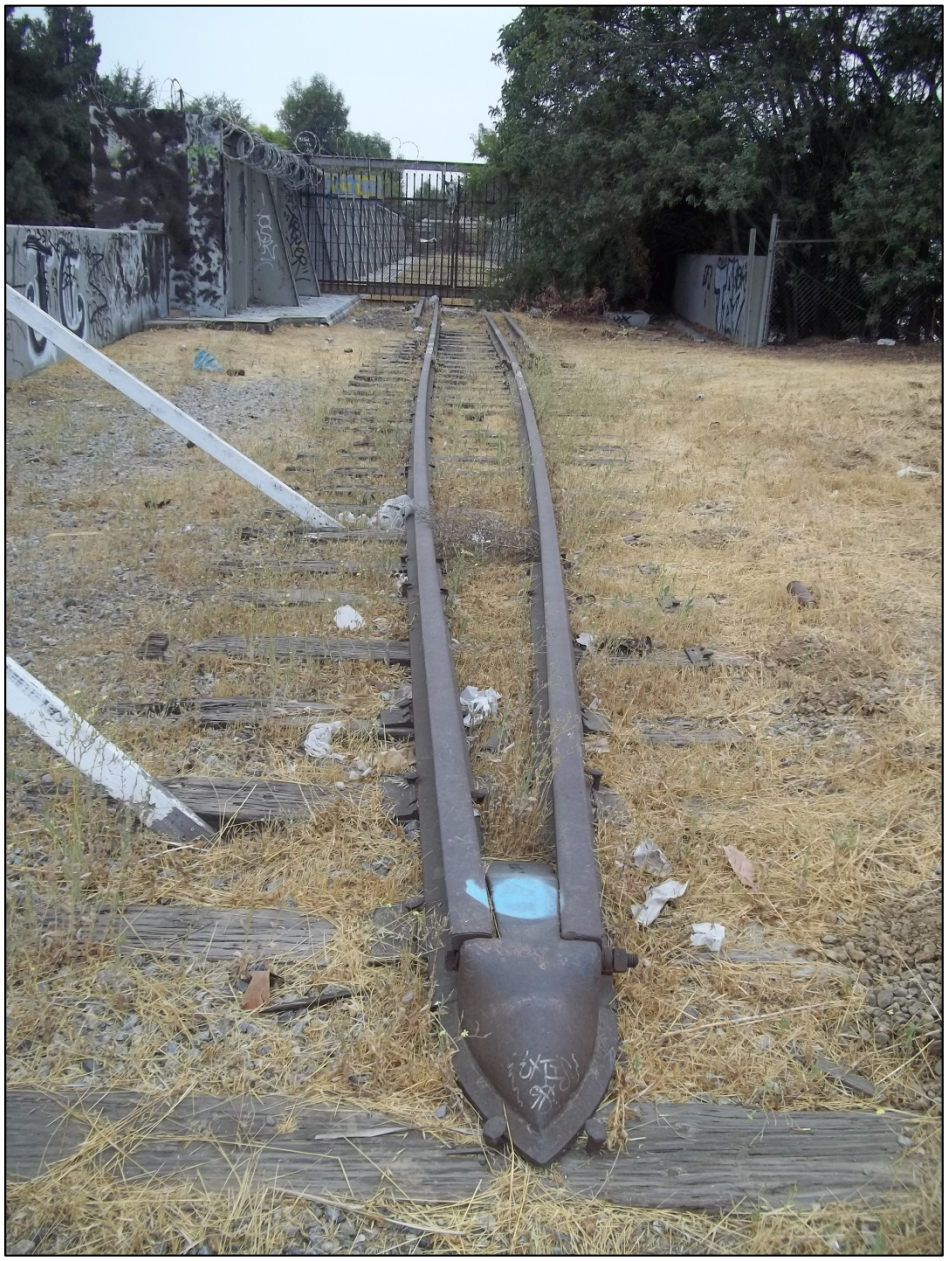
P-19-186112, update
City of Pico Rivera,
Los Angeles County, CA

Location map of Union Pacific's Anaheim Branch route

Photos:

1. Northwest terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment; facing east

2. Railway overpass, crossing the 605 Freeway; facing southwest



3. Northwest terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment; facing southeast

4. Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment and overpass; facing southeast

5. Southeast terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment at Pioneer Boulevard

6. Southeast terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment; taken from Pioneer Boulevard

7. Southeast terminus of Union Pacific: Anaheim Branch segment; taken from Pioneer Boulevard

Photo Key:


1
2
3
4
5
6&7
C-Los Angeles- A-1
San Gabriel River Fwy
San Gabriel River Fwy N
San Gabriel River Fwy S
Eduardo Ave
Obregon St
Pioneer Blvd
Lyle Ave
Whittier Greenway
Mesagrove Ave
605
bing
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P-19-186112, update
City of Pico Rivera,
Los Angeles County, CA
Historic Resource
0 100 200 Feet
0 25 50 Meters
N
1:2,250
1 in = 188 ft