Appendix C-a Cultural and Paleontological Report

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CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE STARLITE RESIDENTIAL PROJECT, CITY OF SOUTH EL MONTE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
Dina El Chammas Gass, PE
PlaceWorks
3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100
Santa Ana, California 92707

Authors:
Sandy Duarte, B.A.; Shannon Lopez, M.A.; Kelly Vreeland, M.S.

Principal Investigators:
John Gust, PhD, RPA
Kim Scott, M.S.

Date
May 2021 (revised)

Cogstone Project Number: 5217
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment
Sites: None within the Project Area
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: El Monte (1994)
Area: 13.3 acres
Key Words: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, Tongva/Gabrielino/Gabrieleño territory, negative cultural and paleontological survey, Starlite Drive-In theater

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources during the Starlite Residential Project (Project) in the City of South El Monte (City; Figure 1), Los Angeles County, California. The City of South El Monte is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project Area is located on 13.3 acres between Rosemead Boulevard and Chico Avenue in the City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, it is located in Township 1 South, Range 11 West, Section 29 on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute El Monte topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. Maximum planned depths for grading and utilities trenching are 7 and 10 feet respectively.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fan deposits, which were deposited from 129,000 years ago through into historic times. The paleontological record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project Area or within a 5-mile radius. Fossil localities are known from terrestrial deposits near to the Project. Extinct late Pleistocene animal fossils of mammoth, horse, camel, Harlan's ground sloth, Pacific mastodon, sabre-toothed cat, California turkey, and bison have been recovered from within 12 miles of the study area.

The paleontological records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a 12-mile radius were a minimum of 5 feet deep in deposits mapped as Pleistocene at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component such as those of the study area produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep near to the Project Area. As such the Project sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) and deeper deposits are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

Based on fossils found in similar sediments nearby, no paleontological monitoring is currently recommended for the mass excavations. Drilling or pile driving activities, regardless of depth, have a low potential to produce fossils meeting significance criteria because any fossils brought up by the auger during drilling will not have information about formation, depth or context. If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Starlite Drive-In theater sign (constructed in 1950) is recommended eligible for individual listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1 and 3. The sign is important for its historical association with drive-in movie theaters and car culture in the United States. It is also an excellent example of a Streamline Modern/Googie style theater sign

and work of an important architect, J. (Jonas) Arthur Drielsma. The sign is a key element of the Starlite Drive-In theater; the theater as a whole has lost integrity due to demolition of important features, but the sign remains significant in its own right as a freestanding historic resource and retains much of its integrity.

It is Cogstone's understanding that there is an interest in restoring the Starlite Drive-In theater's sign to its original condition with a possibility for incorporation into future development of the Project Area. The sign may be moved a short distance within the site so long as it continues to face Rosemead Boulevard, therefore, its relationship to the street will remain the same. Upon review of potential building plans for the Project Area, the majority of the new buildings will be set back away from the sign and located within the drive-in's parking lot. With Cogstone's recommendation of historical significance and eligibility for listing, we strongly encourage the restoration or rehabilitation of this resource following the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic Building*.

2559 Chico Avenue (Commercial Building) was demolished just prior to Cogstone's field visit and, therefore, the building could not be documented or evaluated for eligibility for listing in either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

2559 Chico Avenue (Single Family Residence); due to a lack of significance the single family residence at 2559 Chico Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR.

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on February 12, 2021 that included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. The SCCIC completed the request on March 17, 2021. Results of the record search indicate that seventeen previous studies have been completed within a half-mile of the proposed Project Area. There are no previous studies within the Project Area. The records search also determined there are no previously recorded resources located within the Project boundaries. One historic resource, an overhead electrical transmission line, is located within a half-mile of the Project Area.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 12, 2021 indicated that there are sacred lands or resources known within the Project Area (Appendix C). The NAHC recommended that eight representatives from local Native American tribal organizations be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. The City of South El Monte is conducting tribal consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18.

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Sandy Duarte surveyed the Project Area on March 2, 2021. Due to the heavily developed Project Area, the pedestrian survey consisted of 10-meter wide transects. No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed within the Project Area during the survey.

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and cultural records search, the Project Area has low sensitivity for prehistoric cultural resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical

USDA aerial photographs and USGS topographic quadrangle maps indicate that the Project Area also has low sensitivity for significant buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits. No further archaeological work is recommended but any information provided in support of the positive SLF search result during tribal consultation must be considered during the approval process.

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 Starlite Residential Project (Project) in the City of South El Monte (City; Figure 1), Los Angeles County, California. The City of South El Monte is the lead agency for the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

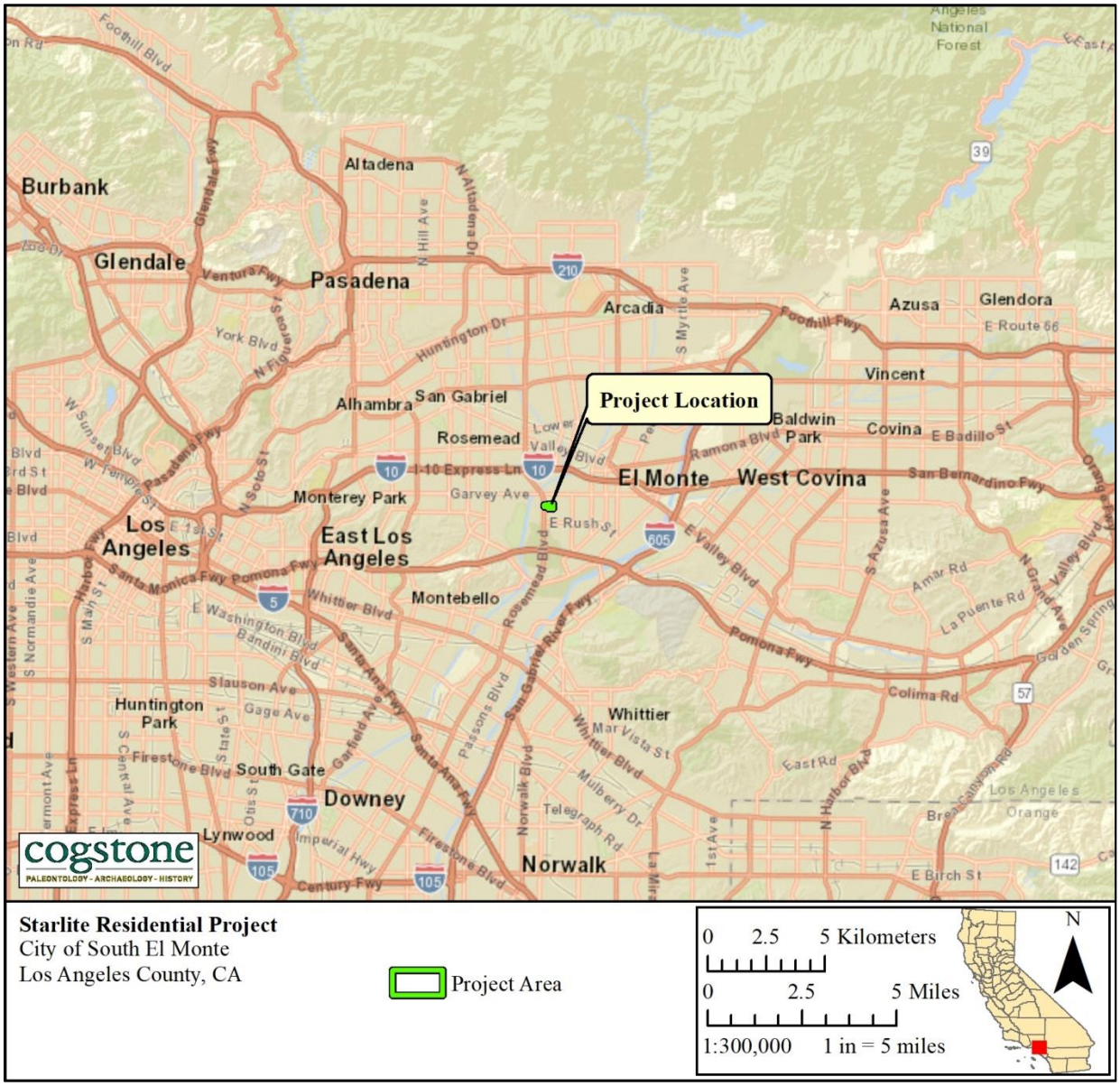

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Area is located on 13.3 acres between Rosemead Boulevard and Chico Avenue in the City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, it is located in Township 1 South, Range 11 West, Section 29 on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute El Monte topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figures 2 and 3).

The Project involves the construction of 207 residential units that include 38 cottages and 169 detached units. The Project Area was formerly used as a drive-in theater and is currently used for a swap meet. The Project Area is almost entirely hardscaped. Maximum planned depths for grading and utilities trenching are 7 and 10 feet respectively.

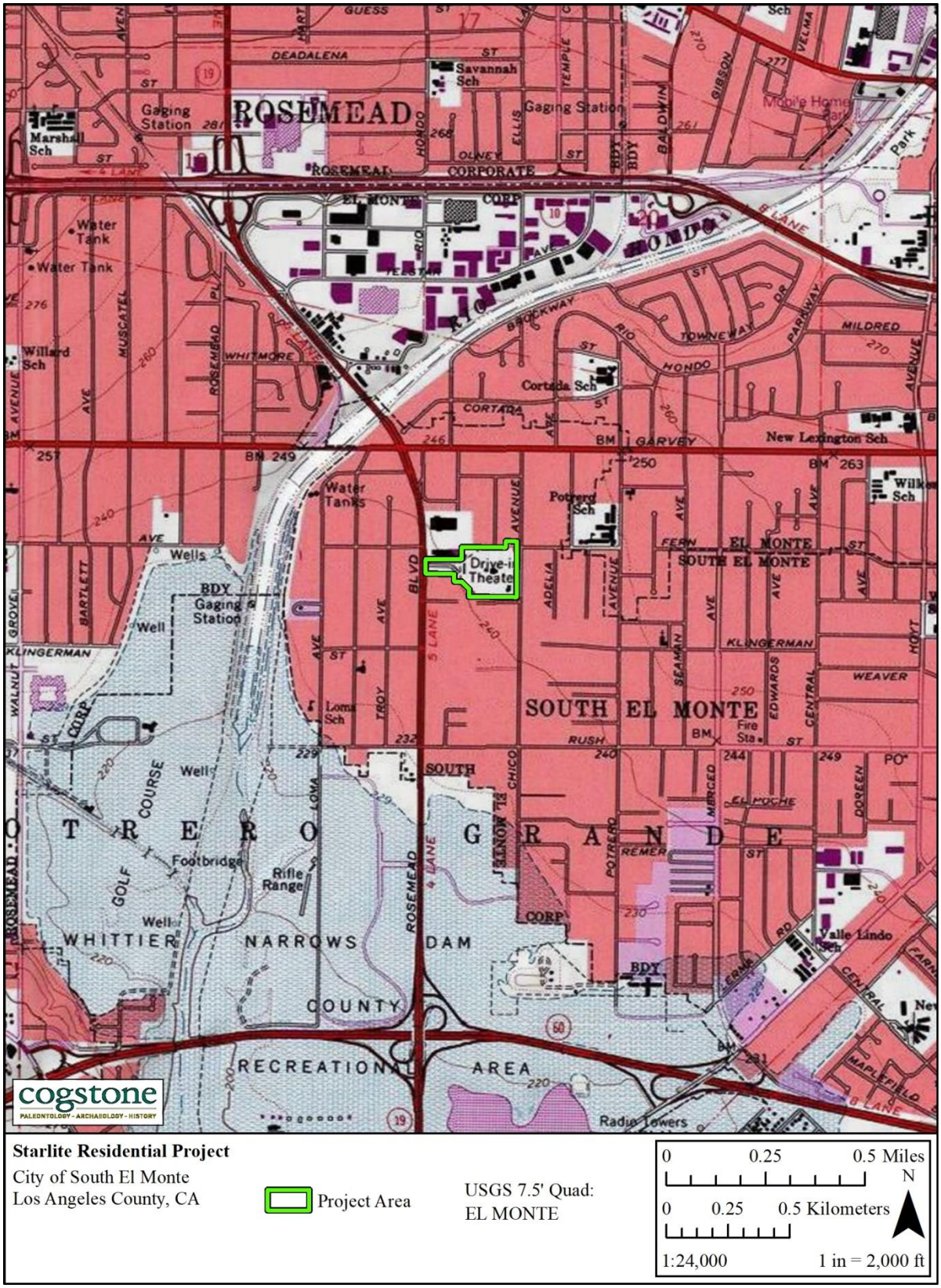

Figure 2. Project Location Map

Figure 3. Project Aerial Map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

- Molly Valasik provided QAQC for the Project. Ms. Valasik has an M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University in Ohio and over 12 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

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

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

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

- Shannon Lopez conducted the built environment survey and the evaluation of historic resources, and co-authored this report. Ms. Lopez holds an M.A. in History from CSU Fullerton and has three years of experience in history and architectural history.

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

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

- Logan Freeberg prepared the Geographic Information System (GIS) maps throughout this report. Mr. Freeberg has a B.A. in Anthropology from the UC Santa Barbara and a GIS

certification from CSU Fullerton and over 18 years of experience in California archaeology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

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

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As of 2015, CEQA established that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Public Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

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

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

examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

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

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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

The types of resources include building, site, structure, object, and historic district. Eligibility for the CRHR is determined based upon the presence of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association in a resource. In addition, the resource must meet one of the following four criteria to meet significance at the local, state or national level. The criteria area as follows:

1) 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) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3) 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) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

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

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

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

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

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

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

LOS ANGELES COUNTY LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Cultural and Paleontological resources are addressed under the Conservation and Natural Resource Element of the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan (2012), which states the following:

- Goal C/NR 14: Protected historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.

- Policy C/NR 14.1: Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible.
- Policy C/NR 14.2: Support an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances the County's historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
- Policy C/NR 14.5: Promote public awareness of the County's historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
- Policy C/NR 14.6: Ensure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.

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

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Project lies within the Los Angeles Basin, a sedimentary basin which includes the coastal plains of Los Angeles and Orange counties and extends 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 Epoch, 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).

STRATIGRAPHY

Geologic mapping indicates that the Project is underlain by late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fans deposits (unit 3), which were deposited between 129,000 years ago and historic times (Campbell et al. 2014). Although not mapped, the Project Area contains various amounts of artificial fill that was placed during previous development, and is noted in the geotechnical investigation conducted by RMA GeoScience (2020).

ARTIFICIAL FILL

Artificial fill (modern) is frequently not depicted on geologic maps due to its ubiquitous nature; it is usually only shown when its extent is considerable. Although such fill is typically less than a few feet thick, it can be substantially thicker in the areas of overpasses, freeways, and other large earthworks. Any fossils that may be encountered therein are not scientifically significant. Based upon the geotechnical investigation, the Project Area contains 2.5–5 feet of artificial fill.

YOUNG ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS, UNIT 3

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

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Located in Los Angeles County, the Project Area is a half-mile east of the Rio Hondo River and 2.5 miles west of the San Gabriel River. The Pacific Ocean is about 24.5 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 Project Area 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 (‡*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.

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

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 Project Area define traits for time phases of the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area 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

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Topanga III	3,500 to 1,000	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, increasing use of mortars and pestles, wider variety of small projectile points, stone-lined ovens	Hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations (some under rock cairns), cremations rare, possible subsistence focus on yucca/agave
Angeles IV	1,000 to 800	Cottonwood arrow points for arrows appear, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks appear, some imported pottery appears, possible appearance of ceramic pipes	Changes in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles V	800 to 450	Artifact abundance and size increases, steatite trade from islands increases, larger and more elaborate effigies	Development of mainland dialect of Gabrielino, settlement in open grasslands, exploitation of marine resources declined and use of small seeds increased, flexed primary inhumations, cremations uncommon
Angeles VI	450 to 150	Addition of locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled *Olivella* beads, addition of Euro-American material culture (glass beads and metal tools)	Use of domesticated animals, flexed primary inhumations continue, some cremations

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

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

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).

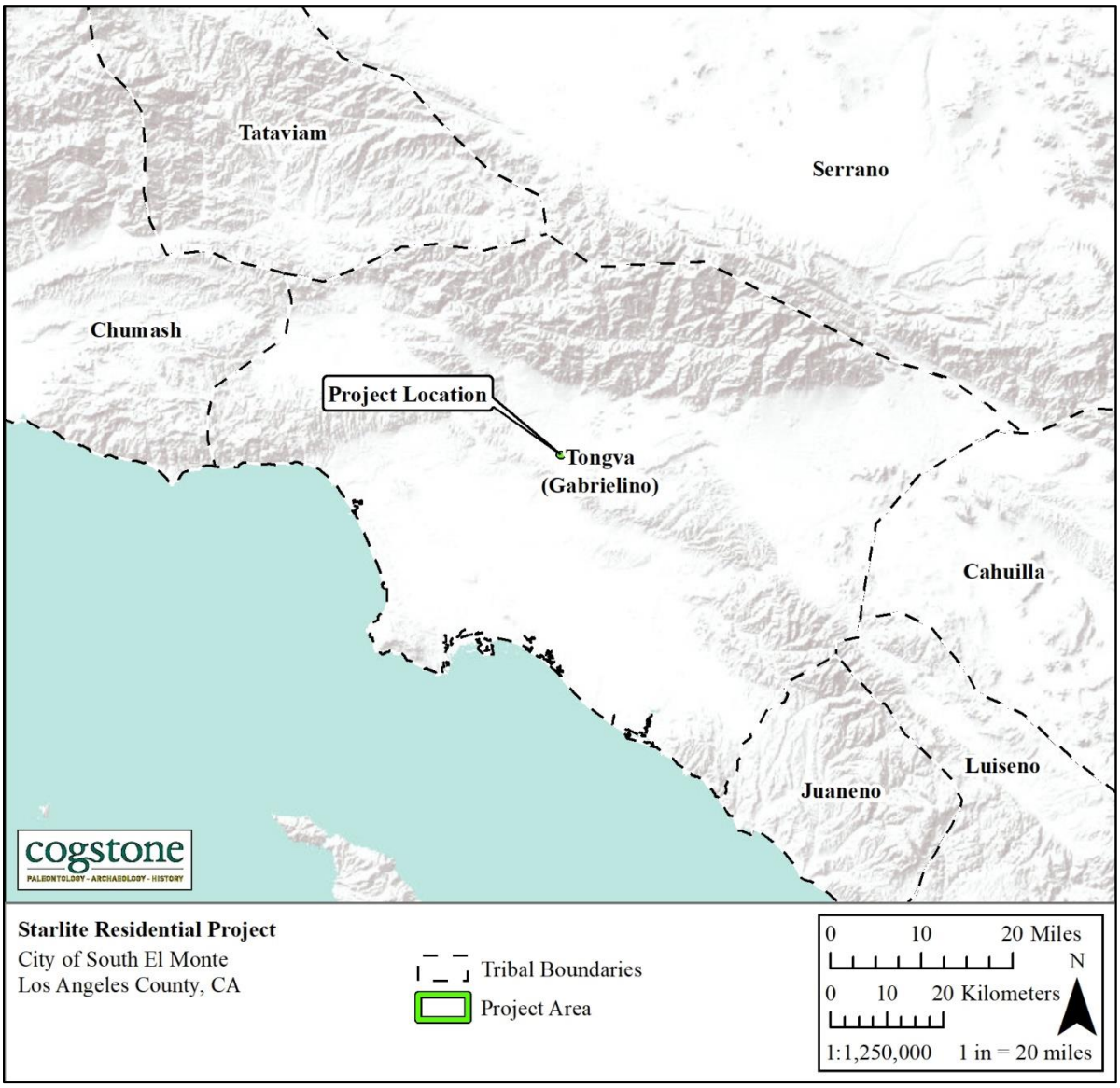

Figure 4. Tribal Boundary Map

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 1821 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 Project Area is within the Ranch Potrero Grande land grant (Figure 5) that was given in 1845 by Governor Pio Pico to Manuel Antonio. Juan Matias Sanchez bought the Rancho from Manuel Antonio. Sanchez also owned the adjacent Rancho La Merced.

The Mexican-American war followed on the heels of the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846 (Ohles 1997). General Andrés Pico and John C. Frémont signed the Articles of Capitulation in December 1847, and with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848, hostilities ended and Mexico relinquished California to the United States. Under the treaty,

Mexico ceded the lands of present-day California, New Mexico and Texas to the U.S. for $15 million (Fogelson 1993:10). Within two years following the treaty, California applied for admission as a state.

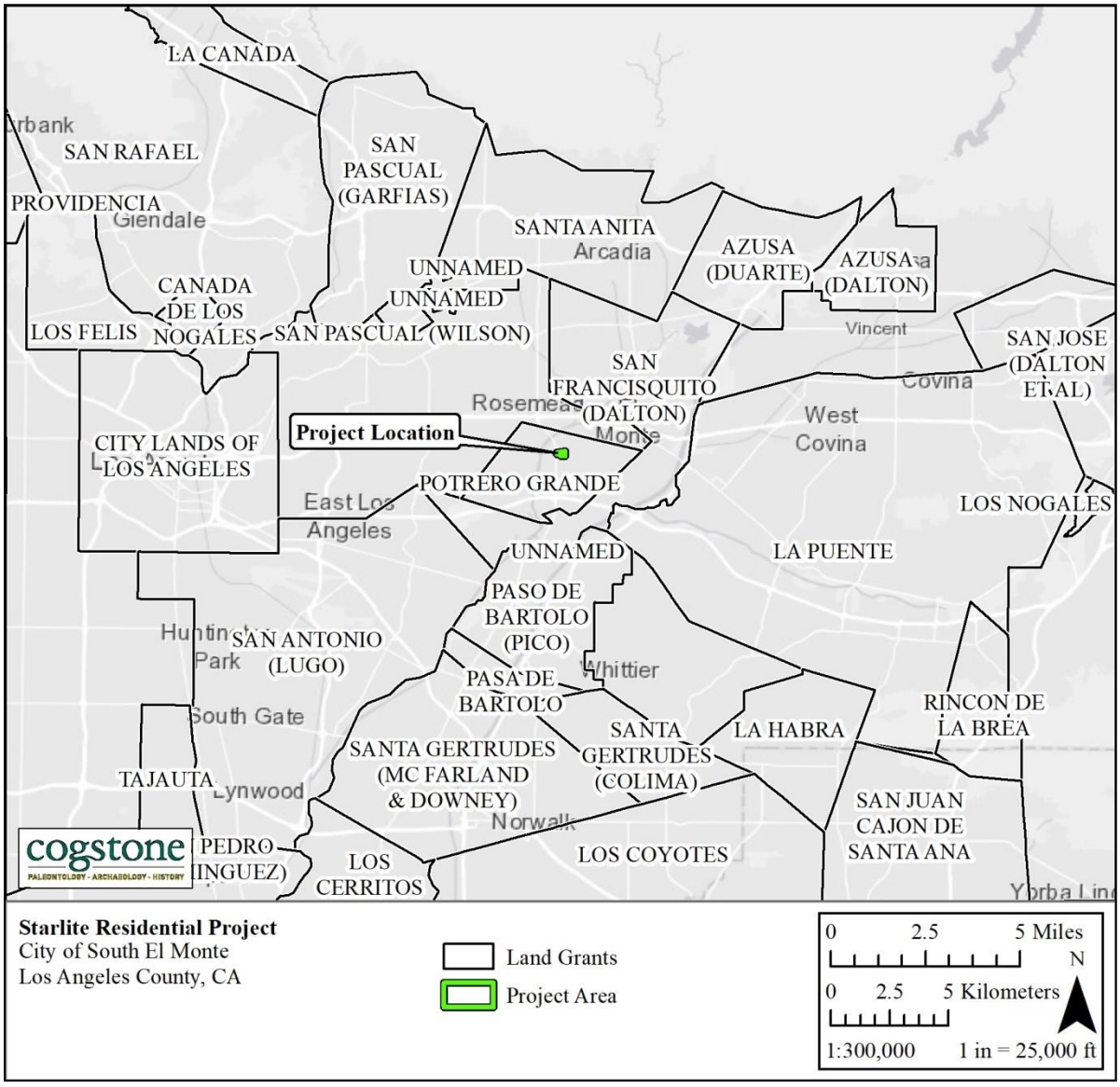

Figure 5. Land Grant Map

SOUTH EL MONTE

Prior to Mexican-American War in 1849 and the arrival of Anglo-American settlers, much of what is now the City of South El Monte was owned by wealthy Californios. After the end of the war and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the old land grants issued during the Spanish and Mexican eras were disregarded by the U.S. Government. American pioneers quickly moved in to stake their claim, among the most notorious were "the Monte Boys," a vigilante group infamous for committing acts of arson and lynching.

Most of the population and labor force in El Monte during the 20th century was comprised of people of Mexican, Japanese, and Chinese descent (Greenspon 2020). Settlement in El Monte was largely segregated with the Hispanic population restricted to renting barrios on the outskirts of town. From 1930 to 1970, the population of El Monte experienced a considerable increase from 3,479 to 69,892 (Guzman et al. 2020). During the mid-20th century, residents of South El Monte desired to join the City of El Monte, but their attempts were rejected as the land was not considered a worthwhile addition to the City. As a result, South El Monte incorporated as an official city within Los Angeles County on July 30, 1958.

In 1975, South El Monte received the "All American City" award for its civic efforts in community improvement. Shortly after receiving this award, the City was referred to as "The City of Achievement," a slogan which appears on South El Monte's official city seal. At present, the 2.8 square miles of the City is comprised of 30 percent residential areas with the remaining 70 percent occupied by industrial and manufacturing facilities. Per the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau, the population of South El Monte isapproximately 20,574, with an 84 percent Hispanic community (El Monte in Time 2020).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The earliest available United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) historic aerial photograph dates to 1948 and shows building development and landscaping within the Project Area. The Starlight Drive-In theater opened in South El Monte on June 14, 1950. Key physical features of the Starlite Drive-In theater were the Art Modern/Googie-style theater sign (still extant), large parking area, concessions building (demolished February/March 2021), and concrete projection screen (demolished 1997). By 1951, operation of the facility was taken over by Pacific Theaters. Beginning in the 1950s, when not in use as a theater, the Starlite parking lot hosted the local swap meet, now known as the Starlite Swap Meet (Guzman et al. 2020). The original screen was demolished in 1997 and since then the grounds are used exclusively for swap meets.

The earliest known depiction of the single family residence at 2550 Chico Avenue (the northeast corner of the Project Area) is in a 1948 USDA historic aerial photograph (NETROnline 1948). The existing residence appears to be in its current condition with two ancillary buildings south of the residence. By 1952, one of the large ancillary buildings immediately south of the residence is demolished (FrameFinder 1952). In 1958, it appears the large wood-frame shelter immediately west of the resident is present (FrameFinder 1958). The two remaining ancillary buildings from the previous 1949 aerial photograph are demolished by this time as well. By 1968, the previous wood shelter at the west elevation of the residence is replaced by the current (larger) wood framed structure. By 1968, the tall wood fence of the adjacent Starlite Drive-In theater is erected at the west and southern boundaries of the residence. There appears to be no notable changes to the residence or the property boundary with the exception of the large trees at the eastern

boundary of the property (trees are first visible in 2005; (NETROnline 2005)). There is a small shed located southwest of the residence; however, the age of this shed or when it first appeared on the property is not known.

The earliest known depiction of the single story commercial building located at 2550 Chico Avenue (the southeast corner of the Project Area) in a 1952 USDA historic aerial photograph (NETROnline 1952). The building is shown with a flat roof and square footprint. Throughout the 1950s, 1960s, and into the early 1970s aerials show multiple addition to the exterior of the building altering its original footprint from square to irregular (NETROnline 1953, 1964, and 1972). By 1972, the building received its final exterior addition and the overall shape of the building remained unaltered until 2021 (Google Maps 2021).

DRIVE-IN MOVIE THEATERS

The drive-in movie theater is an iconic symbol of 20th century American culture. Described as part movie theater and part theme park, the drive-in melded America's growing car culture with their love of cinema. The origin of the first drive-in theater in the United States can be traced back to chemical company tycoon Richard M. Hollingshead Jr. in the early 1930s. At the time of the Great Depression, Hollingshead deduced that the automobile and the movies were considered essentials to the American people. After much experimentation, he found it possible to broadcast movie audio from speakers while projecting a movie from a 16-millimeter projector onto a sheet spread between two trees in his yard (Skrdla 2014).

On August 6, 1932, Hollingshead filed a patent (No. 1,909,537) for a drive-in theater (Figures 6 and 7). On June 6, 1933, he opened the first drive-in on Crescent Boulevard in Camden, New Jersey. Key features of the drive-in included a large parking area, concession stand, large outdoor movie screen, and a projection booth. However, despite his patent, it was relatively simple for others to replicate and open their own drive-ins although initial progress was slow. For the first few years, the development of additional theaters was sluggish due to the Depression-era economy and the issues of fine tuning the technology to improve the quality of projection and audio performance (Skrdla 2014).

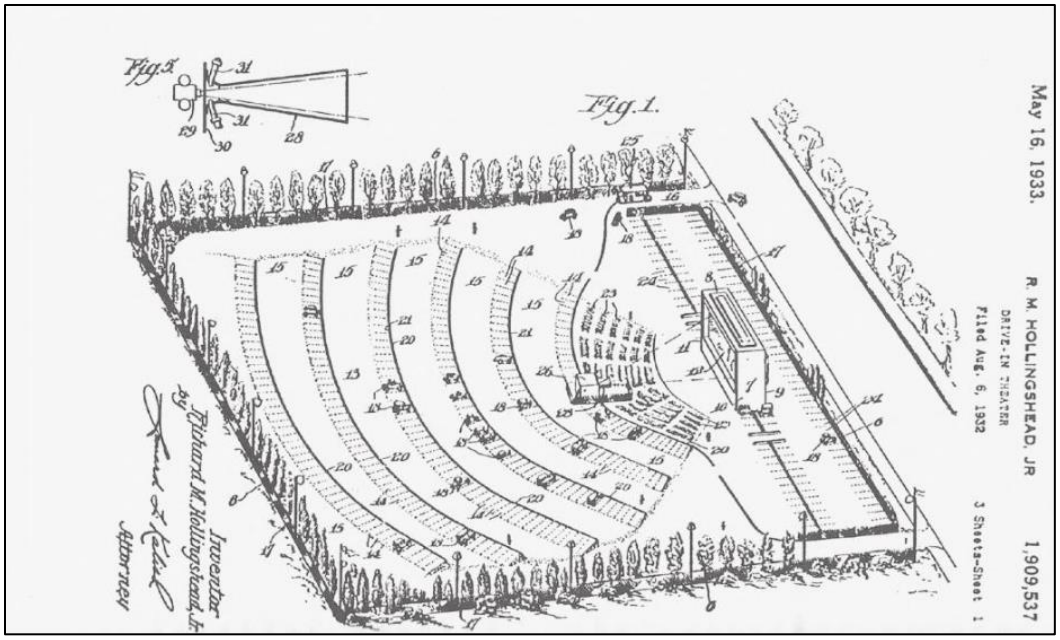

Figure 6. Hollingshead's Drive-In patent (Skrdla 2014)

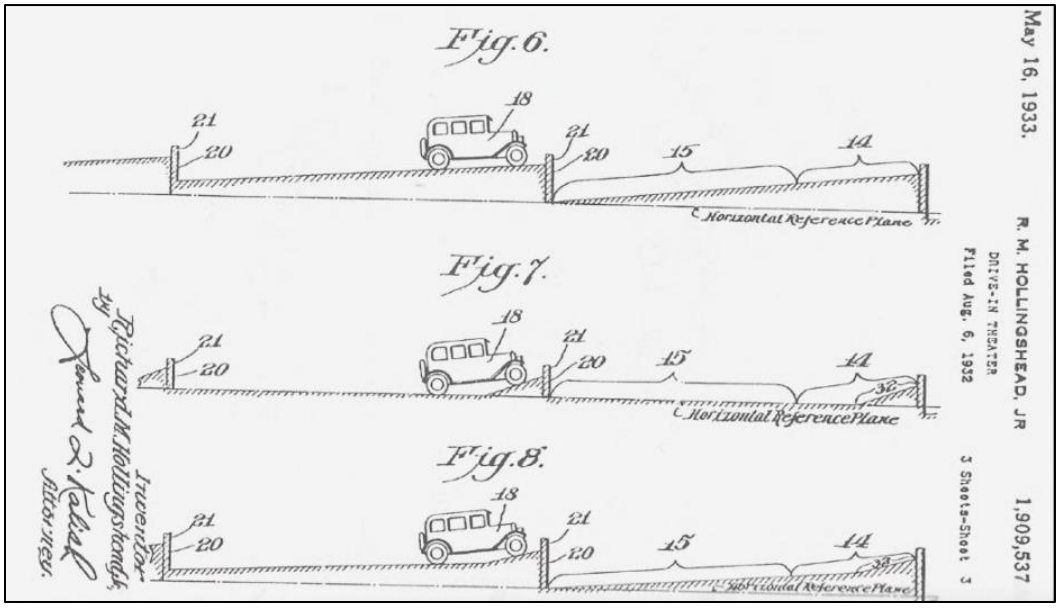

Figure 7. Hollingshead's ramp design (Skrdla 2014)

Upon the outbreak of World War II, drive-in construction came to a halt and did not restart until after 1945. During the postwar-era and the baby boom, the number of drive-ins tripled from 100 locations pre-war to 300 by 1947. By 1950, the number reached 1,700 and climb to its peak (within the United States) to 3,700 locations by 1958 (Skrdla 2014).

To increase profits, drive-in owners endeavored to keep customers and their families on the property for as long as possible to encourage purchases at the concessions stand. Such attractions included playgrounds, petting zoos, picnic areas, etc. Mobile concessions carts travelled the lot offering food and beverages. Prior to dusk, activities such as beauty contests, dance competitions, and car rallies were also held.

The 1950s and 1960s marked the height of drive-in popularity. The popularity of drive-ins was such that the film industry at the time evolved to produce films specifically tailored to outdoor viewing venues (such as *The Blob* 1958 and *Night of the Living Dead* 1968). However, with the growing popularity of home television and increasing gas prices, attendance experienced a substantial decline during the 1970s (Skrdla 2014).

THE STARLITE DRIVE-IN THEATER

The Starlite Drive-In theater was designed by J. Arthur Drielsma and was originally operated by brothers Ford and Carl Bratcher and Byron Congdon (Boxoffice 1950). By 1951, operation of the facility was taken over by Pacific Theaters. According to the 1951 Boxoffice article "Merchandising the Drive-In," the marquee at the Starlite Drive-In theater was installed by the Los Angeles office of B. F. Shearer; the sign letters are associated with the Wagner brand (this brand is still manufactured today). The sign was described as a "dramatic arrangement" complete with "flashing stars" (Boxoffice 1951; Figures 8 to 11). Despite the closure of the drive-in's original location, the Starlite Drive-In theater company still exists as of March 2021 as a traveling pop-up theater complete with a large inflatable screen, projector, and high grade FM transmitter (Maloney-Rames 2020).

Figure 8. 1951 Starlite Drive-In theater sign (Boxoffice 1951)

Figure 9. Nearly completed Starlite Drive-In theater sign, ca. 1949 (Courtesy of Vintage Roadside)

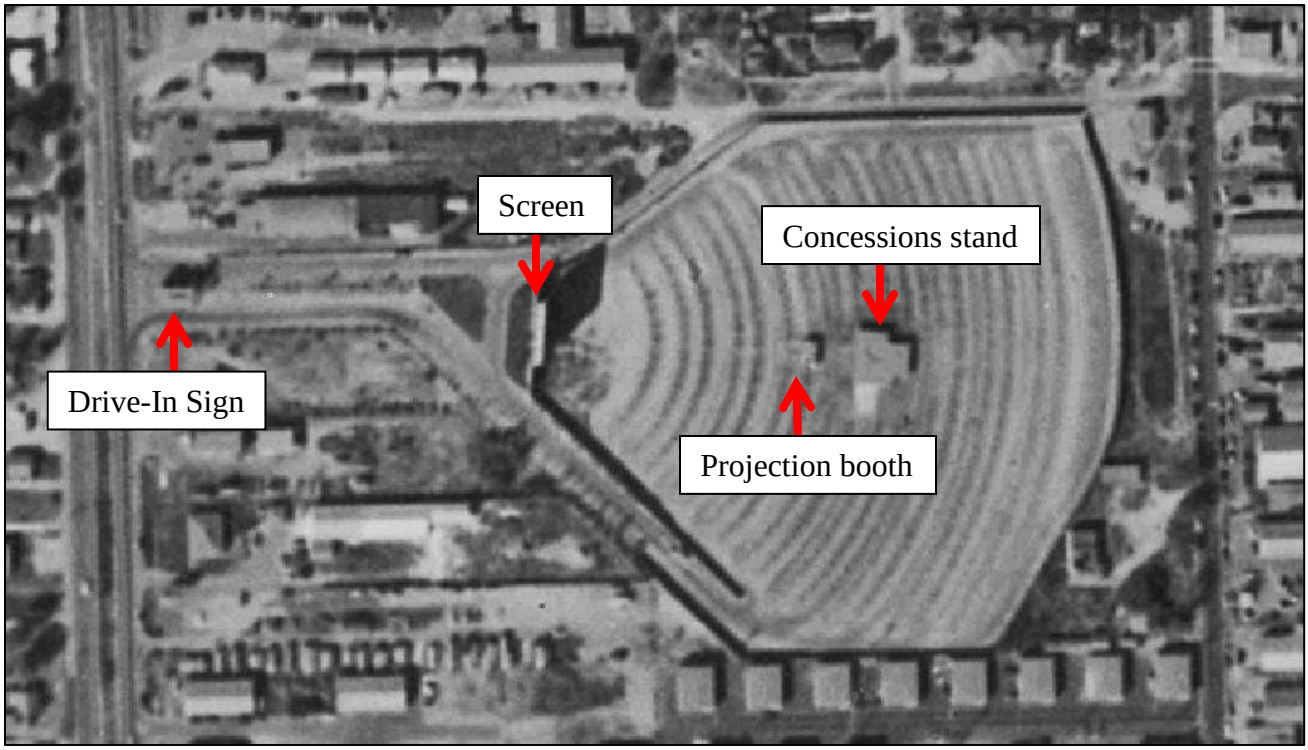

Figure 10. Aerial photograph of Starlite Drive-In theater, November 3, 1952 (FrameFinder 1952)

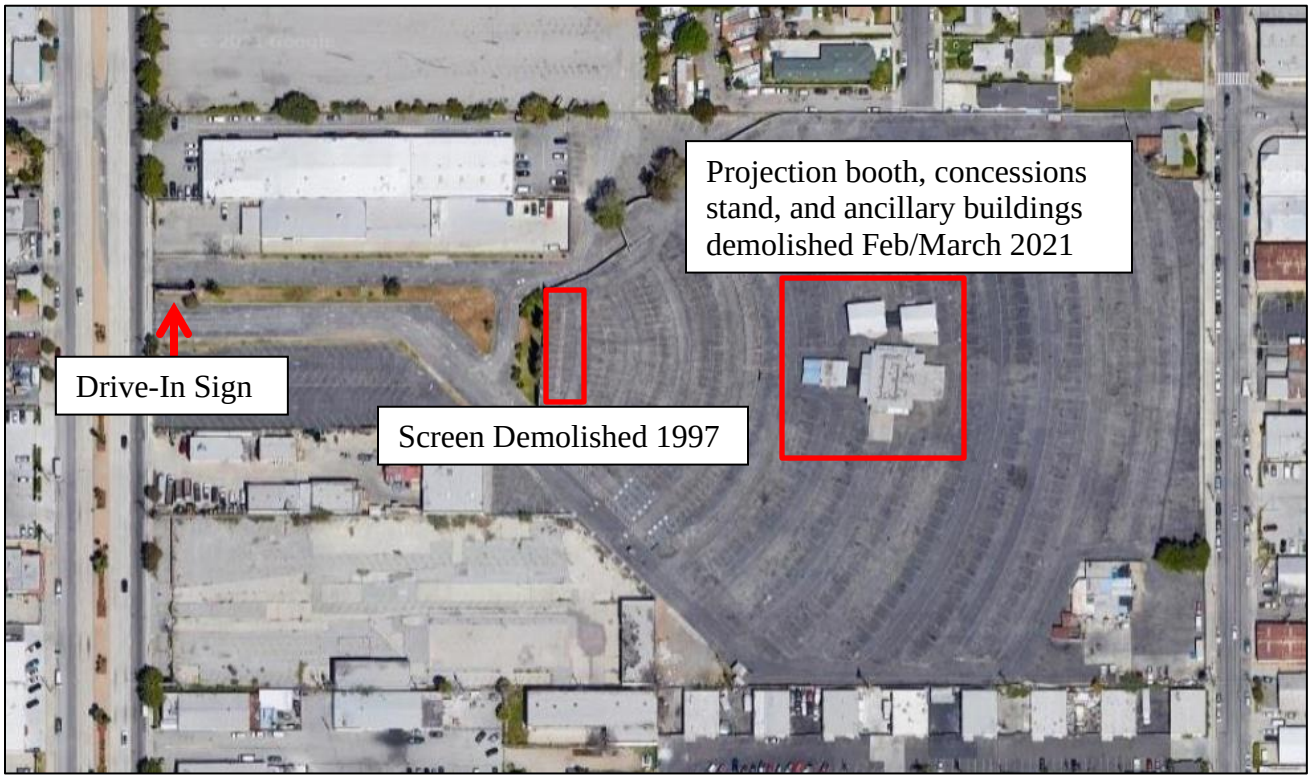

Figure 11. Aerial photograph of Starlite Drive-In Theater, ca. 2020 (Google maps 2021)

J. ARTHUR DRIELSMA

(March 1, 1902-April 15, 1981; Figure 12)

Mr. Drielsma graduated from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor's of Science in 1923 and also attended the Fontainebebleau School of Fine Arts, Fontainebebleau, France that same year. He worked as a draftsman for Schmidt, Garden & Erickson from 1924 to 1925, Ralph C. Harris in 1926, and B. Leo Steif and Company in 1927, having married Pauline Steif in March 1926 (Family Search 2021). Later he was a named partner with Sobel & Drielsma until 1946 when he founded the firm that bore his name solo, J. Arthur Drielsma. The 1955 American Architects Directory notes that Mr. Drielsma was a listed member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Pasadena Chapter. The majority of Mr. Drielsma's body of work includes commercial and light industrial buildings such as:

- Fiesta Four Drive-In (1949)
- Magnolia Drive-In (1950)
- Starlite Drive-In theater (1950)
- South Lamont Drive-In (1950)
- Sunland Drive-In (1950)
- Big Sky Drive-In Theater (1951)
- Whittier Drive-In Theater, (1952)
- Citizens National Bank, (1953)
- L.A. Mirada Drive-In Theater, (1954)
- Edwards San Gabriel Drive-In Theater, & Roger Young Auditorium Rest, (1955)
- San Gabriel Drive-In (1955)
- Sky View Drive-In (1955)
- Smith's Ranch Drive-In/Clemon's Drive-In (1956)
- Lancaster Drive-In (1956)
- Kailua Drive-In (1965)

Including the Starlite Drive-In theater, Mr. Drielsma is responsible for the design of at least 14 drive-in movie theaters, the majority located in the State of California. Only the Starlite-Drive in (South El Monte, CA) and the Smith's Ranch Drive-In/Clemon's Drive-In (Twentynine Palms, CA) are known to remain. While the original Starlite Drive-In theater closed in the late 1990s, the Smith Ranch Drive-In remains in operation as a drive-in theater (Koyl 1955; *Cinema Treasures* n.d.).

Figure 12. Pauline Drielsma (left), Jonas Arthur Drielsma (right); date unknown (Geni 2021)

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

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

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within the Project Area or within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. However, the museum does record localities near to the Project Area from the same or similar sedimentary deposits (Table 2). The closest locality the museum has recorded is approximately 5.5 miles west of the Project, which produced a fossil of extinct horse (*Equus* sp.) at an unknown depth below the surface. The most notable vertebrate fossil localities for which the museum retains records are recorded from between 8.75 and 8.8 miles southwest of the Project Area from Lincoln Park and Montecito Heights. Extinct animals from these sites include Harlan's ground sloth (†[2]*Paramylodon harlani*), saber-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), Pacific mastodon (†*Mammut pacificus* [was *M. americanum*; Dooley et al. 2019]), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.), horse (†*Equus* sp.), camel (†*Camelops* sp.), and California turkey (†*Meleagris californica*).

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

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation at surface	Locality	Location	Reference
horse	†*Equus* sp.	unknown	Holocene or late Pleistocene alluvium	LACM VP 3363	West of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; east of the Long Beach Freeway and south of the north boundary of Section 32; East Los Angeles; 5.5 miles west of current project	Bell 2021
sea snail	*Turritella sp.*	unknown	middle to late Pleistocene old alluvial fan (Qof)	LACMIP 20258	Brickyard, S. Ferris Ave., Belvedere Gardens; ~6 miles southwest of project	Bell 2021
moon snail	Naticidae					

[2] †- indicates that the species is extinct

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Formation at surface	Locality	Location	Reference
three-spine stickleback	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*	11 to 34 feet	young alluvium (Qya2)	LACM 7701, 7702	Bell Gardens: near the intersection of Atlantic Ave. and I-710 north of the Los Angeles River; ~7.75 miles southwest of current project	Bell 2021
salamander	*Batrachoseps* sp.					
lizard	Lacertilia					
constrictor snake	Colubridae					
rabbit	*Sylvilagus* sp.					
pocket mouse	*Microtus* sp.					
harvest mouse	*Reithrodontomys* sp.					
pocket gopher	*Thomomys* sp.					
California turkey	†*Meleagris californica*	unknown	Pleistocene older alluvial fan (Qof4)	LACM 1023	near the intersection of Workman St. or Alhambra Ave., Montecito Heights; 8.75 miles west of current project	Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; McLeod 2018
sabertoothed cat	†*Smilodon fatalis*					
horse	†*Equus sp.*					
deer	*Odocoileus* sp.					
western pond turtle	*Actinemys marmorata*	20-35 feet	Pleistocene older alluvial fan (Qof_4)	LACM 2032	near the intersection of Mission Rd. or Daly St., Lincoln Park; 8.8 miles west of current project	Jefferson 1991a, 1991b; McLeod 2017
Harlan's ground sloth	†*Paramylodon harlani*					
Pacific mastodon	† *Mammut pacificus* [was *M. americanum*; Dooley et al. 2019]					
mammoth	†*Mammuthus* sp.					
horse	†*Equus* sp.					
camel	†*Camelops* sp.					
horse	†*Equus sp.*	2 feet	La Habra Formation (Pleistocene)	LACM 3347	11204 Bluefield; Whittier; ~9.5 miles southeast of current project	Bell 2021
horse	†*Equus sp.*	43 feet	Pleistocene younger alluvial fan (Qyf2)	LACM 1755	near the intersection of Hill St. or 12th St., Los Angeles (Fashion District); 11.5 miles southwest of current project	McLeod 2018

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) on February 12, 2021 that included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. The SCCIC completed the request on March 17, 2021. Results of the record search indicate that seventeen previous studies have been completed within a half-mile of the proposed Project Area (Table 3). There are no previous studies within the Project Area.

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within One-Half Mile of the Project Area

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Distance from Project Area (miles)	USGS 7.5'Maps
00358	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	1976	0-0.5	El Monte, South Gate
02237	Sundberg, Frederick A. and Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels	Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessment of Nine Lanning Areas Within the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Area Los Angeles County, California	1991	0-0.5	El Monte
03613	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Richard S. Shepard	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Whittier Narrows Soccer Complex, Whittier Narrows Dam County Recreation Area, Los Angeles County, California	1996	0-0.5	El Monte
04659	Maxwell, Pamela	Records and Literature Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Control Manual Project, Los Angeles County, California	1993	0-0.5	El Monte
05064	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 390-04, County of Los Angeles, CA	2000	0-0.5	El Monte
05455	Maxwell, Pamela	Cultural Resource Evaluation for Whittier Narrows Project Master Plan and Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles County, California	1994	0-0.5	El Monte
05456	McLean, Roderic	Archival Study and Archaeological Survey for the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Project (Golf Course Storage Lakes), Los Angeles County, California	1994	0-0.5	El Monte
06304	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Record Search and Literature Review Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility: Number La_802_n1 Burke Engineering in the City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	2001	0-0.5	El Monte
08123	Billat, Lorna	New Tower ("nt") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, 2446 N. Lee Avenue, La-2209a	2007	0-0.5	El Monte
08205	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Wireless Candidate Sv-0028-01 (atc Colo-burke Engineering) 9708 Factorial Way, El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	2006	0-0.5	El Monte
08218	Hogan, Michael	Whittier Narrows Historic Properties Management Plan	1997	0-0.5	El Monte
08698	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate Ie24095e (Melendres Bldg.), 9117 Garvey Avenue, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	2006	0-0.5	El Monte

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Distance from Project Area (miles)	USGS 7.5'Maps
10890	Krautkramer, Richard and David Wrobleski	A Class III Archaeological Investigation for the Monterey Park Treatment Facility, and Monitoring Well Construction Project, Los Angeles County, CA	2000	0-0.5	El Monte
12102	Tang, Tom and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report San Gabriel Valley Water Company Plant 8 Improvement Project, 2655-2701 Loma Avenue, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	2013	0-0.5	El Monte
12788	Tang, Tom	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Media Center Development Project City of El Monte, Los Angeles County, California	2014	0-0.5	El Monte
13008	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment, Whittier Narrows Temporary Deviation Project, City of Montebello and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California	2014	0-0.5	El Monte
13206	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle IE595 Melendres Building Antenna Installation Project, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	2016	0-0.5	El Monte

The records search also determined there are no previously recorded resources located within the Project boundaries. One historic resource, an overhead electrical transmission line, is located within a half-mile of the Project Area (Table 4).

Table 4. Cultural Resource Site within One-Half Mile of Project Area

Primary (P-19-)	Trinomial No. (CA-LAN-)	Resource Type	Resource Description	Year(s) Recorded	Distance from the Project Area (miles)	USGS 7.5' Map(s)
190502		Historic Resource	Engineering Structure; SCE Mesa-Anita-Eaton 66kV Transmission Line; OHP Property Number - 180872	2010	Approximately 0.28 miles west trending north/south	El Monte, Mt Wilson

OTHER CULTURAL SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in February 2021 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (Table 5). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area, obtained from historic-era maps and aerial photographs, is presented in the Project Area History section.

Table 5. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The USGS earliest topographic map for the Project Area (PA) is the 1894 Los Angeles 15' topographic map (1:62500; USGS) which shows no built environment within the PA. There are no visible changes within the PA between 1894 and 1923 according to the topographic maps. The 1926 El Monte 7.5' topographic map (1:24000; USGS) shows no changes within the PA but shows a developed street grid with some building development just outside of the PA. The 1948 El Monte 7.5' topographic map (1:24000; USGS) shows more residential development outside of the PA. The 1953 El Monte 7.5' topographic map (1:24000; USGS) shows the Starlite Drive-In theater and one building (the concessions building) within the PA. The 1966 El Monte 7.5' topographic map (1:24000; USGS) shows more building development within the PA. There is no change in development between 1966 and 1994 (El Monte 1:24,000; USGS) according to the topographic maps.

Source	Results
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The earliest USDA historic aerial photograph dates to 1948 (NETROnline) and shows building development and landscaping within the PA. The 1952 historic aerial photograph (NETROnline) shows the Starlite Drive-In theater within the PA. The 1953 historic aerial photograph (NETROnline) shows some building structure changes at the southeast end of the PA. Between 1953 (NETROnline) and 1964 (NETROnline) more buildings were developed within the PA. There are no visible changes between 1964 and 2004 (NETROnline) according to the historic aerial photographs. The PA appears largely unaltered between 2004 and 2016 (NETROnline) but cars and stall spaces are shown being used within the PA for the occasional swap meet.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	negative
California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD)	negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	negative
Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory (2016)	negative
Local historical societies and groups	See **Historical Society Request for Information and Appendix C**
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Juan Matias Sanchez, 1859 (CACAA 084912; Spanish/Mexican Grant); T:1S, R:11W, S:19

HISTORICAL SOCIETY REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

A total of four historical societies were consulted for information regarding the Project. A summary of the consultation with each party is summarized below and located in Appendix C.

El Monte Historical Society: Three attempts were made to request information regarding the Project; one by USPS mail on February 18, 2021 and two by email on February 26, 2021 and March 16, 2021. No response has been received.

La Historia Historical Society: Three attempts were made to request information regarding the Project; one by mail on February 18, 2021 and two by email on February 25 and March 16, 2021. On March 19, 2021, an email response was received from Rosa Peña, president of the La Historia Historical Society. Ms. Peña stated that she did not have information regarding the Starlite Drive-In theater but would like to speak on the phone with Cogstone Architectural Historian, Ms. Lopez, regarding the Project. A meeting was set for Monday (March 22, 2021) afternoon via telephone.

At 12:30 pm on March 22, 2021, Ms. Lopez spoke via telephone with Ms. Peña. Ms. Peña expressed her support of the preservation of the Starlite Drive-In sign and offered that should the owner of the property have no interest in preserving the sign, the La Historia Historical Society is willing to take possession of the sign and house it offsite if necessary. Ms. Peña also offered to conduct additional background research regarding the single-family residence located at the northeast corner of the Project Area.

Los Angeles Conservancy: One initial attempt was made to request information from the conservancy by mail and email on February 18, 2021. Cogstone received acknowledgement of the request for information by Erik Van Breene on February 18, 2021 by email. Mr. Van Breen was notified of the recent demolition of key features of the Starlite Drive-In on March 2, 2021 and his opinion regarding the integrity of the property as a whole was requested. On March 3, 2021, Mr. Van Breene replied via email stating, "Even without the concession stand/projection booth I think the sign should be retained as a historic resource. For future projects dealing with theaters I'd recommend you reach out to the Los Angeles Historic Theater Foundation."

Los Angeles Historic Theatre Foundation: Per the request of Erik Van Breen on the Los Angeles Conservancy, attempts were made to contact the Los Angeles Historic Theatre Foundation to request their input regarding the Project. Three attempts were made via email on March 3 and March 16, 2021. No response has been received.

United Drive-In Theatre Owners Association (UDITOA)

On April 14, 2021, a request for information was sent to the United Drive-In Theatre Owners Association (UDITOA) regarding assistance for identifying the function of certain features of the Starlite Drive-In sign. On April 16, 2021, a reply was received via email from D. Edward Vogel, a Staff member of the association and owner of the Bengies Drive-In Theatre in Baltimore, MD. Mr. Vogel expressed his interest in assisting Cogstone and provided his personal email and phone number. On April 22, 2021, Ms. Lopez consulted with Mr. Vogel by phone. Mr. Vogel was provided with historic and modern photographs of the Starlite Drive-In theatre sign and was asked his opinion on what he believed what the purpose of the large tower at the back of the sign. Mr. Vogel stated with confidence that he believed the tower was original to the sign and was most likely used to house the different sized lettering and numbers which would be installed on the sign's changeable copy panel. The largest letters/ numbers would be stored at the top wall area of the interior of the tower, the medium sides letters in the middle, and the smaller letters at the bottom. The tower would have also housed ladders and a long pole with hook used to change out the sign letters.

Mr. Vogel also observed that at some point in time the signs original back-lit changeable copy panel was replaced with a front lit panel. The back-lit changeable copy panel (as seen in a ca.

1949 historic photograph of the sign) would have been made of glass and illuminated from the inside of the sign. Ms. Vogel stated that it was common for the glass panels to break and due to the financial cost of constantly replacing these materials it was common for drive-in owners to exchange the back-lit panels for front lit panels. Mr. Vogel pointed out the lighting equipment fixed above the changeable copy panel as a component of this change.

Mr. Vogel expressed his interest in the sign and his opinion that it should be saved from demolition and preserved.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 12, 2021 indicated that there are sacred lands or resources known within the Project Area (Appendix D). The NAHC recommended that eight representatives from local Native American tribal organizations be contacted for further information regarding the Project vicinity. The City of South El Monte is conducting tribal consultations to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18.

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 Project Area were examined. Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows, etc.) were visually inspected. Photographs of the Project Area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

For paleontological resources, the purpose is to confirm that field observations conform to the geological maps of the Project Area. 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 Project Area.

For archaeological 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).

RESULTS

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Sandy Duarte surveyed the Project Area on March 2, 2021. Due to the heavily developed Project Area, the pedestrian survey consisted of 10-meter wide transects. Ground visibility within the Project Area was very poor (less than 1 percent) due to hardscaping and landscaping (Figure 13). Where not landscaped, much of the area was covered in dry grass, weeds, bushes, eucalyptus trees, and California fan palm trees (Figure 14). The construction crew on site had excavated a pit measuring 40 feet in length by 20 feet wide by 15 feet deep (Figures 15 and 16). Two sediment strata were visible in the pit sidewalls. The upper (surface) stratum is approximately 2.5 to 3 feet of white to grey, silty to sandy, artificial fill material. This is underlain by reddish-brown silty sand with some gravels present that is consistent with the young alluvial fan deposits (unit 3) mapped by Campbell et al. (2014). No archaeological or paleontological resources were observed within the Project Area during the survey.

Figure 13. Southwest corner of Project Area, facing northeast

Figure 14. West end of Project Area, facing northwest

Figure 15. Excavated trench, facing north

Figure 16. Stratigraphy of north wall, facing north

Cogstone's Architectural Historian, Shannon Lopez, conducted a built environment survey of historic-aged resources within the Project Area on March 2, 2021. Haggai Mazler of KBHomes was onsite March 2, 2021 and informed Ms. Lopez and Mrs. Duarte that the Starlite Drive-In theater's concessions building, associated ancillary buildings, and one-story historic-age commercial building (2559 Chico Avenue) located on the southeast corner of the Project Area were recently demolished (approximately 1 to 2 weeks prior to Cogstone's field visit) and that a demolition permit had been obtained prior to the demolition. Cogstone photo-documented the demolished areas but little to no remains of the buildings were present. The demolished buildings are not documented or evaluated for their eligibility for listing in CRHR.

The remaining extant features of the Starlite Drive-In theater and the single-family residence at the northeast corner of the Project Area were surveyed and photo-documented.

STARLITE DRIVE-IN THEATER

The theater sign and main entrance/exit face west towards Rosemead Boulevard, with a secondary entrance/exit at the east end of the property at Chico Avenue. The drive-in is bound by Rosemead Boulevard to the west, Chico Avenue to the east, a residential and commercial area to the north, and a light industrial/commercial area to the south (Appendix E; E-1 to E-10). See Photo Key for the locations associated with Figures E-1 to E-10.

The most notable feature remaining on the property is the 30-foot tall Streamline Moderne/Googie style theater sign. The overall condition of the sign is fair to poor due to deterioration of materials and some missing features. The smaller, decorative illuminating stars are missing from both the south and north sign faces as is the "Drive-In" lettering. There is notable damage to the exterior wood board paneling of the sign's (likely original) tower (deteriorating paint, disjointed and broken wood boards). There are minor but notable signs of rust on the marquee's metal paneling. The wood board sheeting which makes up the skirt at the lower portion of the marquee is warped due to age and exposure. Despite the sign's condition, it still retains many of its original features and is a fine representation of 1950s art/architecture and history of American drive-ins (Appendix E; E-1 to E-3).

Two long driveways connecting to Rosemead Boulevard funnel guest to and from the fan-shaped parking area. Narrow concrete lined grass covered strips divide the flow of traffic on the property with guests entering the property from the southern driveway and exiting back onto Rosemead Boulevard using the northern driveway (Appendix E; E-4 and E-11)

A wood backboard is located at the western half of the fan-shaped parking area (Appendix E; E-5). A long strip of concrete runs parallel (north/south) to the backboard. At least six small concrete foundations with metal anchors are embedded in the concrete. The large asphalt parking area appeared in fair condition with a large section of missing and deteriorating asphalt (Appendix E; E-5, E-8, and E-9). Several large holes (the result of recent demolition and

excavation) have exposed layers of artificial fill and native sediments. The concessions stand and surrounding ancillary buildings were completely demolished just prior to Cogstone's field visit (Appendix E; E-7). A tall wooden privacy fence follows much of the theater boundary with three sliding wood-board access gates located on the northern boundary of the property (Appendix E-10).

2559 CHICO AVENUE (SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE)
Due to access limitations only portions of this residence could be documented at the time of Cogstone's field visit.

This one story, single family residence was constructed ca. 1948. Information regarding this property is limited. Per the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor, this residence shares the same Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) as the Starlite Drive-In theater (2540 Rosemead Boulevard, built 1950). The residence has a low-pitched side gabled roof (covered in composition shingles) with a notable slope at the west elevation, giving it a Saltbox-esqe style. The footprint of the building is mostly rectangular. The style of the doors and windows could not be determined, as they were heavily obscured by metal security bars as well as access limitations. The main pedestrian door is elevated approximately two feet above ground level and is accessible by concrete steps with metal handrails. The primary door is located at the east façade and is flanked by one window to the north and one or two windows to the south. Two small windows are present on the north elevation with a louvered gable vent near the crest of the roof (Appendix E; E-12).

The west elevation has two large sliding windows, a small one-over-one single hung window and a secondary pedestrian door. Due to access limitations it was not clear if an additional window was present at the southern end of this elevation. A large wood framed shelter supported by multiple steel poles is adjacent but not attached to the west elevation. Two small windows and a louvered gable vent were present at the south elevation (Appendix E; E-13 and E-14).

IMPACT ANALYSIS

PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6. Paleontological sensitivity rankings of project units

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

Rankings as per BLM 2016.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

While the pedestrian survey and cultural records search did not identify prehistoric archaeological resources within or near the Project Area, the pit opened on site during the recent demolition shows that intact native young alluvium sediments are present at approximately two

to three feet below modern ground surface. This is also consistent with the results of the geotechnical for the Project Area (Liu and Swiatek 2020). Coupled with the positive SLF search result, the Project Area is assessed to have moderate sensitivity for buried prehistoric archaeological resources. Analysis of the cultural record search, pedestrian survey, historical USDA aerial photographs, and USGS topographic quadrangle maps indicate that the Project Area has a low sensitivity for significant buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits.

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms were newly prepared for these resources and are located in Appendix G.

STARLITE DRIVE-IN THEATER
Significance: Theme: Drive-In Theater/ Post-war Car Culture
Period of Significance: 1950-1997

The Starlite Drive-In theater is associated with the Early/Mid-20th century Drive-In Theater period of American history which is intrinsically linked with Post-War American Car Culture. The Starlite was built during the first great wave of drive-in theaters following the end of World War II. The drive-in was an iconic experience for the average American family who could enjoy an outdoor film from the comfort of their own automobile. When the Starlite Drive-In theater first opened it was lauded as one of the largest drive-ins on the west coast with every "modern facility." Its illuminated sign was praised in a 1951 issue of the Boxoffice magazine as a fine example of an "attraction panel" to "catch the attention of patrons." Due to the demolition of the original projection screen in 1997 and the recent demolition of additional key features (the concessions stand and projection booth), the drive-in as a whole has lost a substantial degree of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, and feeling. Therefore, as a whole, the Starlite Drive-In theater is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 due to a substantial loss of integrity. However, the Starlite Drive-In theater sign retains much of its integrity and association with its historic period of significance. The sign is a local icon to the community of South El Monte and its image is often used to represent an important landmark within the City. The Starlite Drive-In theater sign does meet the standards for listing in the CRHR and is recommended eligible for individual listing under Criterion 1 for its association with Drive-In Theater history in America.

The Starlite Drive-In theater does not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 2.

The Starlite Drive-In theater is associated with the work of experienced and respected California architect J. Arthur Drielsma, whose name is credited for the design of at least 14 drive in movie theaters, the majority located in the State of California. Only two drive-ins designed by Mr. Drielsma remain, one of them being the Starlite Drive-In theater. Mr. Drielsma's design of the Starlite Drive-In theater incorporated key features and design from the original drive-in theater patented by Richard M. Hollingshead Jr. in 1932 (exhibited by the fan-shaped parking arrangement, vehicle ramp, and a single large projection screen). As the integrity of the drive-in has been negatively impacted to a substantial degree due to the demolition of the original projection screen in 1997 and the recent demolition of the concessions building and projection booth, the Starlite Drive-In theater as a whole is recommended not eligible for listing in the

CRHR under Criterion 3. However, the Starlite Drive-In theater sign retains much of its integrity and is a fine example of Streamline Modern/Googie style which was prevalent at the time of its conception. It is also an excellent representation of the artistic esthetic of 1950s America and of the surviving work of J. Arthur Drielsma. The sign meets the standards for listing in the CRHR due to its association with the architect J. Arthur Drielsma and Streamline Modern/Googie style. The Starlite Drive-In theater sign is recommended individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The Starlite Drive-In theater has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation; therefore it is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity
The Starlite Drive-In theater has lost substantial integrity with the demolition of the original projection screen, concessions stand, and projector room. Therefore, the Starlite Drive-In theater as a whole is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the drive-in theater's original sign is recommended individually eligible for listing in the CRHR despite the loss of some integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The Starlite Drive-In theater sign represents a significant period of American history regarding Early/Mid-20th century drive-in movie theaters coupled with America's post-war car culture. The sign retains key features such as its Streamline Moderne free-flowing design (emulating the shape/form of late 1940s automobiles), Googie style starbursts, H Channel Lettering spelling "Starlite," changeable copy panels, corrugated metal clad towers (used to store the sign's lettering and other associated tools), corrugated metal skirts, and three matching corrugated metal support piers. Despite the loss of many of its illuminated stars and "Drive-In" lettering, the sign is still recognizable when compared to the 1949 and 1950 photographs and reflects much of its original look and feel.

2559 CHICO AVENUE (SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE)
Theme: Residential Development
Period of Significance: ca. 1948-1976

This building does not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of National, State, or local history, therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 1.

This building does not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 2.

While the roof of the buildings has Saltbox-esque qualities, it is not an exemplary representation of this style, thus this building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period,

or method of construction, that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 3.

The construction of this residence may predate modern trash services; however, there is a low possibility of significant subsurface deposits. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity: This residence appears to retain its integrity of workmanship, materials, design, location, and association. Due to past development with the addition of commercial buildings, the construction of the Starlite Drive-In theater wood fence, and demolition of nearby ancillary and residential buildings, this property has lost a substantial degree of its original feeling and setting.

Due to a lack of significance the single family residence at 2559 Chico Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The paleontological records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a 12-mile radius of the Project were a minimum of 5 feet deep, occurring in deposits mapped as Pleistocene alluvium at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component such as those of the study area produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep near to the Project Area. As such, the late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvial fan sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2) due to the lack of fossils in these deposits. More than 20 feet below the modern surface, these sediments are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the study area.

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

context. The only instance in which such fossils will meet significance criteria is if the fossil is a species new to the region.

If unanticipated fossil discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

While no archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area during the intensive pedestrian survey or during any previous investigations, native alluvium sediments are present starting at 2 to 3 feet below modern ground surface. As a result of this, and the positive SLF search result, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training program is recommended. The WEAP training should be developed to inform construction personnel of cultural resources that may be encountered during construction. It is also recommended that a qualified archaeologist be retained to conduct spotchecks of excavations below 2 feet in depth.

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

The Starlite Drive-In theater sign (constructed in 1950) is recommended eligible for individual listing on the CRHR under Criteria 1 and 3. The sign is important for its historical association with drive-in movie theaters and car culture in the United States. It is also an excellent example of a Streamline Modern/Googie style theater sign and work of an important architect, J. (Jonas) Arthur Drielsma. The sign is a key element of the Starlite Drive-In theater; the theater as a whole has lost integrity due to demolition of important features, but the sign remains significant in its own right as a freestanding historic resource and retains much of its integrity.

It is Cogstone's understanding that there is an interest in restoring the Starlite Drive-In theater's sign to its original condition with a possibility for incorporation into future development of the Project Area. The sign may be moved a short distance within the Project Area so long as it continues to face Rosemead Boulevard, therefore, its relationship to the street will remain the same. Upon review of potential building plans for the Project Area, the majority of the new buildings will be set back away from the sign and located within the drive-in's parking lot. With Cogstone's recommendation of historical significance and eligibility for listing, we strongly encourage the restoration or rehabilitation of this resource following the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic Building*.

2559 Chico Avenue (Single Family Residence); due to a lack of significance the single family residence at 2559 Chico Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

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 12 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

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 9 years of experience in field archaeology. He meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and his field expertise includes pedestrian surveys, excavation monitoring, resource recording, and historic artifact analysis. 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

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

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

SELECTED PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 buildings 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 one building record was updated. Sub to Gafon. Assistant Architectural Historian. 2017

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 18 years of experience in paleontological and archaeological monitoring, surveying, and excavation in southern California. Ms. 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, Ms. Duarte worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the Biology, Timber, and Geology Department as an archaeologist, including serving as a trained wild-land firefighter to preserve archaeological sites 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 would 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

KELLY VREELAND
Paleontology Supervisor

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOGAN FREEBERG
GIS Supervisor

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Freeberg has over 18 years of 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 included 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 that 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 included approximately three to four feet of fill removal over at least some of the site, a trench approximately eight feet deep for utilities, and approximately 12 feet for the new fuel storage tanks. Sub to Sagecrest Environmental. GIS 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 removal 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

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

February 18, 2021

Cogstone Resource Management
Attn: Logan Freeberg

re: Paleontological resources for the South El Monte Cottages Project (Cogstone #5217)

Dear Logan:

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

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

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 3363	W of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; E of the Long Beach Freeway & S of the N boundary of Section 32	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (*Equus*)	Unknown
LACM IP 20258	Brickyard, S Ferris Ave, Belvedere Gardens	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates (*Turitella*, Naticidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (*Gasterosteus*); Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (*Thomomys*, *Microtus)*; Rabbit (*Sylvilagus*)	30 feet bgs
LACM VP 3347	11204 Bluefield; Whittier	La Habra Formation	Horse (*Equus*)	2 feet bgs

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

This records search covers only the records of the Natural History Museum of Los

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

Sincerely,

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

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C. HISTORIC SOCIETY CONSULTATION

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

February 18, 2021

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826,
Los Angeles, CA. 90014

RE: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.

To Whom It May Concern:

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) is conducting a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project (Project) located between Rosemead Boulevard and Chico Avenue in the City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California (Figures 1-3).

The Project involves the construction of 206 residential units that include 38 cottages (attached) and 168 detached units. The Project area (PA) was formerly used as a drive-in theatre (The Starlite Drive-In theatre) and is used for a swap meet. The PA is almost entirely hardscaped. The Starlite Drive-In (2540 Rosemead Blvd.) was opened in June of 1950 and was part of the first boom of drive-in theatres in the United States. The screen was demolished in 1997. There are two additional structures at the northeast and southeast corners of the PA. A single family residence is located at the northeast corner of the PA at 2559 Chico Ave (APN: 8102-037-024); built ca. 1949. The address of the commercial building at the southeast corner of the PA is also listed as 2559 Chico Ave. Per historic aerial photograph, it appears that the core of this building was originally an ancillary building to an early 1900's farmstead (now demolished) and is visible in a 1938 aerial photograph. Additions to this building have occurred throughout the decades.

We are contacting you because we would like to invite members of the Los Angeles Conservancy to provide input regarding the redevelopment of the Project area. We appreciate your providing any comments, issues, and/or concerns relating to the history of the Project area. We would greatly appreciate any information you can provide regarding the Starlite Drive-In, the residence, and commercial building within the PA; specifically previous ownership, architect, and associated builder. The drive-in theatre is of particular interest as it appears to be one of the last drive-in theatres in southern California. Please contact me at slopez@cogstone.com or at (714) 974-8300. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

1518 West Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865
Office (714) 974-8300

Branch Offices
San Diego – Riverside – Morro Bay – Sacramento – Arizona

cogstone.com
Toll free (888) 333-3212

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

Shannon Lopez, M.A.
Architectural Historian
(714) 974-8300 x.108
slopez@cogstone.com

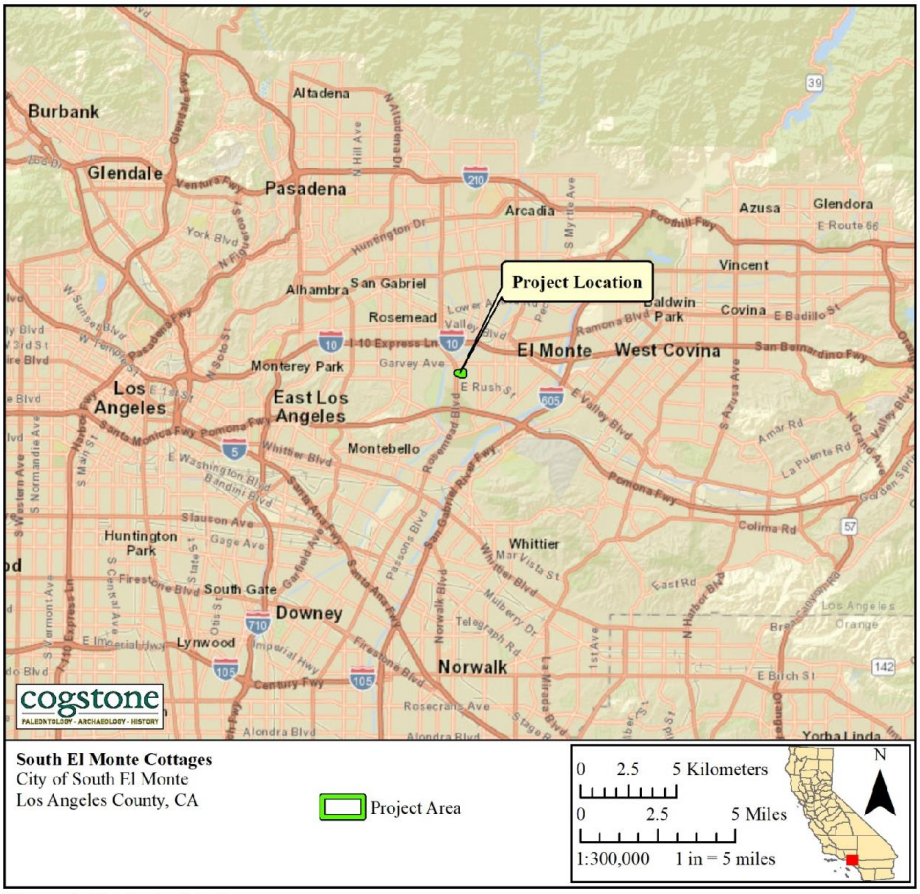


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

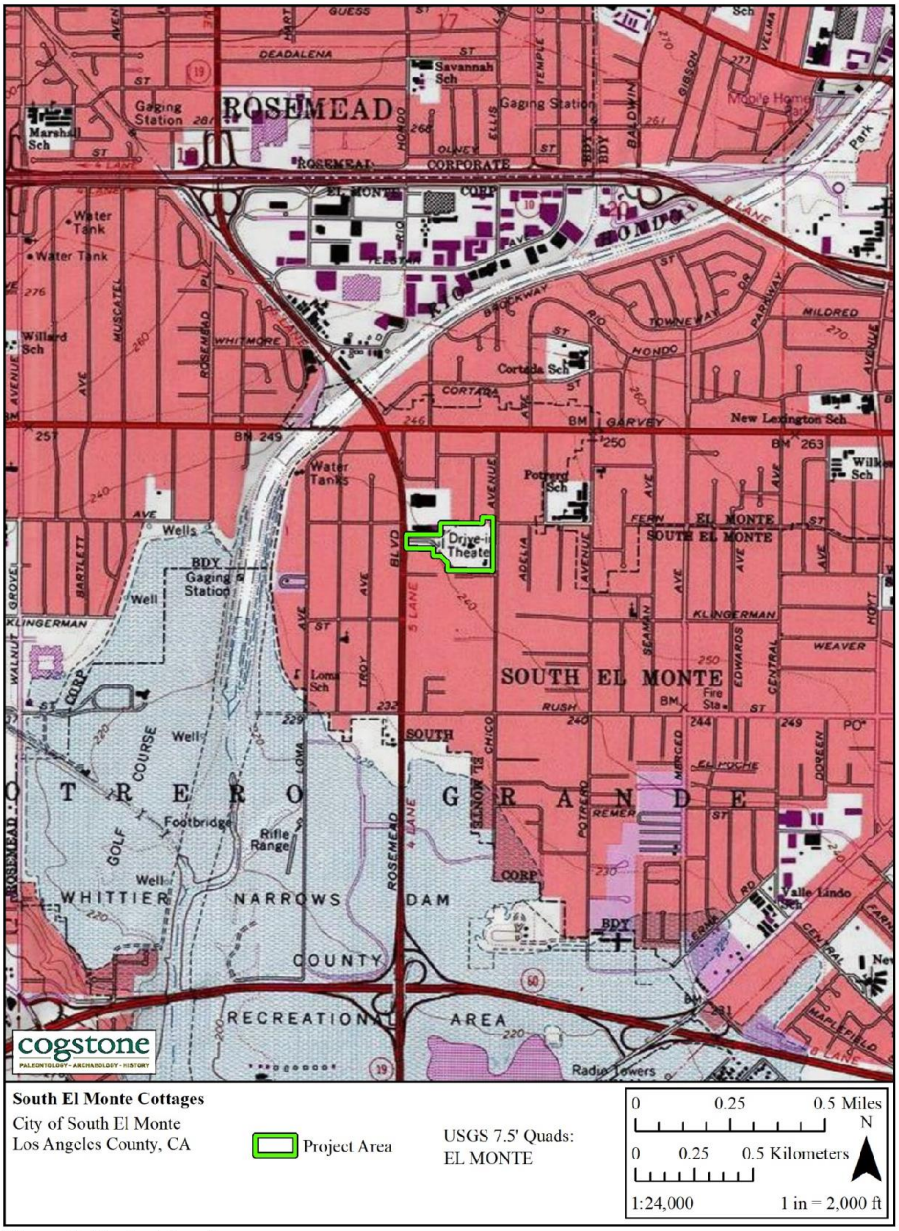


Figure 2. Project location map

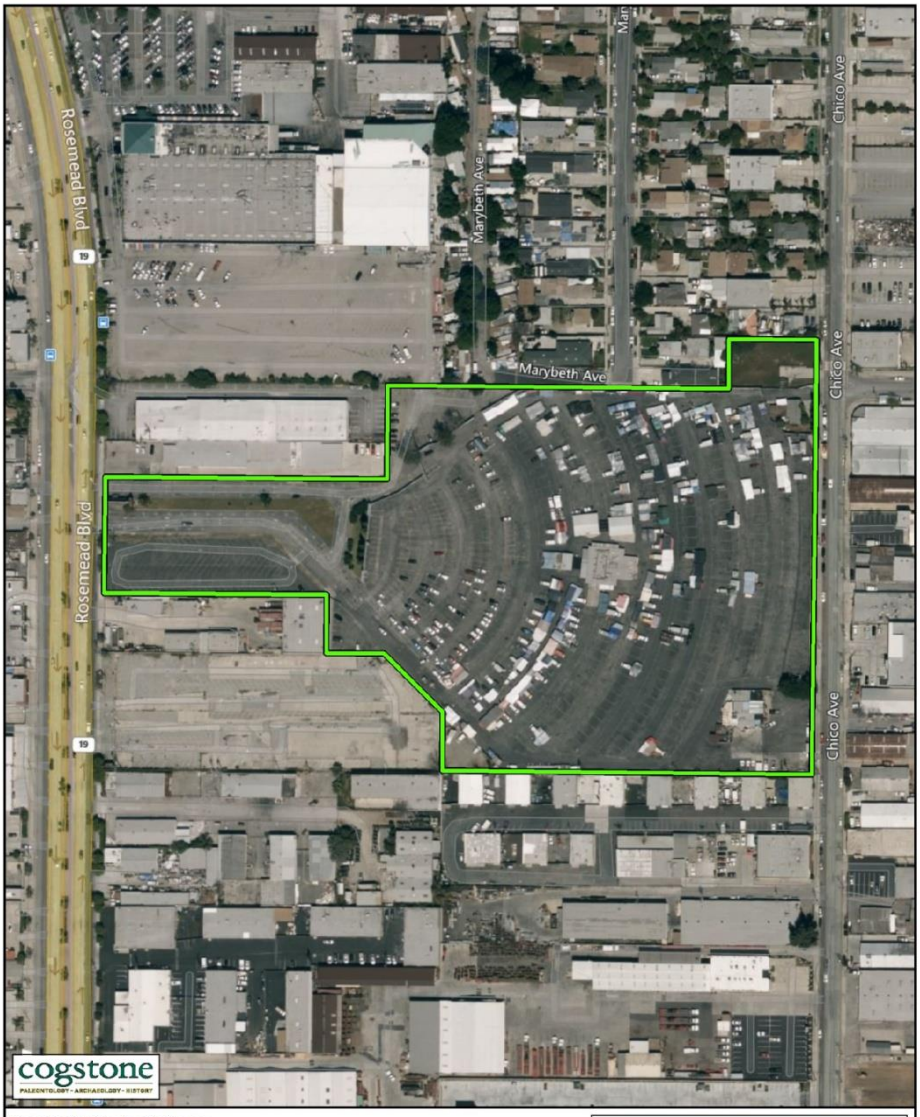


Figure 3. Project aerial map

Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County

From: Erik Van Breene <vanbreene@laconservancy.org>
To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Date: 3/2/2021 1:46 PM

Hey Shannon,

Even without the concession stand/projection booth I think the sign should be retained as a historic resource. For future projects dealing with theaters I'd recommend you reach out to the Los Angeles Historic Theater Foundation if you haven't already. I'm not sure what their history has been with drive ins but I'm sure they know of advocacy organizations that are involved with them.

Best,
Erik

Erik Van Breene
Preservation Coordinator
Los Angeles Conservancy
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 430-4206 | vanbreene@laconservancy.org

Pronouns: He / His / Him / Mr.

laconservancy.org
E-News – Facebook – Twitter – Instagram

From: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Date: Tuesday, March 2, 2021 at 12:04 PM
To: Erik Van Breene <vanbreene@laconservancy.org>
Subject: Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County

Hi Erik!

Hope you are well.

I just wanted to touch base about the Starlite Drive-In Theater consultation. I just wanted to let you know that things have changed regarding our request for information. I went out to survey the property today and I was surprised to see a construction crew out on the site and had demolished the Drive-In's concessions building within the last week or two. Claims of a gas leak.

With the concrete projection screen and now the original concessions building gone I don't believe there is enough integrity left for the Drive-in as a whole to be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR. However, our client has interest in restoring the original Starlite Drive-In marquee and adapting it for modern use. They also plan to move the sign approximately 30ish feet to the south but would continue to face Rosemead Blvd. The marquee is in rough shape and is missing its original star shaped lights (Please see attached photos). I am not aware of any examples of a theater marquee being recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR on its own especially one in this condition. I'm very much on the fence if I can recommend this individually eligible. I would appreciate the Conservancy's opinion on this matter.

Thank you again for your time and I look forward to hearing from you.

All the best,
Shannon Lopez

Shannon Lopez

Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management

1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865

714-974-8300 office |

slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com

Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

From: Erik Van Breene <vanbreene@laconservancy.org>
To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Sent: 2/18/2021 1:52 PM
Subject: Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County

> Thanks, Shannon. Let me review and ask my colleagues for their opinions.
>
> Best,
> Erik

Erik Van Breene
Preservation Coordinator
Los Angeles Conservancy
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 826
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 430-4206 | vanbreene@laconservancy.org

Pronouns: He / His / Him / Mr.

laconservancy.org
E-News – Facebook – Twitter – Instagram

From: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Date: Thursday, February 18, 2021 at 9:05 AM
To: Erik Van Breene <vanbreene@laconservancy.org>
Subject: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County

Hi Erik!

This is Shannon Lopez with Cogstone Resource Management. I wanted to reach out and forward you a copy of our request for information regarding the South El Monte Cottages Project (please see attached). The main focus of the project is the Starlite Drive-In theater (opened in 1950). The projection screen was demolished in 1997 and the original marquee is almost complete. I would like to know what the Conservancy's opinion is regarding the Starlite's historical significance in relation to the area. There are about a half dozen historic in age drive-ins left in Southern California (that I am aware of) but I can't find any that are considered eligible for listing at the state or national level. It was built near the early years of the first drive-in theater boom in the US. If the projection screen was still present I would lean more towards recommending it eligible for the CRHR but at the moment I am a bit hesitant.

According to my research thus far it was designed by J.(Jonas) Arthur Drielsma. Drielsma is listed in the 1955/1956 American Institute of Architects and is credited for other Drive-In theater designs such as the Big Sky Drive-In Theater (1951); Whittier Drive-In Theater, (1952); L.A. Mirada Drive-In Theater, (1954); Edwards San Gabriel Drive-In Theater (1955), and Smith's Ranch Drive-In/ Clemon's Drive-In (1956).

I found a few mentions of Drielsma and the Starlite in issues of Boxoffice Magazine but nothing helpful outside of telling me who the the architect was and when the theater was first opened. I do know that the property has been used for swap meets for decades and is still used as a swap meet after the theater closed by 1997.

Any and all help you can provide would be very much appreciated.

Thank you so much for your time and I look forward to hearing from you.

All the best,
Shannon Lopez

Shannon Lopez

Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management

1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865

714-974-8300 office |

slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com

Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.

From: rosa russ <rosa_russ@hotmail.com>
To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>, La Historia <lahistoriasociety@gmail.com>
Cc: rvperidot@yahoo.com <rvperidot@yahoo.com>, carwick345@sbcglobal.net <carwick345@sbcglobal.net>
Date: 3/22/2021 9:28 AM

Hi
Ok.

From: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Sent: Monday, March 22, 2021 8:53 AM
To: rosa russ <rosa_russ@hotmail.com>; La Historia <lahistoriasociety@gmail.com>
Cc: rvperidot@yahoo.com <rvperidot@yahoo.com>; carwick345@sbcglobal.net <carwick345@sbcglobal.net>
Subject: Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.

Good morning Rosa,

Wonderful! I will call you at 12:30pm today if that works for you.

All the best,
Shannon

Shannon Lopez

Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management

1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865

714-974-8300 office |

slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com

Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

From: rosa russ <rosa_russ@hotmail.com>

To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>, La Historia <lahistoriasociety@gmail.com>
Cc: "rvperidot@yahoo.com" <rvperidot@yahoo.com>, "carwick345@sbcglobal.net" <carwick345@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: 3/22/2021 8:48 AM
Subject: Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.

Hi

I am available after 12:00 noon today.
626-246-4631

-Rosa

From: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Sent: Friday, March 19, 2021 1:21 PM
To: La Historia <lahistoriasociety@gmail.com>
Cc: rvperidot@yahoo.com <rvperidot@yahoo.com>; rosa_russ@hotmail.com <rosa_russ@hotmail.com>; carwick345@sbcglobal.net <carwick345@sbcglobal.net>
Subject: Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.

Good afternoon Rosa,

Thank you so very much for your reply! I would be happy to speak with you over the phone. What time would be convenient for you? I will be leaving for the day at 2pm but if you are unable to take my call before then we can schedule for Monday.

Thank you again,
Shannon Lopez

Shannon Lopez

Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management

1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865

714-974-8300 office |

slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com

Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

From: La Historia <lahistoriasociety@gmail.com>
To: Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com>
Cc: <rvperidot@yahoo.com>, <rosa_russ@hotmail.com>, <carwick345@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: 3/19/2021 1:13 PM

Subject: Re: Information Request for the Cultural Resources Assessment for the South El Monte Cottages Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California.

> Hi Shannon,
>
> This is Rosa Peña, president of La Historia Historical Society.
> I do not have specific information in regards to the Starlite Drive-In Theater at this time.
>
> Would you be able to speak on the phone? If so, my number is 626 246 4631.
>
> Please let me know,
>
> Rosa Peña
>
> On Fri, Feb 26, 2021 at 10:06 AM Shannon Lopez <slopez@cogstone.com> wrote:
>> Hello,
>>
>> My name is Shannon Lopez with Cogstone Resource Management located in the City of Orange. I just wanted to reach out and ask if our request for information, sent via mail on February 18th, was received? Please see attached for PDF copy of request.
>>
>> The project in question will impact the Starlite Drive-In Theater on 2540 Rosemead Blvd. in South El Monte. Any and all information you can provide regarding the Starlite Drive-In and the two additional structures located on the northeast and southeast corners of the Project area will be greatly appreciated. Questions, comments, and concerns regarding the project are also appreciated.
>>
>> All the best,
>> Shannon Lopez
>>
>> **Shannon Lopez**
>>
>> Architectural Historian
>>
>> **Cogstone Resource Management**
>>
>> 1518 W Taft Ave Orange, Ca 92865
>>
>> 714-974-8300 office |
>>
>> slopez@cogstone.com www.cogstone.com
>>
>> Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Morro Bay, Sacramento, Arizona

Re: UDITOA Historcal inquiry

From: UDITOA Mailbox <info@uditoa.org>
To: slopez@cogstone.com <slopez@cogstone.com>
Cc: Mark Frank <mark.frank@uditoa.org>, John Vincent <john.vincent@uditoa.org>
Date: 4/16/2021 2:54 PM

Dear Shannon,

We normally do not get involved with this as an association, but Personally I think I can assist. Are you able to send me some pictures of what you are trying to identify, and or we can speak on the phone? I am D. Edward Vogel, a Staff member of the association and I own the Bengies Drive-In Theatre in Baltimore, MD. You may email me at: DEDWARD@BENGIES.COM and my office number is 410 686-7400. You may also email me a phone contact for you.

This email ended up in the Junk folder and I just discovered it, sorry for the delay in the reply.
D.

From: slopez@cogstone.com <slopez@cogstone.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2021 7:27 PM
To: UDITOA Mailbox <info@uditoa.org>
Subject: UDITOA Website Email

COMMUNICATION FROM UDITOA WEB SITE

Name: Shannon Lopez
Email: slopez@cogstone.com
Message: Good Afternoon,My name is Shannon Lopez with Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. in the City of Orange. I am currently working on a Project for the Starlite Drive-In theater located at 2560 Rosemead Boulevard, South El Monte, CA. 91733. I am currently recommended the surviving movie sign as eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources, however, I have a question regarding the utility of the large tower at the back of the sign. We believe it may have been used to block ambient light from the sign so it would not interfere with the movie screen behind it but we are not 100% certain. I would appreciate any suggestions or feedback the U.D.I.T.O.A. can provide so we may have a better understanding of this historic resource. Please feel free to contact me if you would like me to provide current photographs of the sign.Thank you very much for your time and I look forward to hearing from you. All the best,Shannon Lopez

APPENDIX D. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: South El Monte Cottages

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: El Monte 7.5'

Township: 1S **Range:** 11W **Section(s):** 29

Company/Firm/Agency: Cogstone Resource Management

Street Address: 1518 W. Taft Ave.

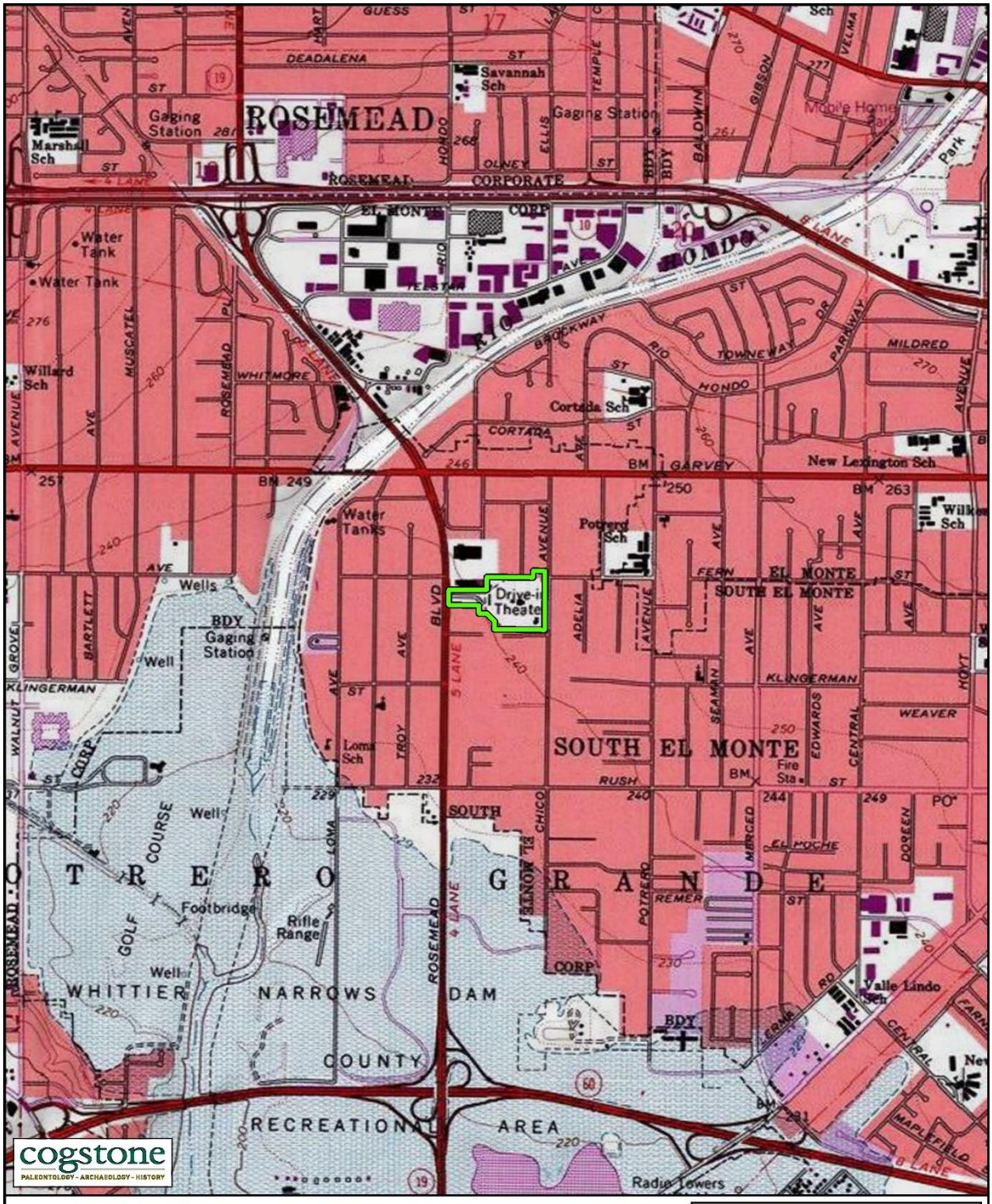
City: Orange **Zip:** 92865

Phone: 714-974-8300

Fax: 714-974-8303

Email: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

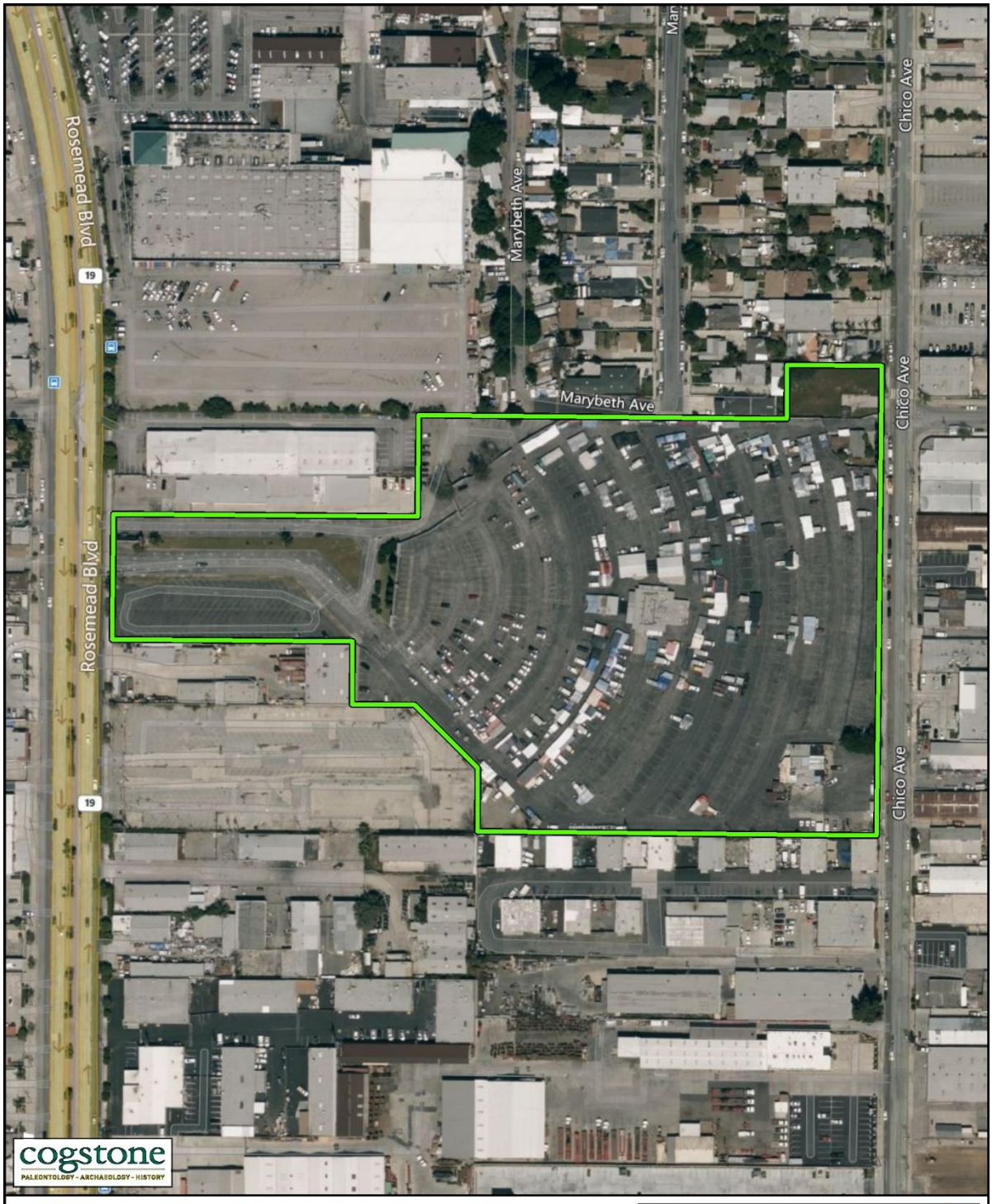
Project Description:
The Project involves the construction of 206 residential units that include 38 cottages (attached) and 168 detached units. The Project area was formerly used as a drive-in theatre and is used for a swap meet. The Project area is almost entirely hardscaped.



South El Monte Cottages
City of South El Monte
Los Angeles County, CA

USGS 7.5' Quads:
EL MONTE

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



South El Monte Cottages
City of South El Monte
Los Angeles County, CA

Project Area

0 200 400 Feet
N
0 50 100 Meters
1:3,000 1 in = 250 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

February 26, 2021

Cogstone Resource Management

Via Email to: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Re: South El Monte Cottages Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
2/26/2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 — Cahuilla, Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed South El Monte Cottages Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX E. SURVEY PHOTOS

Photo Key for Starlite Drive-In theater

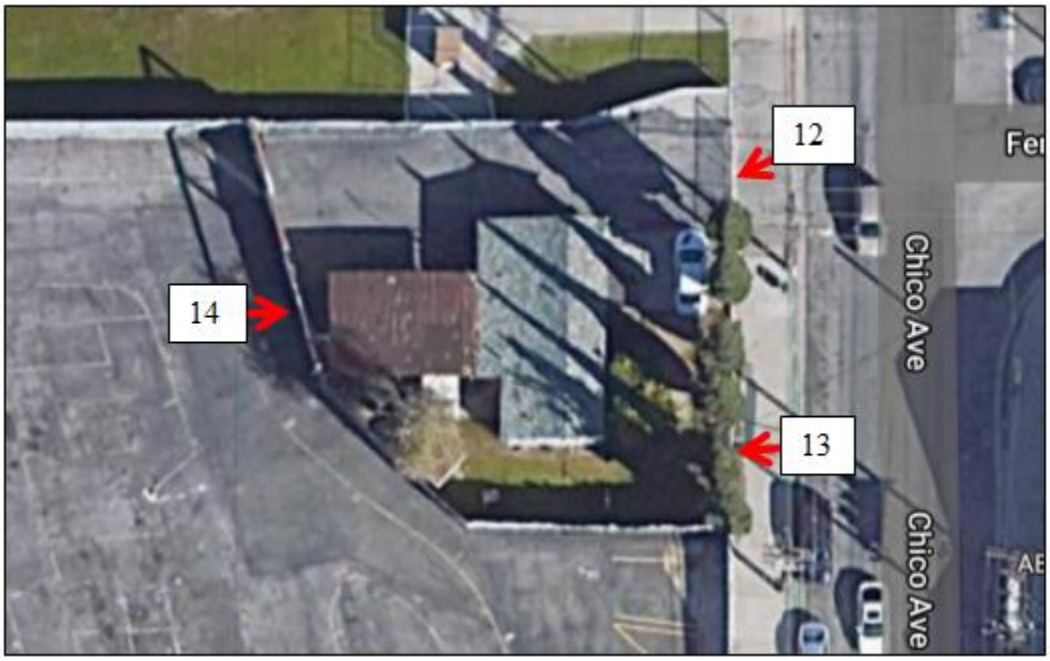


Photo Key for single family property at 2559 Chico Avenue

E-1. Starlite Drive-In theater sign, facing north

E-2. Starlite Drive-In theater sign, facing southwest

E-3. Starlite Drive-In theater sign, east elevation

E-4. Main entrance driveway, facing west towards Rosemead Boulevard

E-5. Location of projection screen, demolished in 1997, facing northwest

E-6. Overview of parking area, facing northeast

E-7. Location of Starlite Drive-In theater concessions stand and projection room (demolished), facing northeast

E-8. Overview of southwest segment of parking area

E-9. Overview of eastern section of parking area

E-10. Entrance/exit gate facing Chico Avenue

E-11. Exit to Rosemead Boulevard

E-12. West façade (left) and north elevation (right); photo taken March 2, 2021

E-13. South elevation of residence

E-14. Partial west elevation and wooden carport

APPENDIX F. 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 G. DPR 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier:
P2. Location: ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒**Unrestricted**
a. County: Los Angeles
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: El Monte **Date:** **T** 1S; **R** 11W; **of Sec** 29 **; S.B.B.M.**
c. Address: 2559 Chico Ave. **City:** South El Monte **Zip:** 91733-1614
d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN
e. Other Locational Data: **Elevation:**

P3a. Description:
This one story, single family residence was constructed ca. 1948. Information regarding this property is limited. Per the Los Angeles County Office of the Assessor, this residence shares the same Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) as the Starlite Drive-In theater (2540 Rosemead Blvd., built 1950). The residence has a low-pitched side gabled roof (covered in composition shingles) with a notable slope at the west elevation, giving it a Saltbox-esque style. The footprint of the building is mostly rectangular. The style of the doors and windows could not be determined as they were heavily obscured by metal security bars as well as access limitations. The main pedestrian door is elevated approximately 2 feet above ground level and is accessible by concrete steps with metal handrails. The primary door is located at the east façade and is flanked by one window to the north and one or two windows to the south. Two small windows are present on the north elevation with a louvered gable vent near the crest of the roof. (See Continuation Sheet)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property
P4. Resources Present: ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5b. Description of Photo: East and north elevation of residence. Taken March 2, 2021.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
Ca. 1948; NETROnline historic aerials.
P7. Owner and Address:
California T.C. Group, LP
2559 N. Chico Avenue
South El Monte, CA 91733
P8. Recorded by:
Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.; 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

P9. Date Recorded:
March 2, 2021

P10. Survey Type:
Windshield survey

P11. Report Citation: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for The Starlite Residential Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared by: Sandy Duarte, B.A.; Shannon Lopez, M.A.; Kelly Vreeland, M.S. of Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.

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

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Single family property **B4. Present Use:** Single family property
***B5. Architectural Style:** Saltbox elements
***B6. Construction History:**
Due to limitation of information the exact build date of this property is not known. The first image depicting this building is a 1948 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1948). The existing residence appears to be in its current condition with two or three ancillary buildings south of the residence. By 1952, one of the large ancillary buildings immediately south of the residence is demolished (FrameFinder 1952). In 1958, it appears the large wood-frame shelter immediately west of the resident is present (FrameFinder 1958). The two remaining ancillary buildings from the previous 1949 aerial photograph are demolished by this time as well. By 1968, the previous wood shelter at the west elevation of the residence is replaced by the current (larger) wood framed structure. By 1968, the tall wood fence of the adjacent Starlite Drive-In theater is erected at the west and southern boundaries of the residence. There appears to be no notable changes to the residence or the property boundary with the exception of the large trees at the eastern boundary of the property (trees are first visible in 2005; (NETROnline 2005)). There is a small shed located southwest of the residence; however, the age of this shed or when it first appeared on the property is not known.

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

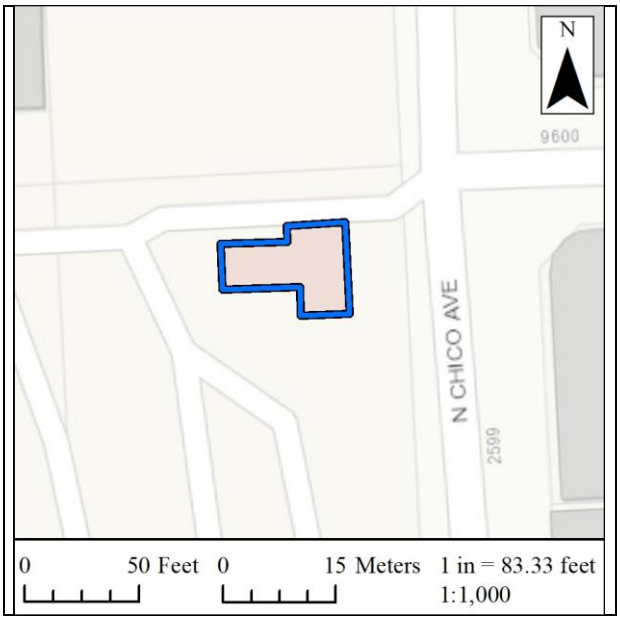
B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Residential Development **Area:** South El Monte
Period of Significance: ca. 1948-1976 **Property Type:** Single family property **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

This building is not appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of National, State, or local history, therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 1 or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A. This building does not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 2 or NRHP Criterion B. While the roof of the buildings has Saltbox-esque qualities, it is not an exemplary representation of this style, thus this building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 3 and NRHP Criterion C. The construction of this residence may predate modern trash services; however, there is a low possibility of significant subsurface deposits. Therefore, this building is recommended not eligible for listing in CRHR Criterion 4 or NRHP Criterion D.

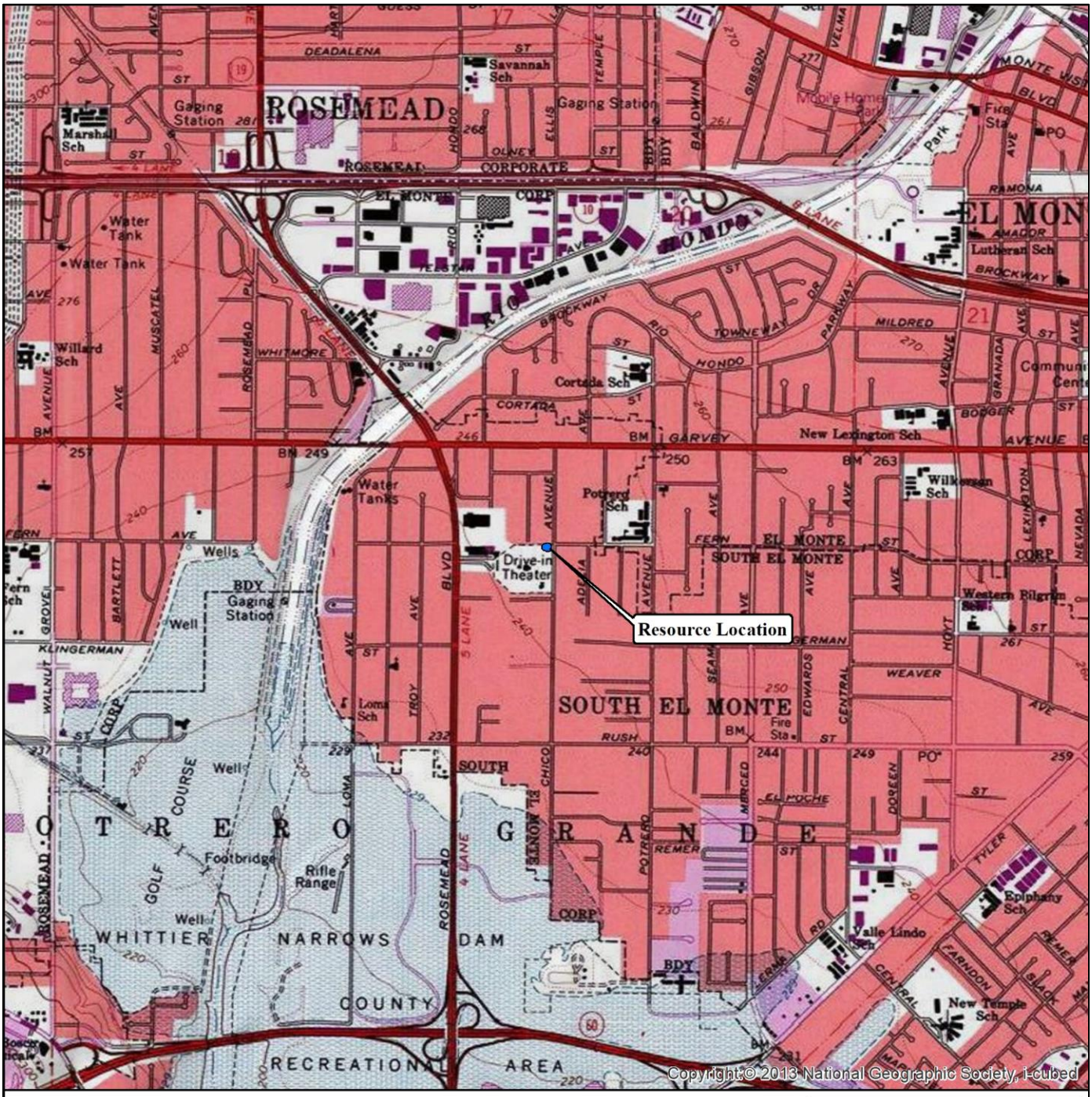
B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
***B12. References:**
(See Continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** March 15, 2021



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



2559 Chico Avenue
City of South El Monte
Los Angeles County, CA

2559 Chico Avenue

USGS 7.5' Quads:
EL MONTE

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

P3a. Description
At the west elevation are two large sliding windows, a small one-over-one single hung window and a secondary pedestrian door. Due to access limitations, it was not clear if an additional window was present at the southern end of this elevation. A large wood framed shelter supported by multiple steel poles is adjacent but not attached to the west elevation. Two small windows and a louvered gable vent were present at the south elevation.

***B10. Significance Cont.:**
Integrity: This residence appears to retain its integrity of workmanship, materials, design, location, and association. Due to past development with the addition of commercial buildings, the construction of the Starlite Drive-In theater wood fence, and demolition of nearby ancillary and residential buildings this property has lost a substantial degree of its original feeling and setting.

***B12. References:**
FrameFinder
1952 "Flight AXJ_1952, Frame 13K-157_Nov 3, 1952". https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed: March 15, 2021.
1958 "Flight C_23023, Frame 4-40_Jan 1 1958". https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed: March 15, 2021.
1968 "Flight TG_2400, Frame 5-24_March 1, 1968". https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed: March 15, 2021.

Los Angeles County Assessor Portal
n.d. "AIN: 8102-037-024". https://portal.assessor.lacounty.gov/parceldetail/8102037024. Accessed: March 15, 2021.

NETROnline
1948 "Historic Aerials". https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed. March 15, 2021.
2005 "Historic Aerials". https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer. Accessed. March 15, 2021.

Photos Cont:

Starlite Drive-In theater access gate at the western boundary of the residential property, facing west

South end of residence. Shed located on left hand side (age unknown)

Shed (center; age unknown) and residence (right)

Wood framed shelter and west elevation of residence.

P1. Other Identifier:
P2. Location: ☐**Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
a. County: Los Angeles
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: El Monte **Date:** 1994 **T :**3S; **R:** 13W**; of Sec** 19 **; S.B.B.M.**
c. Address: 2540 Rosemead Blvd. **City:** South El Monte **Zip:** 91733
d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN
e. Other Locational Data: **Elevation:**

P3a. Description:
Designed by architect J. Arthur Drielsma, a specialist in drive-in theaters, this Streamline Moderne/Googie style drive-in opened on June 15, 1950 and remained in operation as a drive-in until the late 1990s. The facility currently includes its original sign, associated landscape features, and large, fan-shaped, parking lot (~900 car capacity). The original projection screen was demolished in 1997. As of late February/early March 2021, the concessions stand and projection booth have been demolished. The sign and main entrance/exit face west towards Rosemead Blvd., with a secondary entrance/exit at the east end of the property at Chico Ave. The drive-in is bound by Rosemead Blvd. to the west, Chico Ave. to the east, a residential and commercial area to the north, and a light industrial/commercial area to the south. The most notable feature remaining on the property is the 30-foot tall Streamline Moderne/Googie style sign. While the sign is in fair to poor condition due to age and some loss of materials, it still retains many of its original features and is a fine representation of 1950s art/architecture and history of American drive-ins.

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP10. Drive-in Theater
P4. Resources Present: ☐Building ☐Structure ☒Object ☐Site ☒District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5b. Description of Photo: Starlite Drive-In sign; taken at Rosemead Blvd. facing north

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1950; Per Los Angeles Assessors Office

P7. Owner and Address:
California T.C. Group, LP
2559 N. Chico Avenue
South El Monte, CA 91733

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

P9. Date Recorded:
March 2, 2021

P10. Survey Type:
Intensive Pedestrian Survey

P11. Report Citation: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment for The Starlite Residential Project, City of South El Monte, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared by: Sandy Duarte, B.A.; Shannon Lopez, M.A.; Kelly Vreeland, M.S. of Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.

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

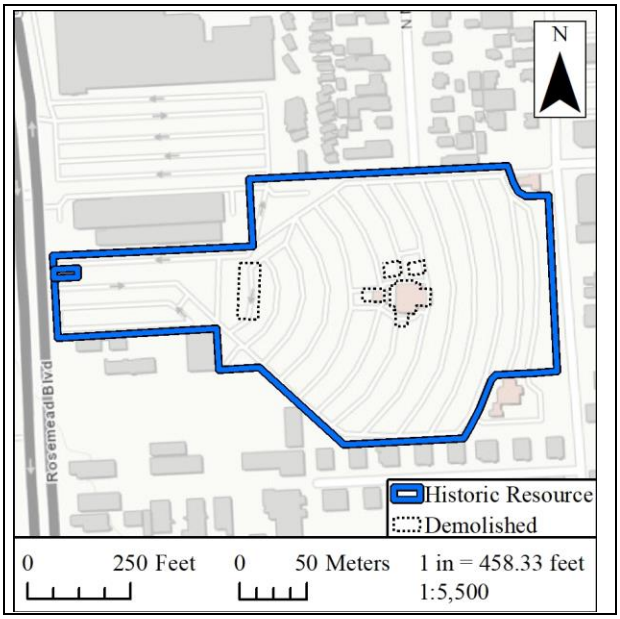
B1. Historic Name: Starlite Drive-In
B2. Common Name: Starlite Swap Meet
B3. Original Use: Drive-In movie theater **B4. Present Use:** Swap Meet lot/ Vacant
***B5. Architectural Style:** Streamline Moderne with Googie style elements
***B6. Construction History:**
The Starlight Drive-In theater opened in South El Monte on June 14, 1950. The owners were veteran movie house owners Carl and Ford Bratcher. By 1951, operation of the facility was taken over by Pacific Theaters. Beginning in the 1950s, when not in use as a theater, the Starlite parking lot would host the local swap meet, now known as the Starlite Swap Meet (Guzman et al. 2020) (Renteria 2014). The original screen was demolished in 1997 and since then the grounds are used exclusively for swap meets. Despite the closure of the drive-in's original location, the Starlite Drive-In company still exists as a traveling pop-up theater complete with a large inflatable screen, projector, and high-grade FM transmitter (Maloney-Rames 2020). (See Continuation Sheet)

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**
B9a. Architect: J. (Jonas) Arthur Drielsma **b. Builder:** Kennedy Engineering Company
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Drive-In Theater/ Post-war Car Culture **Area:** South El Monte, CA
Period of Significance: 1950-1997 **Property Type:** Theater **Applicable Criteria:** 1 and 3 (Sign only)
The Starlite Drive-In theater is associated with the Early/Mid-20th century Drive-In Theater period of American history which is intrinsically linked with Post-War American Car Culture. The Starlite was built during the first great wave of drive-in theaters following the end of World War II. The drive-in was an iconic experience for the average American family who could enjoy an outdoor film from the comfort of their own automobile. When the Starlite Drive-In first opened it was lauded as one of the largest drive-ins on the west coast with every "modern facility". Its illuminated sign was praised in a 1951 issue of the Boxoffice magazine as a fine example of an "attraction panel" to "catch the attention of patrons." Due to the demolition of the original projection screen in 1997 and the recent demolition of additional key features (the concessions stand and projection booth), the drive-in as a whole has lost a substantial degree of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, and feeling. Therefore, as a whole the Starlite Drive-In is recommended not eligible for listing on either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A nor the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under Criteria 1 due to a substantial loss of integrity. If the Starlite Drive-in retained its integrity of at least the concession stand and projection booth it would have been potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criteria 1.. However, the Starlite Drive-In theater sign retains much of its integrity and association with its historic period of significance. The sign is also a local icon to the community of South El Monte and its image is often used to represent an important landmark within the city. While the sign does not rise to the level of NRHP eligibility is does meet the standards for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, the Starlite Drive-In sign is recommended eligible for individual listing in the CRHR under Criteria1 for its association with Drive-In Theater history in America. (Cont. on Continuation Sheet; page 6)

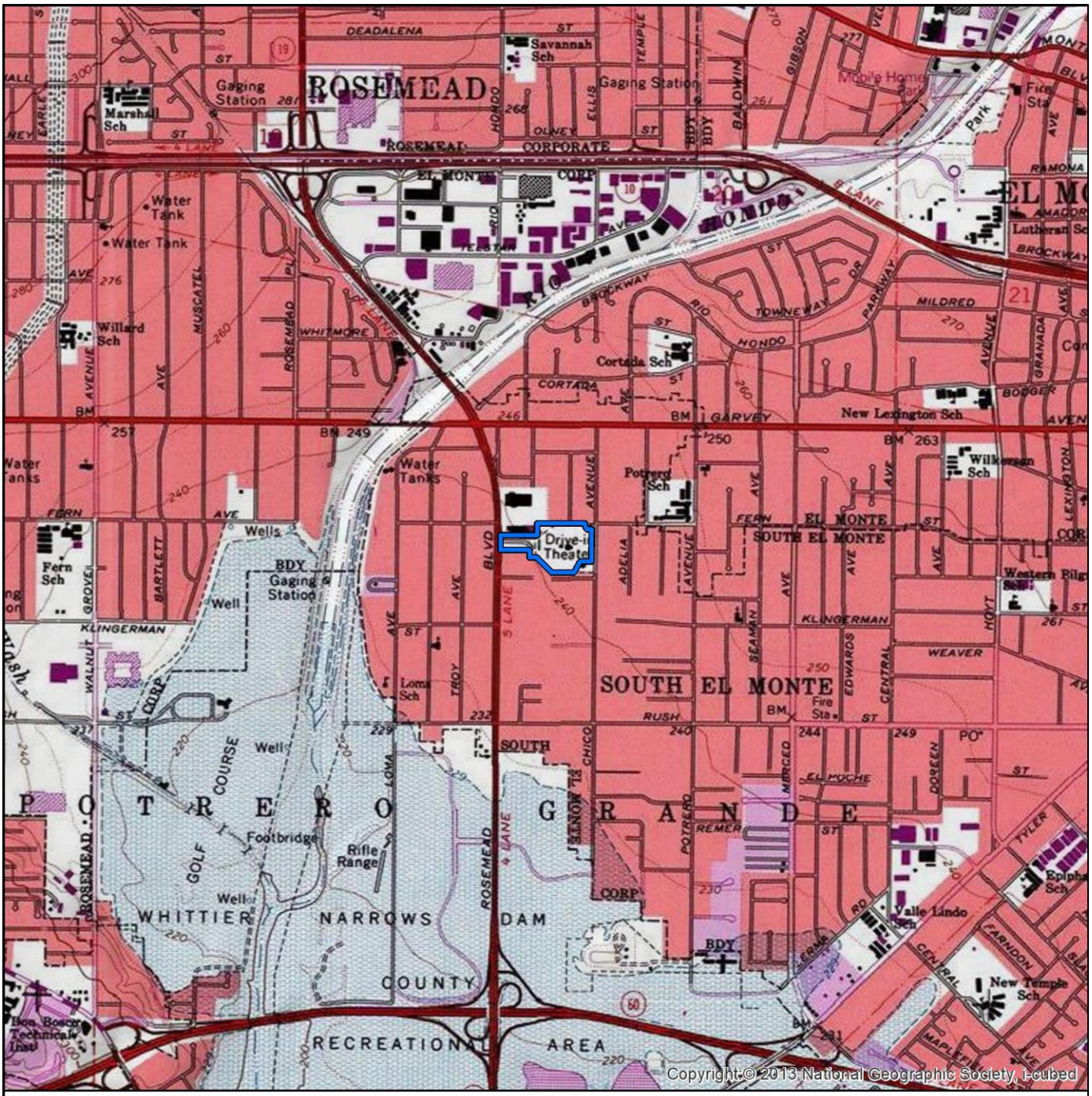
B11. Additional Resource Attributes:
***B12. References:**
(See Continuation Sheet)

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Shannon Lopez
***Date of Evaluation:** March 12, 2021



Map Name: El Monte ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1991



Starlite Drive-In Theatre
City of South El Monte
Los Angeles County, CA

Starlite Drive-In Theatre

USGS 7.5' Quads:
EL MONTE

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

***B6. Construction History Cont.:**
The Starlite Drive-In was designed by J. Arthur Drielsma and originally operated by brothers Ford and Carl Bratcher and Byron Congdon (Boxoffice 1950). The theater was built by the Kennedy Engineering Company. According to the 1951 Boxoffice article "Merchandising the Drive-In," the marquee at the Starlite Drive-In was installed by the Los Angeles office of B. F. Shearer; the sign letters are associated with the Wagner brand (this brand is still manufactured today). The sign was described as a "dramatic arrangement" complete with "flashing stars" (Boxoffice 1951). It is unclear if the large corrugated metal tower is original to the sign or not; however, a 1952 historic aerial (FrameFinder 1952) clearly depicts the tower casting a shadow at this time. Therefore, the tower is historic in age and its construction is within the early years of the drive-in's period of significance, thus the tower is considered an important character defining feature of the sign as a whole.

J. Arthur Drielsma (March 1, 1902- April 15, 1981)
Mr. Drielsma attended the University of Illinois in 1923 and then the School of F.A., Fontainbebleau, France that same year. He worked as a draftsman for Schmidt, Garden & Erickson from 1924-1925, Ralph C. Harris in 1926, and the B. Leo. Steif in 1927. He worked for the firm Sobel & Drielsma sometime until 1946 when he founded his own private firm J. Arthur Drielsma. The 1955 American Architects Directory notes that Mr. Drielsma was a listed member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Pasadena Chapter. The majority of Mr. Drielsma body of work includes commercial and light industrial buildings such as:

- Fiesta Four Drive-In (1949)
- Magnolia Drive-In (1950)
- Starlite Drive-In (1950)
- South Lamont Drive-In (1950)
- Sunland Drive-In (1950)
- Big Sky Drive-In Theatre (1951)
- Whittier Drive-In Theatre, (1952)
- Citizens National Bank, (1953)
- L.A. Mirada Drive-In Theatre, (1954)
- Edwards San Gabriel Drive-In Theater, & Roger Young Auditorium Rest, (1955)
- San Gabriel Drive-In (1955)
- Sky View Drive-In (1955)
- Smith's Ranch Drive-In/ Clemon's Drive-In (1956)
- Lancaster Drive-In (1956)
- Kailua Drive-In (1965)

Including the Starlite Drive-In, Mr. Drielsma is responsible for the design of at least fourteen drive-in movie theatres, the majority located in the State of California. Only the Starlite Drive-In (South El Monte, CA) and the Smith's Ranch Drive-In/Clemon's Drive-In (Twentynine Palms, CA) are known to remain, however, only the Smith Ranch Drive-In remains in operation as a drive-in theatre (Koyl 1955; *Cinema Treasures* n.d.)

Drive-In Movie Theatres
The drive-in movie theatre is an iconic symbol of 20th century American culture. Described as part movie theatre and part theme park, the drive-in melded America's growing car culture with their love of cinema. The origin of the first drive-in theatre in the United States can be traced back to chemical company tycoon Richard M. Hollingshead Jr. in the early 1930s. At the time of the Great Depression, Hollingshead deduced that the automobile and the movies were considered essentials to the American people. After much experimentation, he found it possible to broadcast movie audio from speakers while projecting a movie from a 16-millimeter projector onto a sheet spread between two trees in his yard (Skrdla 2014).

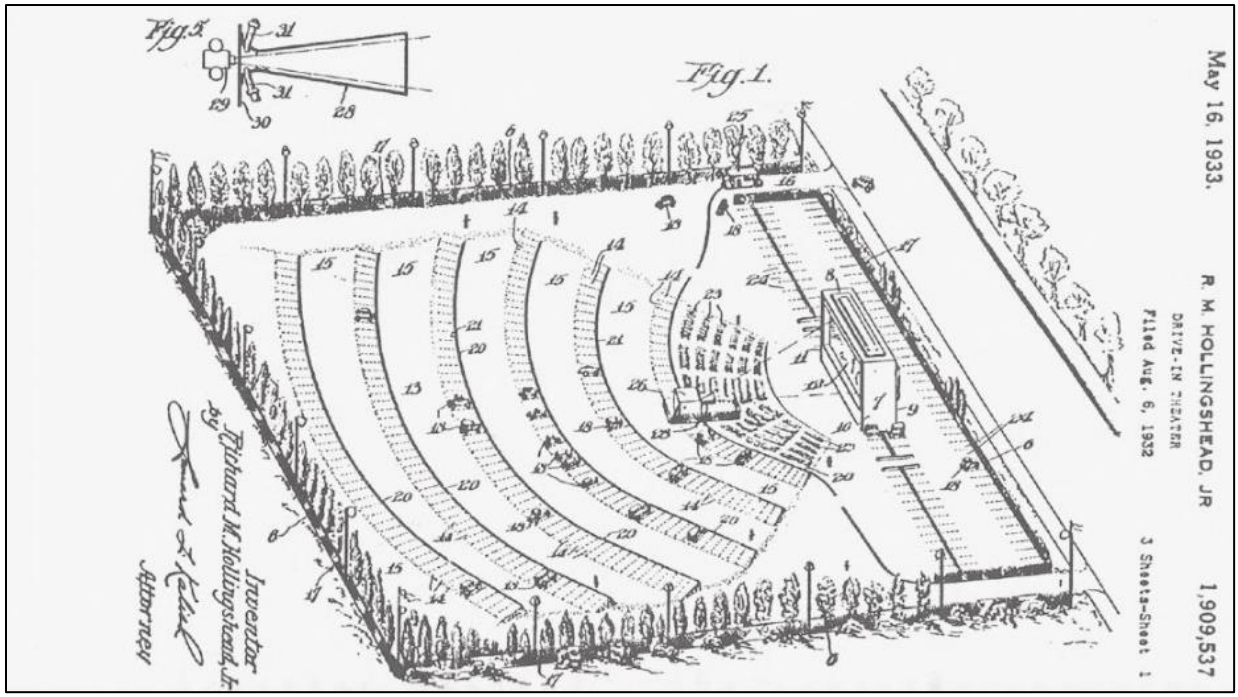
On August 6, 1932, Hollingshead filed a patent (No. 1,909,537) for a drive-in theatre and on June 6, 1933, opened the first drive-in, in New Jersey on Admiral Wilson Boulevard between Camden and Philadelphia. Key features of the drive-in include a large parking area, concession stand, large outdoor movie screen, and a projection booth. However, despite his patent, it was relatively simple for others to replicate and open their own drive-ins, although initial progress was slow. For the first few years the development of additional theatres was sluggish due to the Depression era

economy and the issues of fine tuning the technology to improve quality of projection and audio performance (Skrdla 2014).

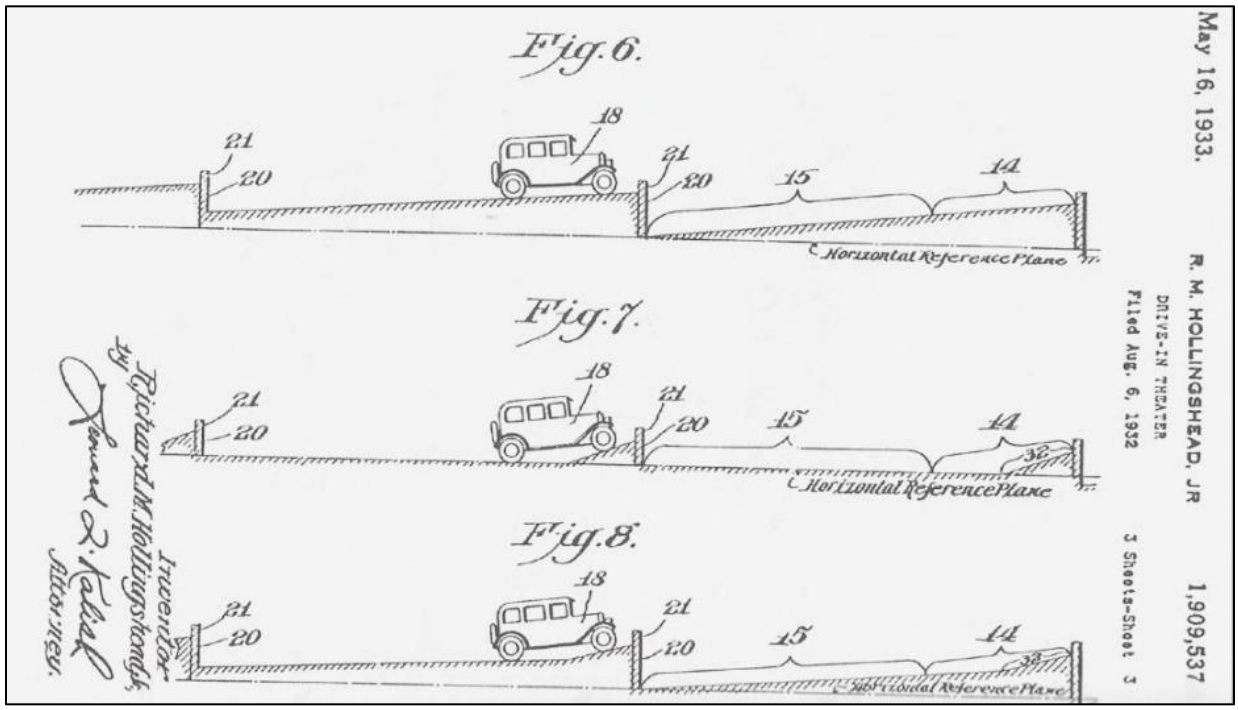
Upon the outbreak of World War II, drive-in construction came to a halt and would not continue until after 1945. During the postwar-era and the baby boom, drive-ins tripled from 100 locations pre-war to 300 by 1947. By 1950, an astounding rate of growth would reach 1,700 and climb to its peak (within the United States) to 3,700 locations by 1958 (Skrdla 2014).

To increase profits, drive-in owners endeavored to keep customers and their families on the property for as long as possible to encourage purchases at the concessions stand. Such attractions included playgrounds, petting zoos, picnic areas, etc. Mobil concessions carts would travel the lot offering food and beverages. Prior to dusk, activities such as beauty contests, dance competitions, and car rallies were also offered.

The 1950s and 1960s marked the height of drive-in popularity. The popularity of drive-ins was such that the film industry at the time evolved to produce films specifically tailored to outdoor viewing venues (*The Blob* 1958 and *Night of the Living Dead* 1968). However, with the growing popularity of home television and increasing gas prices, attendance experienced a substantial decline during the 1970s (Skrdla 2014).



Hollingshead's Drive-In patent (Skrdla 2014)



Hollingshead's ramp design (Skrdla 2014)

***B10. Significance Cont. (see page 2):**
Criteria of Eligibility Cont.
The Starlite Drive-In does not appear to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; therefore, it is recommended not eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criteria 2.

The Starlite Drive-In Theatre is associated with the work of experienced and respected California architect J. Arthur Drielsma, whose name is credited for the design of at least fourteen drive in movie theatres, the majority located in the State of California. Only two drive-ins design by Mr. Drielsma remain, one of them being the Starlite Drive-In. Mr. Drielsma's design of the Starlite Drive-In incorporated key features and design from the original drive-in theatre patented by Richard M. Hollingshead Jr. in 1932 (exhibited by the fan-shaped parking arrangement, vehicle ramp, and a single large projection screen). As the integrity of the drive-in has been negatively impacted to a substantial degree due to recent demolition, the Starlite Drive-In as a whole is recommended not eligible for listing in either the NRHP under Criteria C or the CRHR under Criterion 3. However, the Starlite Drive-In sign retains much of its integrity and is a fine example of Streamline Modern/Googie style which was prevalent at the time of its conception. It is also an excellent representation of the artistic esthetic of 1950s America and of the surviving work of J. Arthur Drielsma. While the sign does not rise to the level of NRHP eligibility it does meet the standards for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, due to its association with the architect J. Arthur Drielsma and Streamline Modern/Googie style, the Starlite Drive-In sign is recommended individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criteria 3.

The Starlite Drive-In has not yielded, nor has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation; therefore it is recommended not eligible for listing under neither the NRHP Criterion D nor the CRHR Criteria 4.

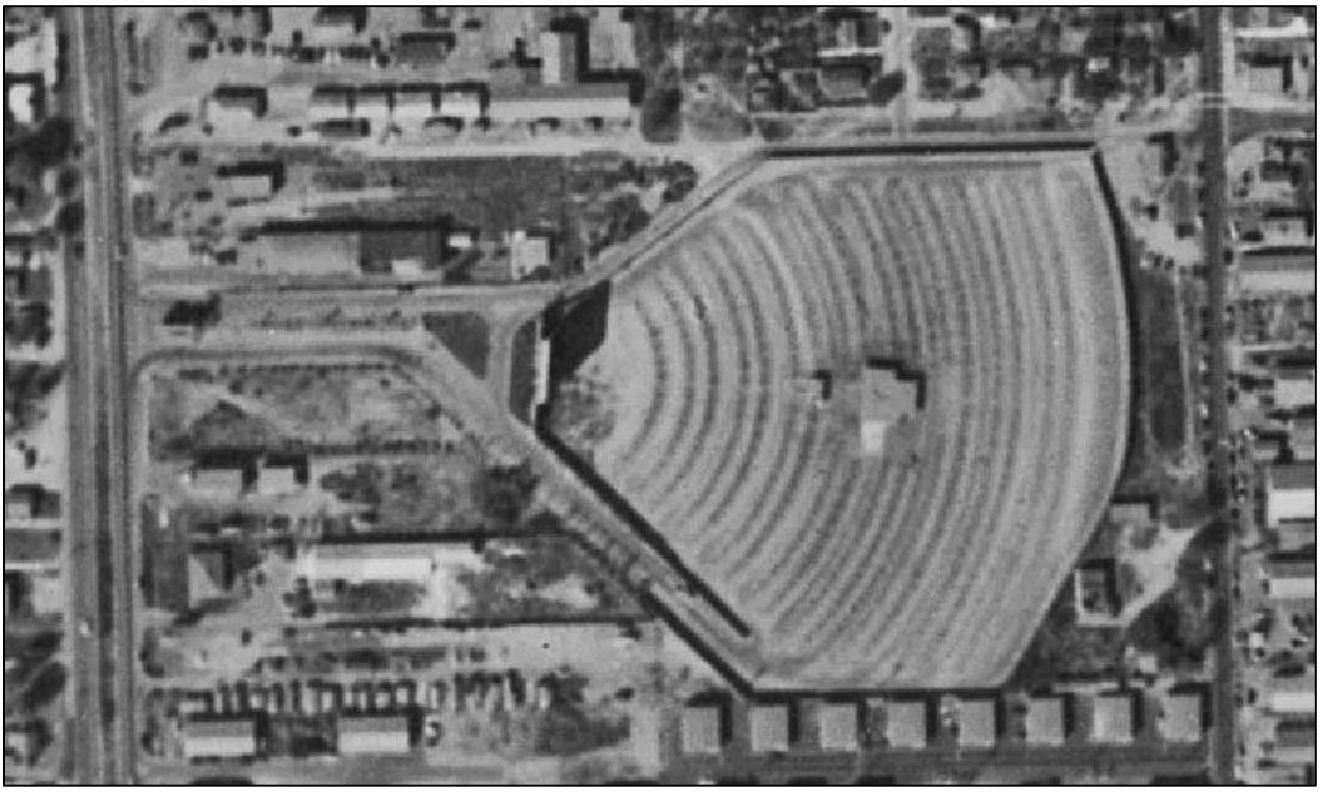
Integrity
The Starlite Drive-In Theatre has lost substantial integrity with the demolition of the original projection screen, concessions stand, and projector room. Therefore, the site as a whole is recommended not eligible for listing on either the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historicical Resources (CRHR). However, the drive-in theatre's original sign is recommended individually eligible for listing in the CRHR despite the loss of some

integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. Per OHP guidance, the Starlite Drive-In sign represents a significant period of American history regarding Early/Mid-20th century drive-in movie theatres coupled with America's post-war car culture. The sign retains key features such as its Streamline Moderne free-flowing design (emulating the shape/form of late 1940s automobiles), Googie style starbursts, H Channel Lettering spelling "Starlite," changeable copy panels, corrugated metal clad towers, corrugated metal skirts, and three matching corrugated metal support piers. Despite the loss of many of its illuminated stars and "Drive-In" lettering, the sign as whole is still recognizable when compared to the 1949 and 1950 photographs.

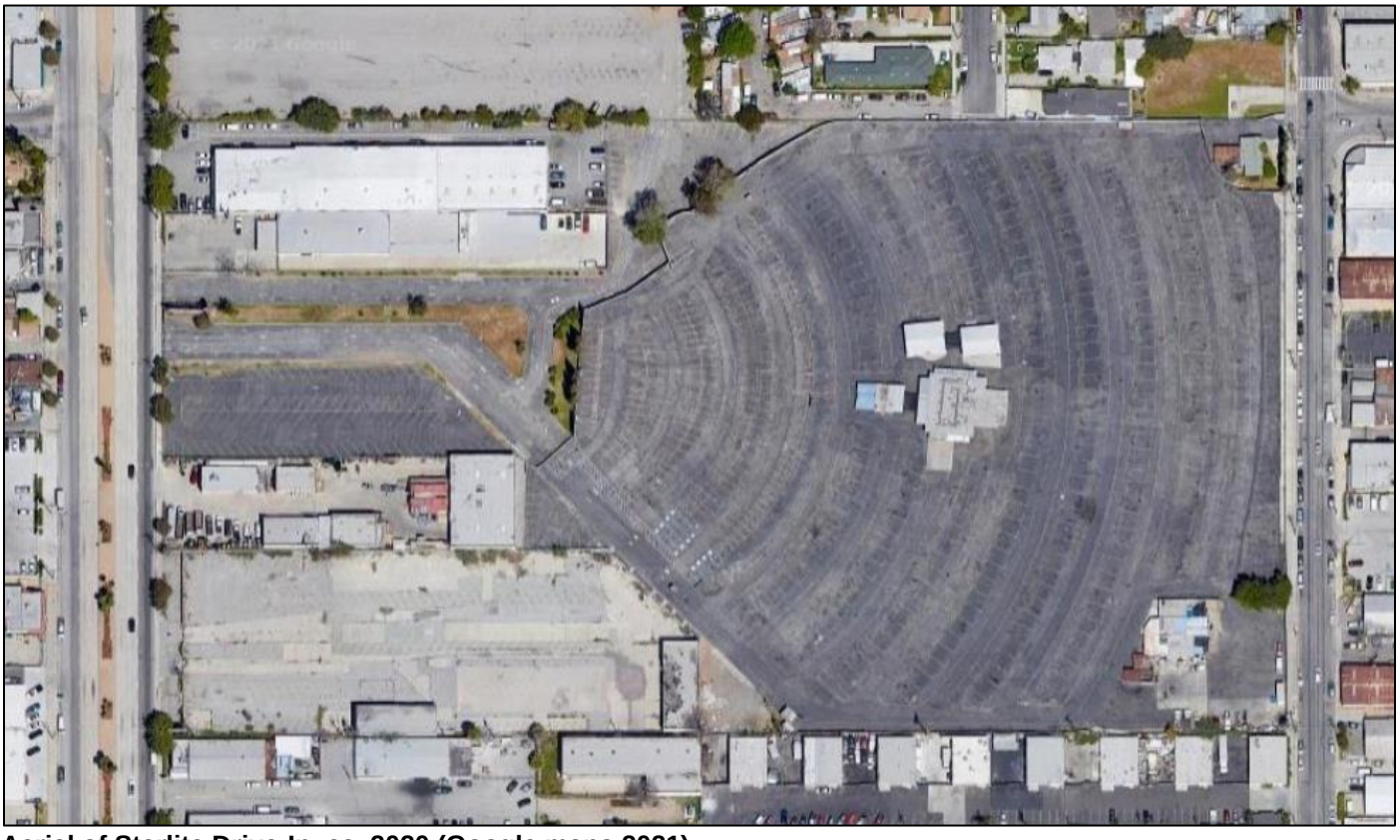
Pauline Drielsma (left), Jonas Arthur Drielsma (right); Date unknown (Geni 2021)

1951 Starlite Drive-In Theatre sign (Boxoffice 1951)

Starlite Drive-In sign just prior to completion, 1949 (Courtesy of Vintage Roadside)



Aerial of Starlite Drive-In, November 3, 1952 (FrameFinder 1952)



Aerial of Starlite Drive-In, ca. 2020 (Google maps 2021)

Hit Films Will Open Sleek Drive-in Theater Tonight

EL MONTE—The big star on the Starlite Drive-in theater's 30-foot neon sign twinkles tonight for the first time.

With a car capacity of more than 900, the theater opens exactly four months after construction was started.

The first El Monte screening of John Ford's "Wagonmaster" will help make Starlite's grand opening a success. Ben Johnson and Joanne Dru are co-starred in the hit feature. The Bowery Boys will cavort in their latest comedy hit, "Lucky Loser," in the second feature.

The theater, covering nearly 15 acres at 2560 North Rosemead boulevard, is one of the largest drive-ins on the West Coast.

Two veteran movie house operators are the owners. Carl and Ford Bratcher, who formerly operated an indoor theater at Riverside, are running their first drive-in.

"The Starlite Drive-in will play the latest pictures from all major studios," says Ford. "It will operate on a double feature policy, with regular drive-in theater prices and all children up to 12, accompanied by their parents, will be admitted free."

Kennedy Engineering Company of San Bernardino built Starlite, and although the job was done fast none of the latest drive-in facilities was overlooked.

Motorists will be pleased to know that Starlite has two entrances so that cars may enter either from the Rosemead side or from the rear on Chico street. The traffic flows through one main box office and space outside the main theater will park 500 cars.

Los Angeles architect J. Arthur Drielsma designed Starlite. Drielsma has supervised construction and designed many drive-ins in Southern California.

The most modern motiograph sound equipment has been installed at Starlite. The huge screen shines a "picture" 65x48 feet. A loud speaker system in the snack bar enables patrons to watch the films from there. Designed in robin's-egg blue, the snack bar is large and beautifully decorated.

As a final touch, a completely equipped playground for the children will be built in front of the screen.

La Grange Picnickers Will Gather Saturday

La Grange Association will hold its annual picnic Saturday, in Brookside Park. Members are asked to bring their own lunches; ice cream and coffee will be provided.

Announcement of Starlite Drive-In Opening. *Pasadena Independent*, June 15, 1950; page 61

Advertisement for Starlite Drive-In. "The Showplace of El Monte". *Corvina Argus*, Oct. 13, 1950; page 10

Thursday, February 18, 1969

Starlite Sets Movie Contest

The largest number of 'phone calls ever received about any motion picture are currently keeping the staff busy at the Starlite Drive-In theater, Twentynine Palms, answering inquiries about "The Amazing Transparent Man" and MCP's "Million-Dollar Movie I. Q. Contest."

Theater manager Bill Underhill estimated today that he is receiving from five to 20 'phone calls per hour.

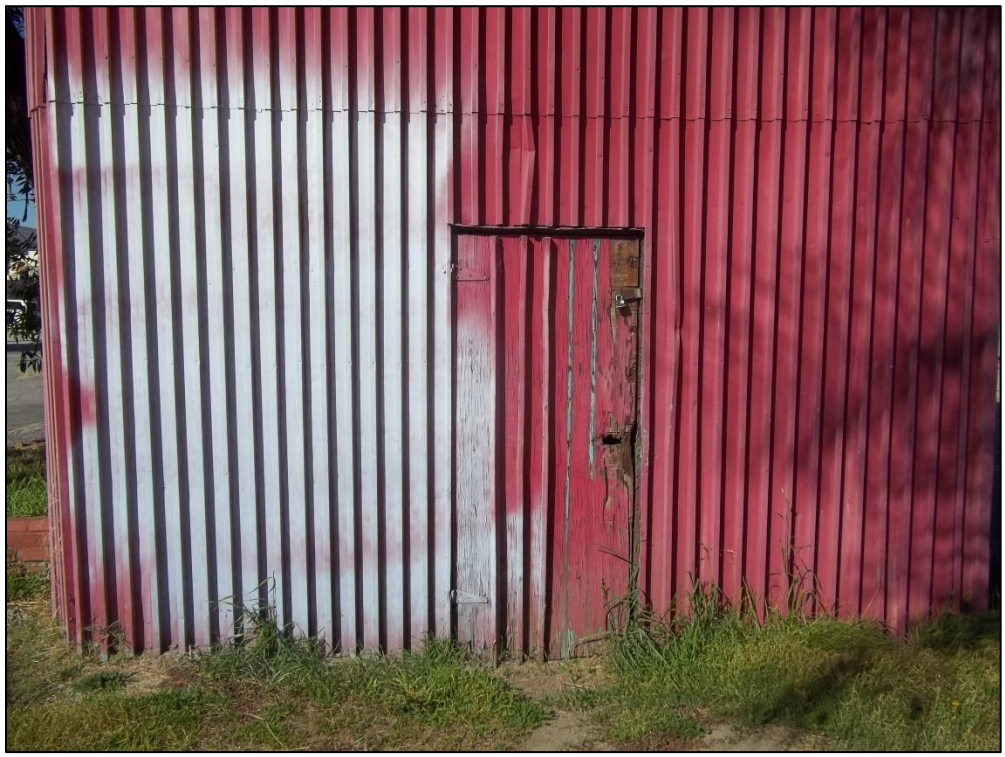
Theatergoers are eligible for 50,000 prizes which range from puppy dogs to mink coats.

The contest is scheduled for one week at the Starlite Drive-In, Feb. 24-March 1. The theater will pass out free official contest entry cards. Patrons may take them home, fill them out and mail them in. Judges are members of the famous Antelope Valley Woman's Club at Lancaster, members of the National Federation of Woman's clubs.

Movie contests at Starlite Drive in. *Hi-Desert Star*. February 18, 1969; page 5

1. Starlite Drive-In sign, facing north

2. Starlite Drive-In sign, facing southwest



3. Starlite Drive-In sign, east elevation

4. Main entrance driveway, facing west towards Rosemead Blvd.

5. Location of projection screen, screen demolished in 1997, facing northwest

6. Overview of parking area, facing northeast

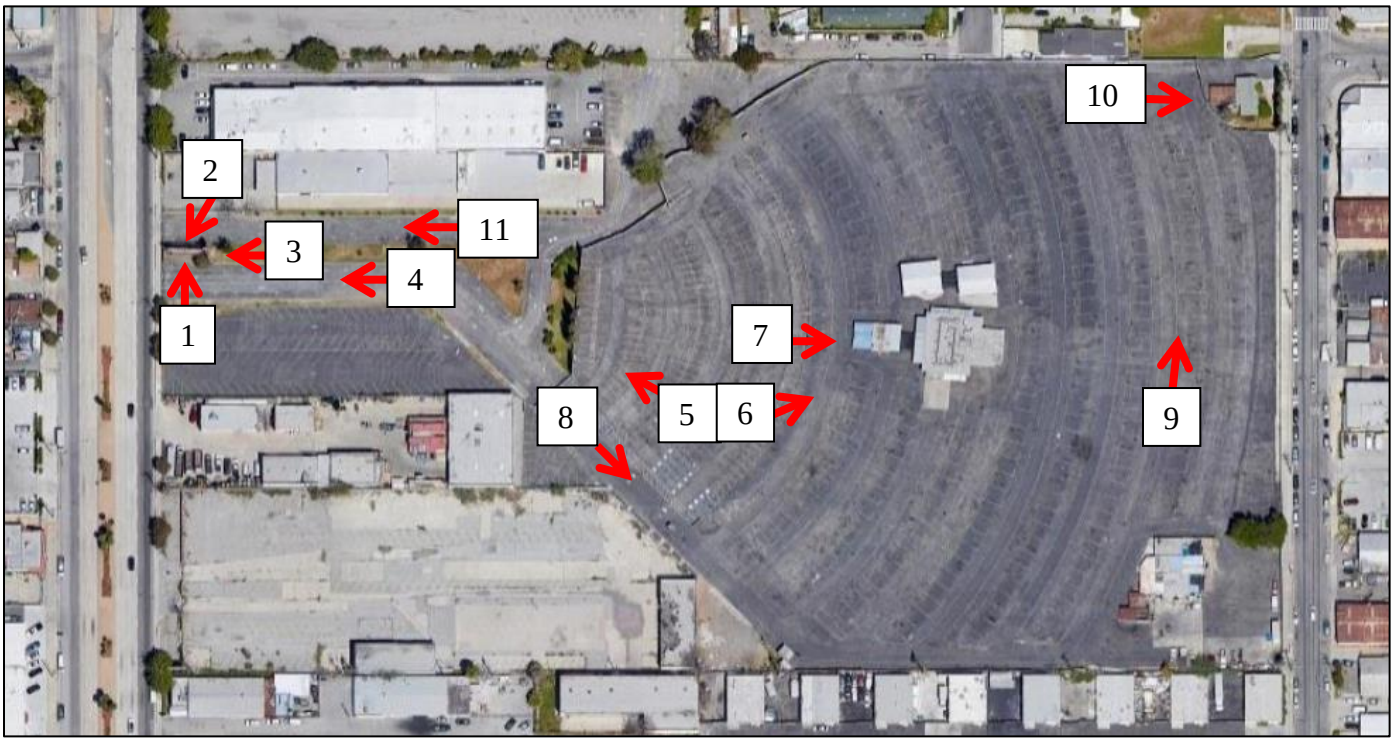
7. Location of Starlite Drive-In concessions stand and projection room (demolished), facing northeast

8. Overview of southwest segment of parking area, facing southeast

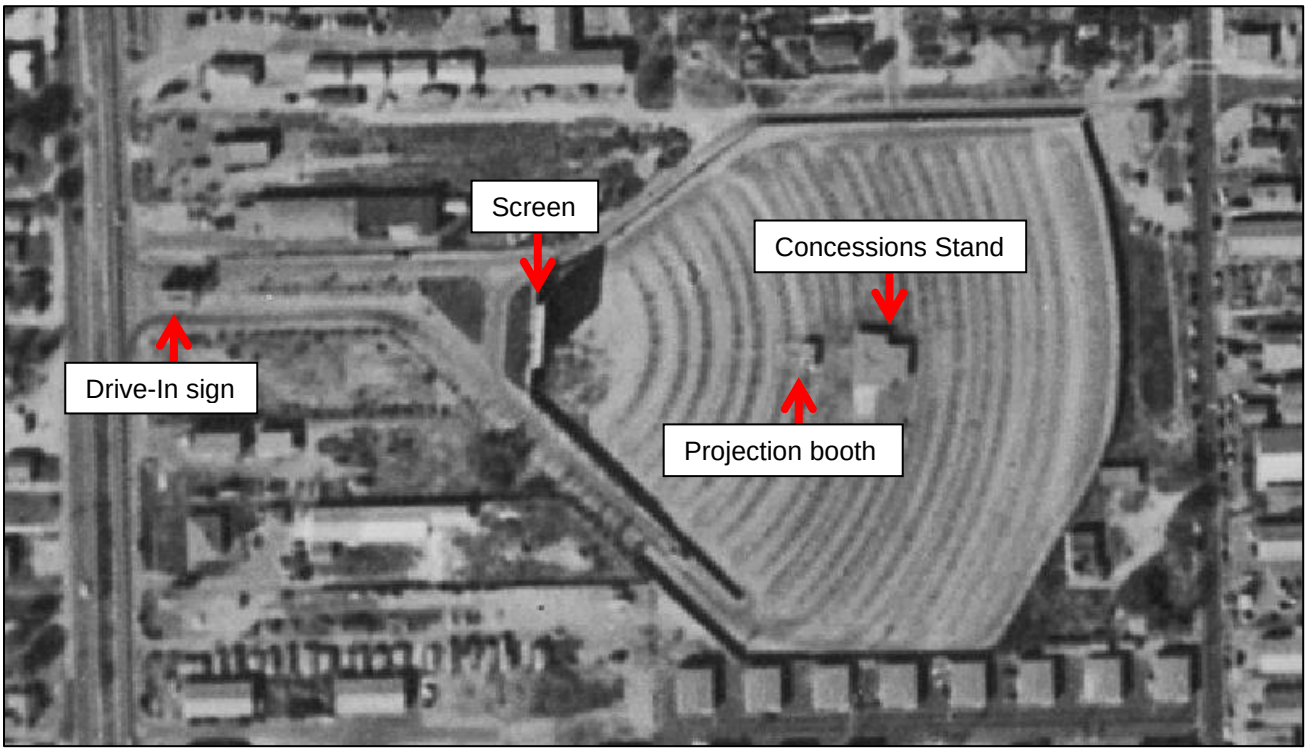
9. Overview of eastern section of parking area, facing north

10. Secondary entrance/exit gate facing Chico Ave.

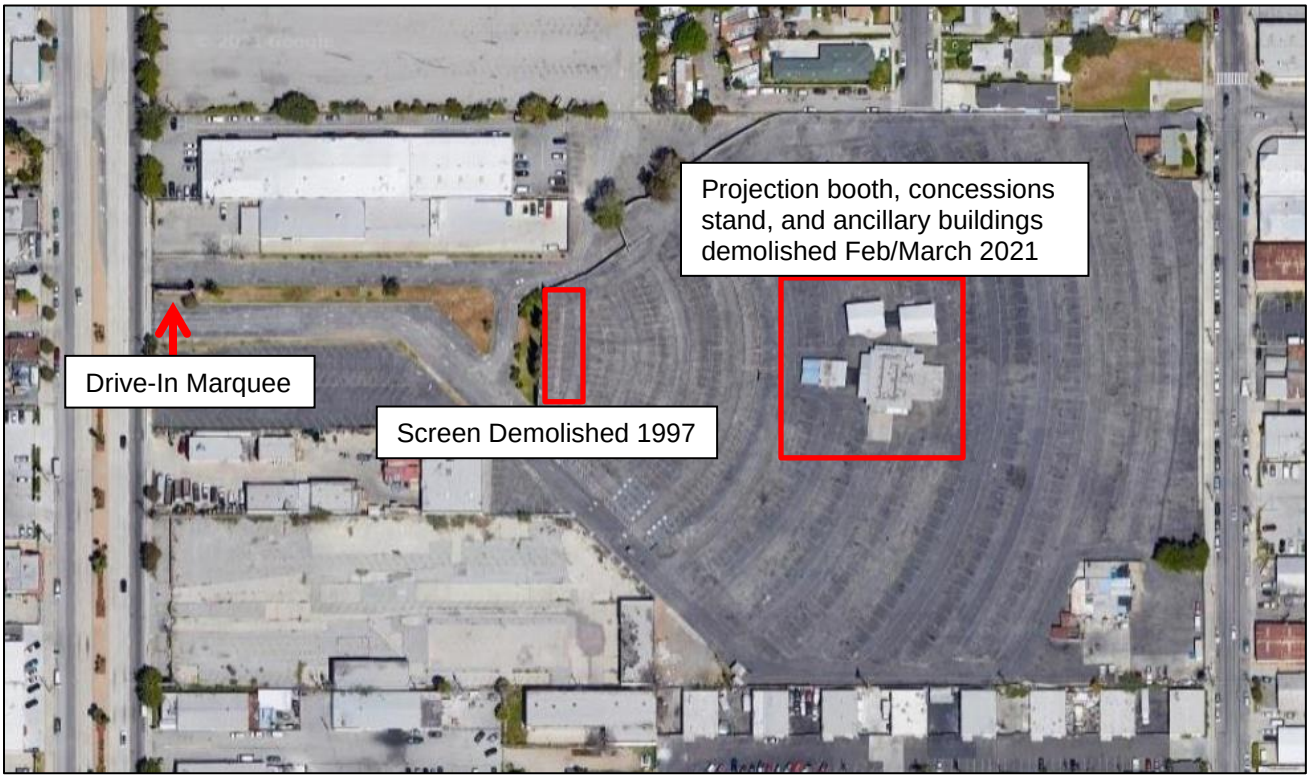
11. Exit to Rosemead Blvd.



March 2, 2021 Survey Photo Key



Aerial of Starlite Drive-In, November 3, 1952 (FrameFinder 1952)



Aerial of Starlite Drive-In, ca. 2020 (Google maps 2021)

References:

FrameFinder:
1952 "Flight AXJ_1952, Frame 13K-157". https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed: March 2, 2021.

Geni
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