Appendix F  Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Report
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE NORWALK ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICT - CIVIC CENTER SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT, CITY OF NORWALK, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Cogstone Project Number: 5461
Type of Study: Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment
Sites: none within Project Area
USGS 7.5’ Quadrangle: Whittier (1981)
Area: 13.2 acres
Key Words: negative archaeological survey, negative paleontological survey, Tongva/Gabrielino territory, built environment excluded from assessment
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This study was conducted to determine the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources for the Norwalk Entertainment District - Civic Center Specific Plan Project, City of Norwalk (City), Los Angeles County, California (Project). The City of Norwalk is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The proposed Project includes the establishment, implementation and buildout of the Norwalk Entertainment District – Civic Center Specific Plan. The proposed Project includes the construction of a mixed-use development with residential, commercial, and open space uses on the location of the current City Hall Lawn and surface parking lot. The Project includes a maximum of 350 residential units and associated amenities and a maximum of 110,000 square feet of commercial use which will include a mix of food and beverage establishments, retail, health and wellness facilities, and grocery/market uses. New development would occur on the site of the existing City Hall Lawn and surface parking lot. The existing Norwalk City Hall building and the portion of the County accessory building would remain, with no changes proposed. The existing parking structure on the Project Area would remain, and may be vertically expanded.

The Project Area consists of approximately 13.2 acres located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Imperial Highway and Norwalk Boulevard in Norwalk. The Project Area consists of three parcels with Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APN) 8047-006-922, -924, and -925 which are owned by the City of Norwalk and a portion of one parcel with APN 8047-006-927, which is owned by the County of Los Angeles (County). The Project Area is within Sections 7 and 18, Township 3 South, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian on the Whittier 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic quadrangle map. Expected depth of ground disturbance is ten feet.

One built environment resource in the Project Areas, Norwalk City Hall, is known to be greater than 45 years in age. This resource is being separately evaluated as a potential historic resource (ARG 2022) and is not part of this study.

Paleontological Resources
The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2) which was deposited between 126,000 years ago and through historic times. The paleontological record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project Area or within a two-mile radius. Fossil localities are known from terrestrial deposits near to the Project Area. Extinct late Pleistocene animal fossils of mammoth, horse, and bison have been recovered from within ten miles of the Project Area.

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

Based on the anticipated ground disturbance depth of ten feet, no paleontological monitoring is currently recommended for any ground disturbing activities.

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

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

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

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

**Archaeological Resources**
Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on January 4, 2022 which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that no previous studies have been completed within the Project Area and that six studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius of the Project Area. No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area. Outside of the Project Area a total of two cultural resources, both historic built environment resources, have been previously documented within the half-mile search radius from the Project Area. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was completed on March 7, 2022, and indicated that there are no sacred lands or resources known within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range, and Section as the Project Area.
Cogstone archaeologist, Logan Freeberg, completed the pedestrian survey of the Project Area on March 3, 2022 and found that the entire Project Area was either landscaped or hardscaped. Native sediments were not seen during the survey.

Based on the results of the cultural records search, negative SLF search, and pedestrian survey, the Project Area has a low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical USDA aerial photographs indicate that the Project Area also has a low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits. No further archaeological resources work is recommended.

In the event that cultural materials are found, the following mitigation measures will apply:

**CUL-1:** If unanticipated cultural resources discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius.

**CUL-2:** If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is significant, an archaeological treatment plan must be developed to mitigate harm to the resource and will include procedures for data recovery in the event that the resource cannot be avoided.

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 potential 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 archaeological and paleontological resources during the Norwalk Entertainment District - Civic Center Specific Plan Project, City of Norwalk (City), Los Angeles County, California (Project; Figure 1). The City of Norwalk is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Figure 1. Project vicinity map
PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project includes the construction of a mixed-use development with residential, commercial, and open space uses on the location of the current City Hall Lawn and surface parking lot. The Project includes a maximum of 350 residential units and associated amenities and a maximum of 110,000 square feet of commercial use which will include a mix of food and beverage establishments, retail, health and wellness facilities, and grocery/market uses.

The Project would include ground-floor publicly accessible (but privately managed and operated) open space and residential open space. Residential parking would be provided within the Project Area, including within the new mixed-use buildings and in the existing parking structure in the southern part of the Project Area, which may be expanded by 2 additional levels as part of the Project. No modifications are proposed for the the small portion of the County building that is within the Project Area. The existing uses within City Hall and the County accessory building would continue (Figure 2, 3, and 4).

Expected depth of ground disturbance is ten feet.

The Project Area consists of approximately 13.2 acres located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Imperial Highway and Norwalk Boulevard in Norwalk. The Project Area consists of three parcels with Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APN) 8047-006-922, -924, and -925 which are owned by the City of Norwalk and a portion of one parcel with APN 8047-006-927, which is owned by the County of Los Angeles (County). The Project is bordered by Imperial Highway to the north, Avenida Manuel Salinas to the east, the Los Angeles County Superior Court-Norwalk property to the south, and Norwalk Boulevard to the west. The Project Area is within Sections 7 and 18, Township 3 South, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian on the Whittier 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic quadrangle map.
Figure 2. Project location map
Figure 3. Aerial map
Figure 4. Project conceptual plan (north to left)
PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone conducted an archaeological and paleontological resources assessment and prepared this report. Resumes of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

- John Gust, PhD, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as the Task Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology for the Project, and reviewed this report. Dr. Gust has a PhD in Anthropology from the University of California (UC), Riverside, and over 10 years of experience in archaeology.

- Sandy Duarte 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 southern California archaeology.

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

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

- Logan Freeberg completed the pedestrian survey and prepared the maps for the report. Mr. Freeberg holds a B.A. in Anthropology from UC Santa Barbara, a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) certificate from CSU Fullerton, and has more than 18 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

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

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

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA states in part 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, among other things, that it is state policy to: “take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with enjoyment of ...historic environmental qualities.” 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 determines, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to treat as a tribal cultural resource pursuant to criteria of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c).

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

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

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

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

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

**NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS**

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

**CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307**
This section states that “No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value.”

**DEFINITION OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

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

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

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

**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 out to Catalina Island, California. This region is bounded by the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains to the north, and the San Joaquin Hills to the south. The marine Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene, about 23 million years ago. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about 1 million years ago.

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

The Project is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2) which was deposited between 126,000 years ago and through into historic times. These flood plain deposits consist of poorly sorted, permeable clays to sands. Deposits are poorly consolidated and may be capped by poorly to moderately developed soils. These sediments were deposited by streams and rivers on canyon floors and in the flat flood plains of the area (Saucedo et al. 2016).

**PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING**

During the past 100,000 years or so, southern California’s climate has shifted from the cooler and damper conditions of the last glacial period to the warmer and dryer conditions of the Holocene interglacial. While continental ice sheets covered the interior of northern North America, southern California was ice free.

Fossils of Monterey cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*), Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), and Torrey pine (*Pinus* sp. cf. *P. torreyana*) have been found in middle to late Pleistocene deposits in the Wilshire District of Los Angeles (Scott et al. 2014). Fossils of Monterey cypress are also known from middle to late Pleistocene deposits in Costa Mesa, California and the late
Pleistocene Rancho la Brea asphalt seeps of the Wilshire District of Los Angeles (Axelrod and Govean 1996; Stock and Harris 1992). Today the most restricted conifers (Monterey cypress and Torrey pine), only inhabit locations on the coasts with cool, moist summers characterized by abundant sea fog. These locations experience a mean summer high temperature of 70°F - 83°F (21.1°C - 28.3°C). Winters are cool and damp with average precipitation of 10.59” - 32.41” (26.90 cm - 82.32 cm). Cold water upwellings due to submarine canyons adjacent to the shore near the relict populations create these conditions (Weather Channel 2014).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Located in Los Angeles County, the Project is situated approximately 11 miles south-southeast of downtown Los Angeles. The San Gabriel River lays two miles to the west, La Canada Verde Creek is two miles to the east, and the Pacific Ocean is 11 miles to the south and 20 miles to the west of the Project.

The current Mediterranean-like climate 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, located west and south of the Project Area.

Prior to development, the native vegetation of the Project Area consisted of California coastal sage scrub. Typical species 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).

Large native land mammals of the region included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bighorn sheep (*‡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 americanus, ‡Ursus arctos*). Smaller native fauna included rabbits (*‡Lepus californicus, Sylvilagus audubonii, ‡Sylvilagus bachmani*), desert tortoise (*‡Gopherus agassizii*), and numerous other species (California Department of Fish and Game 2020).

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

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1 ‡ - indicates that the species has been extirpated from Southern California.
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 Coyote Hills and Hacienda 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 “Millstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955). Later, the “Millstone 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 “Millstone Horizon” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently, it was recognized that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.; Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals, and fish.

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

About 3,500 years before present the Encinitas Tradition was replaced in the greater Los Angeles Basin by the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). This tradition has been generally assigned to the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods. The changes that initiated the beginning of the Intermediate Period include new settlement patterns, economic foci, and artifact types that coincided with the arrival of a biologically distinctive population. The Intermediate and Late Prehistoric periods have not been well-defined. Many archaeologists have proposed, however, that the beginning of the Intermediate marked the arrival of Takic-speaking groups (from the Mojave Desert, southern Sierra Nevada, and San Joaquin Valley) and that the Late Prehistoric Period reflected Shoshonean groups (from the Great Basin). Related cultural and biological changes occurred on the southern Channel Islands about 300 years later.
As defined by Sutton (2010), the Del Rey Tradition replaces usage of the Intermediate and Late Prehistoric designations for both the southern California mainland and the southern Channel Islands. Within the Del Rey Tradition are two regional patterns named Angeles and Island. The Del Rey Tradition represents the arrival, divergence, and development of the Gabrielino in southern California.

**PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY**

The latest cultural revisions for the 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

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

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

In Topanga Phase I other typical characteristics were a few mortars and pestles, abundant core tools (scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones), relatively few large, leaf-shaped projectile points, cogged stones, and early discoidals. Secondary inhumation under cairns was the common mortuary practice. In Orange County as many as 600 flexed burials were present at one site and dated 6,435 radiocarbon years before present (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9, 13).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ETHNOGRAPHY

Early Native American peoples of the Project Area are poorly understood. They were replaced about 1,000 years ago by the Gabrielino (Tongva) who were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. The Gabrielino speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast and the Southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Figure 5). At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

The Gabrielino are considered to have been one of the wealthiest tribes and to have greatly influenced tribes they traded with (Kroeber 1976:621). Houses were domed, circular structures thatched with tule or similar materials (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The best-known artifacts were made of steatite and were highly prized. Many common everyday items were decorated with inlaid shell or carvings reflecting an elaborately developed artisanship (Bean and Smith 1978:542).
The main food zones utilized were marine, woodland, and grassland (Bean and Smith 1978). Plant foods were, by far, the greatest part of the traditional diet at contact. Acorns were the most important single food source. Villages were located near water sources necessary for the leaching of acorns, which was a daily occurrence. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used along with chia. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations according to taste and availability. Greens and fruits were eaten raw or cooked or sometimes dried for storage. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures as well as beverages (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).
The principal game animals were deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, dove, ducks, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available when they ran in the larger creeks. Marine foods were extensively utilized. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were hunted and gathered from both the shoreline and the open ocean, using reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most common resource, including abalone, turbans, mussels, clams, scallops, bubble shells, and others (Bean and Smith 1978:538-540).

HISTORIC SETTING

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

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions’ status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands, in the form of grants, to private owners. Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993; Robinson 1948).

California was granted statehood in 1850 and although the United States promised to honor the land grants, the process of defining rancho boundaries and proving legal ownership became time consuming and expensive. Legal debts led to bankruptcies and the rise in prices of beef, hide, and tallow. This combined with flooding and drought was detrimental to the cattle industry. Ranchos were divided up and sold inexpensively (Robinson 1948).

The 17,626.39-acre of Rancho Santa Gertrudes was granted to Josefa Cota, widow of Manuel Nieto’s son Antonio by Mexican Alta California Governor Pedro Fages in 1833 (Figure 6). This was one of six Ranchos granted to the extended Nieto family. John Downey, a future California Governor, and James McFarland bought Rancho Santa Gertrudes at a Sheriff’s sale in 1859 (Primidi.com 2022).
History of Norwalk
In 1869, brothers Atwood and Gilbert Sproul purchased 463 acres of land in Corazon de los Valles, or “Heart of the Valleys.” In 1873, the Sproul brothers deeded 23 acres to the Anaheim Branch Railroad stipulating that it would be used for a passenger stop, and Gilbert Sproul surveyed a town site. The next year the name was officially recorded as Norwalk. Over the next few decades, the town drew new residents and became a center of agriculture, especially that related to the dairy industry. As the town grew, the need for local control also increased and a special incorporation election was called, and in 1957 Norwalk became the 66th city in Los Angeles County (City of Norwalk 2022).
**PROJECT AREA HISTORY**

The 1896 USGS Downey (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle map shows no development within the Project Area but depicts a structure outside of Project Area along the southern boundary. There are no visible changes within the Project Area between the 1896 map and the 1904 USGS Southern California Sheet No. 1 (1:250,000) topographic quadrangle map. The 1923 USGS Whittier (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle map shows a structure at the northwest corner within the Project Area but this structure is not depicted on the 1942 USGS Downey (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle map. The earliest available USDA historic aerial photograph dates to 1953 (NETROnline 1953) and shows agricultural fields within and surrounding the Project Area. The 1963 USDA historic aerial photograph (NETROnline 1963) shows a clear field and no development within the Project Area. The 1965 USGS Whittier (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle map shows City Hall at its current location. The 1972 USDA historic aerial photograph (NETROnline 1972) shows the current City Hall, (original) Freedom Memorial, parking lot and City Hall Lawn area within the Project Area. The 1974 USGS Whittier (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle map shows the current City Hall Lawn and parking lot within the Project Area. The 1991 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1991) shows the steps and walkway from the north end of City Hall onto the City Hall lawn. The parking structure is not visible in the 1995 USDA aerial photograph but is depicted in the 1996 USDA aerial photograph (NETROnline 1995, 1996). There are no additional changes to the Project Area between the 1996 and the 2000 USDA aerial photographs (NETROnline 1996; 2000). The 2003 USDA aerial photograph shows the current city sign with fountain (NETROnline 2003). The 2009 USDA aerial photograph shows the current memorial at northeast end of Project Area (NETROnline 2009) and the 2016 USDA aerial photograph shows a new paved walkway connecting the northeast walkway of City Hall to the north end of the Project Area (NETROnline 2016). Between 2016 and 2018 the original Freedom Memorial was replaced by multiple new memorial monoliths (NETROnline 2016, 2018).

**RECORDS SEARCHES**

**PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH**

A paleontological record search of the Project was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Bell 2022; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2022), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2022), and print sources were searched for fossil records.

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within one mile of the Project Area, and 11 localities are known from Pleistocene deposits between one and ten miles from the Project (Table 2). Extinct megafauna from these sites include mammoth
(†Mammutthus sp.), horse (†Equus sp.), and bison †Bison sp.). All of the fossils were a minimum of five feet deep in deposits mapped as late Pleistocene at the surface, while sediments with a Holocene component produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep.
Table 2. Fossil localities from near to the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Depth below original surface</th>
<th>Formation mapped at surface</th>
<th>Age/ dates</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>†Equus sp.</td>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>Qyof</td>
<td>middle Pleistocene</td>
<td>LACM 3347</td>
<td>North of Leffingswell Rd. east of La Mirada Blvd., La Mirada</td>
<td>McLeod 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three-spine stickleback</td>
<td>Gasterosteus aculeatus</td>
<td>11 to 34 feet</td>
<td>Qya2</td>
<td>Holocene or late Pleistocene</td>
<td>LACM 7701, 7702</td>
<td>Bell Gardens: near the intersection of Atlantic Ave. and I-710 north of the Los Angeles River</td>
<td>Bell 2022, McLeod 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salamander</td>
<td>Batrachocephis sp.</td>
<td>15 to 20 feet</td>
<td>older alluvium (Qoa)</td>
<td>late Pleistocene</td>
<td>LACM 1344, 3266, 3365</td>
<td>South Los Angeles: near I-110 and Athens on the Hill</td>
<td>Bell 2022, McLeod 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pocket gopher</td>
<td>Thomomys sp.</td>
<td>15 to 20 feet</td>
<td>older alluvium (Qoa)</td>
<td>Pleistocene</td>
<td>LACM 3660</td>
<td>Lakewood: south of Carson St.; along Cover St. between Pixie Ave. or Paramount Blvd.</td>
<td>Bell 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mammoth</td>
<td>†Mammuthus sp.</td>
<td>19 feet</td>
<td>older marine (Qom)</td>
<td>Pleistocene</td>
<td>LACM 6802</td>
<td>Lakewood: near Bixby Rd. between Atlantic Ave. or Orange Ave.</td>
<td>McLeod 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indeterminate vertebrates</td>
<td>Vertebrata</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>older marine (Qom)</td>
<td>Pleistocene</td>
<td>UCMP V65109</td>
<td>Long Beach: Signal Hill</td>
<td>UCMP 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mammoth</td>
<td>†Mammuthus sp.</td>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>older alluvium (Qoa)</td>
<td>Pleistocene</td>
<td>LACM 3319</td>
<td>Long Beach: east of Wilmington Ave. north of Artesia Blvd.</td>
<td>Jefferson 1991, McLeod 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Cogstone requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton on January 4, 2022 which included the entire proposed Project Area as well as a half-mile radius. Results of the record search indicate that no previous studies have been completed within the Project Area and that six studies have been completed previously within a half-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Studies within a half-mile radius of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report No. (LA-)</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Distance (miles) from Project Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02497</td>
<td>Rosenthal, Jane</td>
<td>An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Norwalk Transportation Center Norwalk, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>0.25-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02660</td>
<td>Wlodarski, Robert J.</td>
<td>Results of a Records Search Phase Conducted for the Metro Green Line Easterly Extension Project, City of Norwalk, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>0-0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03073</td>
<td>Maki, Mary K.</td>
<td>A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey of 11 Acres at the Southeast Intersection of Civic Center Drive and Norwalk Boulevard, Norwalk, Los Angeles County, California (Whittier Quad)</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>0-0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03356</td>
<td>Romani, John F.</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for the Route I-5 Santa Ana Transportation Corridor Route 405 in Orange County to Route 605 in Los Angeles County P.m. 21.30/44.38 0.00/6.85</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>0.25-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04082</td>
<td>Romani, John F.</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for the I-5 Transitway</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>0-0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07844</td>
<td>Kane, Diane</td>
<td>Historic Architectural Survey Report for I-5 HOV Lane Improvement Project</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>0-0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Area (Table 4). Outside of the Project Area a total of two cultural resources, both historic built environment resources, have been previously documented within the half-mile search radius. The Metropolitan State Hospital (P-19-178663) is located within a quarter-mile of the Project Area and the Paddison Ranch (P-19-178634) is located within a quarter to half-mile of the Project Area (Table 4).
Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a half-mile radius of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary No. (P-19-)</th>
<th>Trinomial No. (CA-LAN-)</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Resource Description</th>
<th>Year Recorded</th>
<th>Distance (miles) From Project Area</th>
<th>NRHP/CRHR Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>178634</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Built Environment</td>
<td>Paddison Ranch. Two-story wood frame Victorian ranch house with Eastlake details. 11951 Imperial Highway, c. 1880.</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>0.25-0.5</td>
<td>NRHP and CRHR Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178663</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historic Built Environment</td>
<td>Metropolitan State Hospital; Norwalk State Hospital. Two-story reinforced concrete building. 11400 Norwalk Boulevard. 1915.</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>0–0.25</td>
<td>CRHR Listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the SCCIC records search, a variety of sources were consulted in January 2022 to obtain information regarding the cultural context of the Project vicinity (Table 5). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), Built Environment Resource 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic USGS Topographic Maps</td>
<td>see Project Area History section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Aerial Photographs</td>
<td>see Project Area History section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 &amp; supplements to 2014)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Norwalk Entertainment District - Civic Center Specific Plan Project
Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Registers (Historical Societies/Archives)</td>
<td>The Los Angeles Conservancy was contacted on January 19, 2022 regarding the Project and responded that day that the Civic Center Building [specifically the City Hall Building] is a significant building designed by Kistner, Wright &amp; Wright, and William Allen. Cogstone followed up on January 20, 2022 saying that the assessment of the City Hall building is outside our scope of work and asking of anything was known about possible subsurface archaeological deposits. No further response has been received (see Appendix C).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple land patents were granted for the area which include the Project Area in 1870 and 1875 (Table 6). Additional information on these individuals is provided in the Historic Setting section.

Table 6. BLM Land Patents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Township, Range, and Section</th>
<th>Authority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dona Josefa Cota, John G. Downey, James McFarland, Don Antonio Maria Nieto</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Township 3 South, Range 11 West, Section 7 and 18 as part of a patent totaling 17626.39 acres</td>
<td>March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francesca Uribe Ocampo, Francisco Pico</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Township 3 South, Range 11 West, Section 18 as part of a patent totaling 48885.00 acres</td>
<td>March 3, 1851: Grant-Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat. 631)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

Cogstone archaeologist Logan Freeberg submitted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 4, 2022. The NAHC responded on March 7, 2022 and indicated that there are no sacred lands or resources known within the same USGS Quadrangle, Township, Range, and Section as the Project Area (Appendix D). The NAHC also provided a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of archaeological resources and/or sacred lands within or near the Project. The City separately conducted Native American consultations as required by Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18.

**SURVEY**

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

RESULTS

Logan Freeberg completed the pedestrian survey of the Project Area on March 3, 2022 and found that the entire Project Area was either landscaped or hardscaped (Figures 7 to 11). Native sediments were not seen during the survey. No archaeological or paleontological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.

Figure 7. Lawn and landscaping in northwest portion of Project Area, view to southeast
Figure 8. Overview of northeast portion of Project Area

Figure 9. Parking structure in southern portion of Project Area, view to the northeast
Figure 10. Northwest corner of parking structure, view to the northeast

Figure 11. Norwalk City Hall Building western entrance, view to the southeast

PALEONTOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

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

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

All alluvial deposits may increase or decrease in fossiliferous potential depending on how coarse the sediments are. Sediments that are close to their basement rock source are typically coarse; those farther from the basement rock source are finer. The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles is reduced to five mm or less in diameter. Moreover, fossil preservation also greatly increases with rapid burial in flood-plains, rivers, lakes, oceans, etc. Remains left on the ground surface become weathered by the sun or consumed by scavengers and bacterial activity, usually within 20 years or less. So the sands, silts, and clays of flood-plains, rivers, lakes, and oceans are the most likely sediments to contain fossils.

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

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2). A records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a ten-mile radius were a minimum of five feet deep in deposits mapped as Pleistocene at the surface. Sediments with a Holocene component at the surface, such as the sediments found within the Project Area, have produced fossils starting at 24 feet deep. As such, the Project Area sediments less than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a low potential for fossils (PFYC 2). Sediments more than 20 feet below the modern surface are assigned a moderate potential for fossils (PFYC 3) due to similar deposits producing fossils at that depth near to the Project Area (Table 7).
Table 7. Paleontological Sensitivity Rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rock Unit</th>
<th>PFYC rankings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 very high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young alluvium, late</td>
<td>more than 20 feet deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleistocene to Holocene</td>
<td>less than 20 feet deep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, the cultural records search, and the negative SLF search, the Project Area has low sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. Analysis of these data sources and historical USDA aerial photographs indicate that the Project Area also has low sensitivity for buried historical archaeological features such as foundations or trash pits. No further archaeological resources work is recommended.
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PALEONTOLOGY

The Project Area is mapped entirely as late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium (unit 2). The record search revealed no fossil localities from within the Project Area; however, there are fossil localities near to the Project Area from Pleistocene sediments that are the same as the Pleistocene sediments that are found at depth within the Project Area.

The paleontological records search revealed that all of the fossils previously recovered within a ten-mile radius were a minimum of five 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 late Pleistocene to Holocene young alluvium 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 on the anticipated ground disturbance depth of ten feet, no paleontological monitoring is currently recommended for any ground disturbing activities.

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

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

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

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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area during the intensive pedestrian survey or during any previous investigations. In addition, the CHRIS and SLF searches conducted in support of the Project indicate that no prehistoric archaeological or tribal resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. These negative findings along with a review of historic USDA aerial photographs indicate that the potential for subsurface historical archaeological deposits is low. No further archaeological resources monitoring is currently recommended for the mass excavations.

In the event that cultural materials are found, the following mitigation measures will apply:

**CUL-1:** If unanticipated cultural resources discoveries are made, all work must halt within 50 feet until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Work may resume immediately outside of the 50-foot radius.

**CUL-2:** If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is significant, an archaeological treatment plan must be developed to mitigate harm to the resource and will include procedures for data recovery in the event that the resource cannot be avoided.

In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during Project development, all work must cease near the find immediately in accordance with state law.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potential 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.
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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS
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
SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

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

SELECTED PROJECTS

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

Highway 111 Street Improvement Project, City of Indio, Riverside County, CA. In compliance with mitigation measures, Cogstone provided paleontological resources monitoring during the excavation and grading of a ~1.7-mile stretch of highway on a full-time basis for sediments five feet or more below the original ground surface. This project received Federal funding and this report has been produced in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Sub to ECORP Consulting. Project Manager and Report Author. 2018

Camino de la Cumbre Project, City of Sherman Oaks, Los Angeles County, CA. The purpose of this Paleontological Resources Assessment is to determine the potential for impacting fossil resources during excavations of the Camino de la Cumbre residential development project. Managed survey and prepared Paleontological Resources Assessment Report. Sub to Ridge, Inc. Qualified Principal Paleontologist and Author. 2018

Charcot Avenue Extension Over I-880 Project, Caltrans District 4, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, CA. Cogstone produced a Paleontological Identification Report (PIR) to assess the potential for impacting fossil resources during the proposed construction of a two-lane extension. Cogstone consulted published literature and records for fossil localities within a one-mile radius of the project. Non-auguring excavations into native sediments were expected to be fairly minimal for embankments, utilities, and signal and lighting pole foundations. Due to the limited amount of excavations more than ten feet deep, it was considered unlikely that fossils meeting significance criteria will be encountered on this project; therefore, no mitigation was recommended. Sub to David J. Powers. Qualified Principal Paleontologist and Author. 2018

Ava Hollywood Mixed Use High-Rise Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. This project was conducted in compliance with the Mitigation Measure as defined by the Los Angeles Department of City Planning. Cogstone provided paleontological monitoring during the excavation and grading for a seven-story building with two levels of underground parking on a full-time basis for sediments five feet or more below the original ground surface. Project Manager and Author. 2018
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.
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 nine 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 six 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
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 from 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 Gabriélino 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
Paleontologist and Co-Author

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

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

SELECTED EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

South Campus Student Housing Project, City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, CA. LSA Associates prepared a Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Plan as well as developed and 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
Cogstone Resource Management
Attn: Logan Freeberg

re: Paleontological resources for the Norwalk Civic Center Entertainment District Project (#5461)

Dear Logan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Norwalk Civic Center Entertainment District project area as outlined on the portion of the Whittier USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on January 4, 2022. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Taxa</th>
<th>Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LACM VP 3347</td>
<td>11204 Bluefield, Whittier</td>
<td>La Habra Formation (lacustrine silt with caliche and plant detritus)</td>
<td>Horse (Equus)</td>
<td>2 feet bgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near Compton (more precise locality not available)</td>
<td>Unknown Formation (Pleistocene)</td>
<td>Oysters on a fragment of peat</td>
<td>735 ft bgs (collected from well excavations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACM IP 7</td>
<td>Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens</td>
<td>Unknown Formation (Pleistocene, silt)</td>
<td>Fish (Gasterosteus), Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (Thomomys, Microtus, Reithrodontomyidae), Rabbit (Sylvilagus)</td>
<td>30 ft bgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACM VP 7702</td>
<td>W Athens Blvd &amp; Merlo Ave</td>
<td>Unnamed formation (Pleistocene, caucasian, silstone)</td>
<td>Uncatalogued vertebrales</td>
<td>15-18 ft bgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACM VP 3266</td>
<td>Athens on the Hill, Los Angeles (more precise information not available)</td>
<td>Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)</td>
<td>Mammoth (Mammuthus)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACM VP 3365</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

January 9, 2022
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LACM VP</th>
<th>Cover St &amp; Pixie Ave; Lakewood</th>
<th>Unknown formation (Pleistocene)</th>
<th>Mammoth (Mammuthus)</th>
<th>19 feet bgs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

This record 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_

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

enclosure: invoice
APPENDIX C. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES CONSULTATION
January 19, 2022

Los Angeles Conservancy
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 220
Los Angeles, CA 90014

RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Norwalk Civic Center Project, City of Norwalk, Los Angeles County, California.

To Whom It May Concern:

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) is conducting a cultural and paleontological resources assessment as a sub-consultant to PlaceWorks for the Norwalk Civic Center Project (Project) located at 12700 Norwalk Boulevard in the City of Norwalk (City), Los Angeles County, California.

The Project involves the mixed-use construction of 500 residential units and 150,000 square feet of non-residential uses on approximately ten acres that currently houses the City Hall. Based on a preliminary review, one historic building (City Hall) and one bronze memorial plaque are present (dedicated to Manuel Salinas, U.S.M.C.; “Norwalk’s First Mexican-American Serviceman to die in Vietnam”) are present within the Project area.

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 any information regarding the history of the Project area that you may have as well as any comments, issues, and/or concerns relating to the history of the Project area.

Please contact me at slopez@ cogstone.com or at (714) 974-8300. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

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: Request for Information: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Norwalk Civic Center Project, City of Norwalk, Los Angeles Count, CA

Shannon Lopez <SLopez@cogstone.com>
Thu 1/20/2022 9:04 AM
To: Erik Van Bree <Vanbree@isconservancy.org>

Good morning Erik,

Thank you so much for your quick response. We are happy to have the Conservancy onboard as a consultant. For this project, Cogstone will only be handling the Archaeological/Paleontological assessment of The Wall Specific Plan EIR per CEQA requirements. Unfortunately, I don't know who will be conducting the built environment analysis nor do I have a Project timeline. What I have heard is that the City Hall building will undergo adaptive reuse and be converted for residential use.

We would like to ask the Conservancy if you are aware of any historic or prehistoric subsurface resources within the Project area? Any history of property ownership for the Project area would also be greatly appreciated.

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

All the best,
Shannon

Shannon Lopez  
Architectural Historian  
Cogstone Resource Management  
1518 W. Ball Ave, Orange, CA 92866  
714-874-8000 office  
Wlgood@ cogstone.com  
www.cogstone.com  
Field Offices in San Diego, Riverside, Mono Bay, Sacramentio, Arizona

We tell the stories of ancient life and human cultures both to promote an appreciation of the past and relevance to the future.

From: Erik Van Bree <Vanbree@isconservancy.org>
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2022 12:51 PM
To: Shannon Lopez <SLopez@cogstone.com>
Subject: RE: Request for Information: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Norwalk Civic Center Project, City of Norwalk, Los Angeles Count, CA

Hi Shannon,

Thanks for reaching out to us. This is a project we would like to be listed as an interested party/consulted on. The Norwalk Civic Center is a significant building designed by Kistner, Wright & Wright, and William Allen. We
I have a brief overview of the site on our [website](https://www.conservancy.org). Do you have a timeline for the project and will it be going through CEQA?

Best,

Erik

**Erik Van Breene**  
Preservation Coordinator  
Los Angeles Conservancy  
523 West Sixth Street, Suite 226  
Los Angeles, CA 90014  
(213) 430-4201 | evanbreene@laconservancy.org

Pronouns: He/His/Him/Mr.

[www.conservancy.org](https://www.conservancy.org)  
Facebook – Twitter – Instagram

Membership starts at just $40  
[Join the Conservancy today](https://www.conservancy.org)

---

From: Shannon Lopez <Slopez@Cogstone.com>  
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2022 11:32 AM  
To: Reception <info@conservancy.org>

Subject: Request for Information: Cultural Resource Assessment for the Norwalk Civic Center Project, City of Norwalk, Los Angeles County, CA

Good morning,

My name is Shannon Lopez with Cogstone Resource Management. We would like to reach out to the Los Angeles Conservancy with a request for information regarding the Norwalk Civic Center Project in the City of Norwalk. (Please see the attached)

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

All the best,
Shannon Lopez

Shannon Lopez  
Architectural Historian

Cogstone Resource Management
1510 W Teft Ave Orange, Ca 92865  
714-974-8300 office  
sglopez@Cogstone.com  
www.Cogstone.com

Field Offices In San Diego, Riverside, Mono Bay,  
Sacramento, Arizona

2022  
4/20/2022, 10:15 AM
We tell the stories of ancient life and human cultures both to promote an appreciation of the past and relevance to the future.
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: Norwalk Civic Center Entertainment District Project

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: Whittier 7.5'

1. **Township:** 3S  |  **Range:** 11W  |  **Section(s):** 7 and 18

2. **Township:**  |  **Range:**  |  **Section(s):**

Company/Firm/Agency: Cogstone Resource Management

Street Address: 1518 W. Full Ave.

City: Orange  |  Zip: 92865

Phone: 714-974-8300

Fax: 714-974-8303

Email: cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Project Description:
The Project involves the mixed-use construction of 500 residential units and 130,000 square feet of non-residential uses on approximately ten acres that currently houses the City Hall.
Norwalk Entertainment District - Civic Center Specific Plan Project
Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 7, 2022

Cogstone Resource Management

Via Email to cogstoneconsult@cogstone.com

Re: Norwalk Civic Center Entertainment District Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

A recent search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Statewide List File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. 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 list contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: andrew.green@noah.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/7/2022

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Sales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 925-4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Belardos
Matias Salazar, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293-8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 599
San Gabriel, CA, 91773
Phone: (626) 483-3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTrtbncouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation
Sandra Good, Chairperson
10611 Judge John Ato St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 307-0479
sgood@gabrieleno-tongva.com

Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorman, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Baldwin, CA, 90707
Phone: (626) 761-5417
Fax: (626) 751-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Contreras, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 94179
Burbank, CA, 91504
Phone: (626) 607-3761
christina.marcano@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrieleno Tongva Tribe
Charles Martinez
23464 Yarnowi Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403-6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians - Ajachemem Nation - Belardos
Joyce Panty, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Sedonia
Irvine, CA, 92604
Phone: (949) 293-8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lolita Radnor, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659-2700
Fax: (951) 659-2220
lsdaw@sanarosa-nn.gov

Saboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Isiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P.O. Box 467
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654-5844
Fax: (951) 654-4198
vvivanco@saboboa-nns.gov

Saboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 414
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663-5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jonitiveros@saboba-nns.gov

The list is current as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7060.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5060.5 of the Public Resource Code, and Section 6600.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Norwalk Civic Center Entertainment Control Project, Los Angeles County.
APPENDIX E. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA
## PFYC Description Summary (BLM 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PFYC Rank</th>
<th>PFYC Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Very Low.</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>Low.</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>Moderate.</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>High.</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>Very High.</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td><strong>Unknown.</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W, I</td>
<td><strong>Water or Ice.</strong> Typically used only for areas which have been covered thus preventing an examination of the underlying geology.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

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