APPENDIX G

Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment

March 2023

CPC-2018-1511-ZC-ZV-ZAA-CU-CUB-SPR
ENV-2018-1512-ND
Site Address: 3216 W. Street
Mixed Use- (Apartment/Hotel) Project

cogstone
PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 3216 WEST 8TH STREET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Revised March 2023

Cogstone Project Number: 4680
Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment Report
Cultural Resources: none in Project Area; historic district 19-175724, Normandie-Mariposa Apartment District 160 feet northwest of project
Paleontological Localities: numerous within a 4 mile radius
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Hollywood 7.5' USGS
Area: 0.5 acre
Key Words: late Pleistocene older alluvial fan; Tongva, Gabrielino, Fernandeño, 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue., Los Angeles, Koreatown

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

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from the implementation of the 3216 West 8th Street Development Project (Project) located within the Koreatown neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles (City), Los Angeles County, California. The project is located in the southeastern corner of West 8th and South Mariposa Avenue. The Project Area consists of three parcels, Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 5094-017-007, 5094-017-008, and 5094-017-009.

The Project will construct an seven-story, 60-guest room hotel with an attached 6-story, 20 unit apartment building. The new hotel building will measure 92'-6" tall from the lowest grade point and will total 65,599.00 square feet. A historic multiple-family apartment building is present at 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue on APN 5094-017-007. The building was built in 1923 and has been recorded an evaluated as part of this cultural resources assessment report. Concerns about potential visual impacts to existing historic resources are addressed.

The Project surface is mapped as late Pleistocene older alluvial fans which were deposited between 11,700 to 126,000 years ago. The late Miocene Puente Formation (also called the Modelo Formation) may also be impacted and locally occurs 60 feet below the surface. These deep marine sediments were deposited between 15 and 5.3 million years ago. The paleontological record search revealed three late Pleistocene vertebrate localities within 3 miles of the Project. These produced fossils of mastodon and mammoths. Two of these fossils were recovered from depths of 5 to 8 feet. The other localities are known within a larger 2 mile radius of the Project. Numerous late Pleistocene localities have also been recovered from Purple Line Metro station excavations and the Rancho la Brea asphalt seeps, between 2.5 and 3.8 miles west of the property. Purple Line Metro fossils include Harlan's ground sloth, Shasta's ground sloth, saber-toothed cat, dire wolf, sea otter, American mastodon, Columbian mammoth, western horse, ancient bison, and yesterday's camel. These were recovered from 15 to 70 feet below the surface. The Rancho La Brea asphalt seeps include specimens of many more late Pleistocene species.

A locality within a mile of the Project produced the fossil of a mastodon at 5 to 6 feet below the original ground surface from late Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Based on other recorded localities, late Pleistocene fossils typically begin appearing about 8 to 10 feet deep in California valleys. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (less than 11,700 years old) remains may be present. A large fauna of late Miocene Puente Formation fish were recovered from between 60 and 80 feet deep, approximately half a mile to the northeast of the property. Many deep sea varieties were recovered including fangtooth, grenadier, lanternfishes, snake mackerel, slickhead, deep sea smelt, spookfish, viperfish, bristlemouths, and dragonfish.

Impacts more than 5 feet below the original ground surface in the late Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits are assigned a moderate but patchy sensitivity, while those less than 5 feet below the original ground surface are assigned a low sensitivity. The Puente Formation is also assigned a moderate but patchy sensitivity.

Planned cut depths are at least 36 feet deep for subterranean parking. Full time paleontological monitoring is recommended for open excavations (grading and trenching) below 5 feet based on the presence of significant late Pleistocene and Puente Formation fossils within 4 miles of the Project. While auguring for support piles is anticipated, any fossil fragments rotated up by the mechanical auger will lack context including depth/elevation, formation identification, and other elements that are critical to scientific significance. As such, piling and truck mounted auguring do not require monitoring. A qualified paleontologist with a graduate degree in geology, paleontology, or a related field (exclusive of cultural anthropology or archaeology) and at least five years of experience as a principal investigator and with a specialty in Pleistocene vertebrates should be retained to implement the monitoring.

If unanticipated fossils are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. Work may resume immediately a minimum of 50 feet away from the find.

A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). The results indicate that no previous cultural studies included portions of the Project, though 17 previous studies have been completed within 0-0.25 miles of the Project (Table 3). No archaeological resources have been documented within the records search radius. Two historic built-environment resources have been previously recorded within 0.25-mile radius of the Project, none are listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These include the Normandie-Mariposa Apartment Historic District, P- 19-175724 (NRHP status code: 2S2), located across West 8th St. to the north of the Project Area; and the Travelers Insurance Company Building, P-19-192460 (NRHP status code: 3S), located 0.25-miles from the Project Area.

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the Project Area was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 5, 2019 and yielded negative results. The NAHC provided a list of five tribal organizations to be contact for more information on the potential for tribal resources within the Project Area. The City is conducting Native American consultations in satisfaction of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52).

The historic building at 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue is a two-story multi-family structure built in 1923 and is not recommended eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical resources (CRHR). The majority of structures found within the neighborhood surrounding the Project Area are between 2-4 stories. The proposed eight-story apartment Project would impact the skyline but the impact is not significant since taller buildings already exist in the vicinity. No further cultural resources work is necessary.

The potential for archaeological resources is considered low due to the extent of previous grading and excavation on the Project site and the lack of known resources nearby. For this reason no further archaeological work is recommended at this time. In the event that archaeological remains are discovered during construction excavations, all work must halt within 50 feet of the discovery until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Work may resume immediately 50 feet from the find.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources resulting from construction of the 3216 West 8th Street Development Project (Project) located within the Koreatown neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles (City), California (Figure 1).

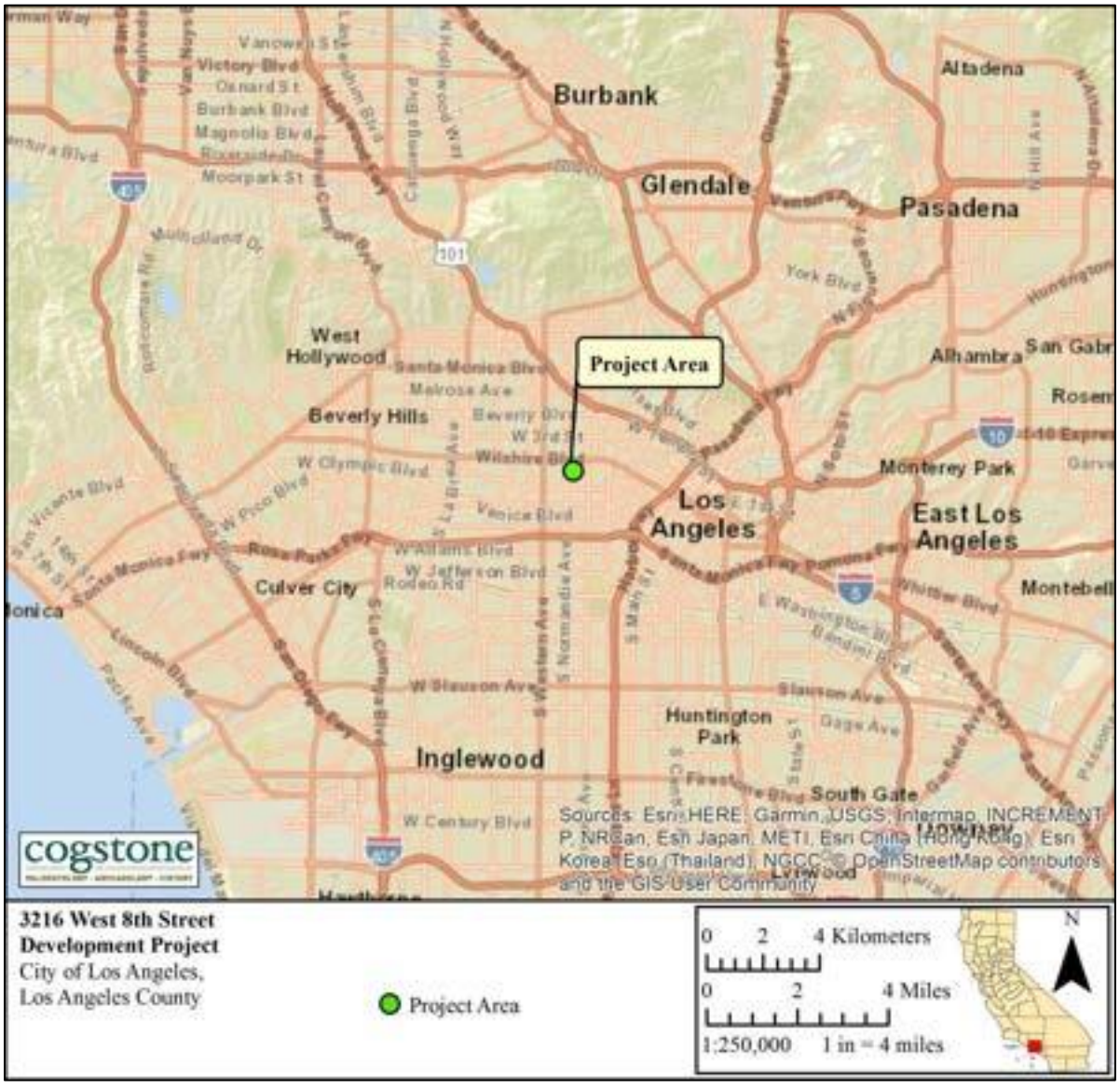

Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in the southeastern corner of West 8th Street and South Mariposa Avenue. The Project Area encompasses three parcels including Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5094-017-007 (Parcel 7), 5094-017-008 (Parcel 8), and 5094-017-009 (Parcel 9). It is located within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Los Angeles 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Table 1; Figures 2 and 3).

The Project will construct a seven-story, 60-guest room hotel with an attached 6-story, 20 unit hotel apartment building units. The new hotel building will measure 92'-6" tall from the lowest grade point and will total 65,599.00 square feet. At present the vertical impacts are 36 feet below the current ground surface.

A historic multiple-family apartment building exists at 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue on APN 5094-017-007 (Parcel 7). The building was built in 1923 and has been recorded an evaluated as part of this cultural resources assessment report.

Table 1. Report Parcels

Current Use	Parcel	Address	Date Constructed	APN	Lot No.
Multi-family property	7	812-814 South Mariposa Avenue	1923	5094-017-007	46
Parking Lot	8	810 South Mariposa Avenue.	Present by 1989	5094-017-008	47
Parking Lot	9	810 South Mariposa Avenue	Present by 1948	5094-017-009	48

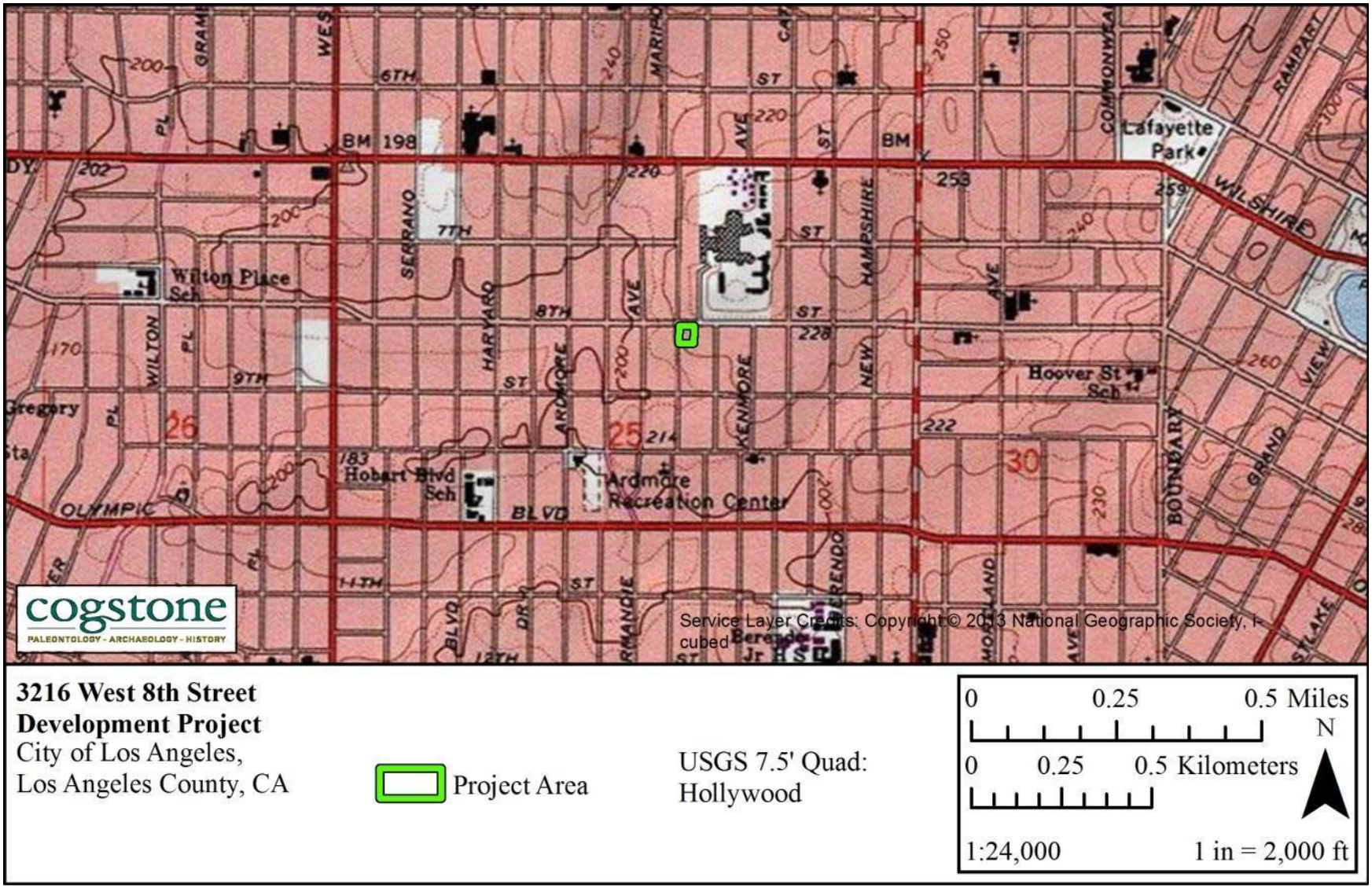

Figure 2. Project location

Figure 3. Project aerial

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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

- Desiree Martinez provided QA/QC for this report. Ms. Martinez is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with 22 years of experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and curation. She has a M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology) from Harvard University.
- Sherri Gust co-authored portions of this report. Ms. Gust is a RPA with more than 38 years of experience in cultural resources management and consulting in California.
- Tim Spillane served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for cultural resources. Spillane is a RPA and holds an M.A. in Text and Material Culture from Roehampton University, London, and has over eight years of experience in California archaeology.
- Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for paleontological resources and wrote the geological, paleontological, and environmental sections of this report. Scott has an M.S. in Biology (with an emphasis in paleontology) from California State University, San Bernardino, and over 23 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.
- Shannon Lopez served as Architectural Historian, conducted the survey, documented the three buildings slated for demolition within the Project Area, and assessed the potential impacts on the viewshed. Lopez has an M.S. in History from California State University, Fullerton, and has over four years of experience.
- Megan Wilson prepared the maps, conducted the records search, and drafted much of the cultural portions of this report. Wilson has an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton, and has over seven years of experience in southern California archaeology.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

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

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

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" (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

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

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

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

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

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE

California Penal Code section 622: Establishes as a misdemeanor the willful injury, disfiguration, defacement, or destruction of any object or thing of archaeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private or public lands.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmarks number 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 registers 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.

CONSIDERATION OF INDIRECT EFFECTS ON INTEGRITY

The setting and feeling aspects of integrity are particularly sensitive to visual, audible, and atmospheric effects and convey the property's historic character.

- **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting encompasses the physical features of each historic property, in which the property played its historic role. It includes natural features such as topography and vegetation, and manmade features that are part of the property and the surrounding landscape.

- **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Do the physical features taken together convey the property's historic character? Does the property "feel" like it did during its historic period? Are the sights and sounds the same? Can you imagine the property during its period of significance? Examine the potential modern intrusions which may distract from the historic features and character of the property.

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). In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact

the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

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

CITY OF LOS ANGELES ORDINANCES AND GUIDANCE

The City of Los Angeles enacted a Cultural Heritage Ordinance in April 1962, currently in the process of revision, which defines Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCMs) for the City. According to the ordinance, LAHCMs are sites, buildings, or structures of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles in which the broad cultural, political, or social history of the nation, state, or City is reflected or exemplified, including sites and buildings associated with important personages or which embody certain distinguishing architectural characteristics and are associated with a notable architect. These LAHCMs are regulated by the City's Cultural Heritage Commission and the City Council.

LOS ANGELES CULTURAL HERITAGE ORDINANCE

The Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Section 22.130) establishes criteria for designating local historic resources and/or historic districts (historic preservation overlay zones) as LAHCMs. These properties must reflect one of the following elements:

- The proposed site, building, or structure reflects or exemplifies the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or City (community); or
- The proposed site, building, or structure is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history; or
- The proposed site, building, or structure embodies certain distinguishing architectural characteristics of an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction; or
- The proposed site, building, or structure is a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his age.

To be eligible under a local designation, the property:

A. Retains required aspects of integrity.

B. The property retains original architectural treatment.
C. Warrants a CHR status code of 5S3.

To be eligible for local designation as a district contributor, the property:

A. Is located within the boundary of a district that meets HPOZ criteria
B. Meets one or more of the three HPOZ criteria, as follows:

- Adds to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time.
- Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, [it] represents an established feature or the neighborhood, community, or city.
- Retaining the building, structure, landscaping, or natural feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an historic place or area of historic interest in the City.

C. Retains required aspects of integrity.
D. Warrants a CHR status code of 5D3.

To be eligible for local designation as individually eligible and as a district contributor, the property:

A. Meets City of Los Angeles LAHCM and HPOZ contributor criteria.
B. Warrants a CHR Status code of 5B.

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.

6. All identifiable vertebrate fossils are considered significant due to the rarity of their preservation.

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 invertebrate 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

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Project is situated in the eastern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. 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. This basin is bounded to the north by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the Santa Ana Mountains and associated hills (Puente/Chino, San Jose, and Repetto), to the south by the San Joaquin Hills, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. This area is part of the northernmost Peninsular Ranges, California geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges are a series of ranges separated by northwest trending valleys, subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault which for the most part lies to the east of this geomorphic province.

STRATIGRAPHY

The Project surface is mapped as late Pleistocene older alluvial fans (unit 2) which were deposited between 11,700 to 126,000 years ago. These sediments consist of gravel, sand, and silt emplaced below the mouths of canyons by flooding streams and debris flows. The unit consists of slightly-to-moderately indurated sediments with moderately to well-developed pedogenic soils. These sediments have been uplifted causing the surfaces to be dissected (Campbell et al. 2014).

McLeod (2019) mentions fossils from the late Miocene Puente Formation (also called the Modelo Formation) recovered between 60 and 80 feet below the intersection of Wilshire and Vermont. These deep marine sediments were deposited between 15 and 5.3 million years ago. Undifferentiated Puente Formation sediments are primarily gray to brown, thin bedded mudstone, diatomaceous clay shale, or siltstone, interbedded with very fine- to coarse-grained

sandstone (Campbell et al. 2014). Based on the current planned depths of excavations it is unlikely that these sediments will be impacted.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

Today, after approximately a century of urban and suburban development the vegetation of the area is instead typified by imported species. Grasses such as slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and giant reed (*Arundo donax*); shrubs and trees including blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*), saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) are common (Cal-IPC 2006).

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Review of archaeological data has resulted in a revised synthesis of cultural change as evidenced by material culture and archaeologically visible cultural practices. A large part of what was previously referred to as the Millingstone Period is now called the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 2). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010; Table 2).

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites 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 (Table 2). 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 calibrated 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, mutates, 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).

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. In Angeles Phase I Elko points for atlatls or darts appear, small steatite objects such as pipes and effigies are found, shell beads and ornaments increase, fishing technologies increase including bone harpoons/fishhooks and shell fishhooks, donut stones appear, and hafted micro blades for cutting/graving wood or stone appear.

In addition, several Encinitas traits, such as discoidals, cogged stones, plummet-like charm stones and cairn burials virtually disappear from the record. Mortuary practices changed to consist of primarily flexed primary inhumations, with extended inhumations becoming less common. Settlement patterns made a shift from general use sites being common to habitation areas separate from functional work areas. Subsistence shifted from mostly collecting to increased hunting and fishing (Sutton 2010).

Table 2. Culture Change Chronology

Pattern	Phase	Material Traits	Other Traits
Encinitas	Topanga I	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scraper s, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, bone gorge fishhooks, faunal remains rare; Olivella spire/end lopped beads appear	Estuary/lagoon shellfish and sharks/rays common, hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
	Topanga II	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones; inhumations common; Olivella Grooved Rectangular beads introduced	Estuary/lagoon shellfish and sharks/rays common,, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare
Angeles	Angeles I	Appearance of Elko dart points and an increase in the overall number of projectile points from Encinitas components; beginning of large-scale trade in small steatite artifacts (effigies, pipes, and beads) and *Olivella* shell beads; appearance of single-piece shell fishhooks and bone harpoon points; Coso obsidian becomes important; appearance of donut stones; appearance of Mytilus beads	Apparent population increase; fewer and larger sites along the coast; collector strategy; less overall dependence on shellfish but fishing and terrestrial hunting more important; appearance of flexed and extended inhumations without cairns, cremations uncommon

Pattern	Phase	Material Traits	Other Traits
	Angeles II	Continuation of basic Angeles I material culture with the addition of mortuary features containing broken tools and fragmented cremated human bone; fishhooks become more common	Shellfish change to mudflat species, more emphasis on fish, birds and mammals, continuation of basic Angeles I settlement and subsistence systems; appearance of a new funerary complex
	Angeles III	Appearance of bow and arrow technology (e.g., Marymount or Rose Spring points); changes in *Olivella* beads; asphaltum becomes important; reduction in obsidian use; Obsidian Butte obsidian largely replaces Coso	Larger seasonal villages; flexed primary inhumations but no extended inhumations and an increase in cremations; appearance of obsidian grave goods
	Angeles IV	Cottonwood points appear; some imported pottery appears; birdstone effigies at the beginning of the phase and "spike" effigies dropped by the end of the phase; possible appearance of ceramic pipes, *Mytilus* shell disks	Change in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon
	Angeles V	Trade of steatite artifacts from the southern Channel Islands becomes more intensive and extensive, with the addition or increase in more and larger artifacts, such as vessels and comals; larger and more elaborate effigies; portable mortars and pestles	Strengthening of ties, especially trade, with southern Channel Islands; expansion into the northern Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills
	Angeles VI	Addition of Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools), locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled *Olivella* beads	Change of settlement pattern, movement close to missions and ranches; use of domesticated species obtained from Euroamericans; flexed primary inhumations continue; apparent adoption of Chingichngish religion

Angeles Phase I is identified primarily by the appearance of Elko darts and a dramatic increase in the number of projectile points. Trade of steatite artifacts and Olive shell beads becomes common. Mussel beads first appear and obsidian from Coso becomes important.

Angeles Phase II is identified primarily by the appearance of a new funerary complex, with other characteristics similar to Angeles I. The complex features killed (broken) artifacts plus highly fragmented cremated human bones and a variety of faunal remains. In addition to the cremains, the other material also often burned. None of the burning was performed in the burial feature (Sutton 2010).

Angeles III Phase is the beginning of what has been known as the Late Period and is marked by several changes from Angeles I and II. These include the appearance of small projectile points, steatite shaft straighteners and increased use of asphaltum all reflecting adoption of bow and arrow technology, obsidian sources changed from mostly Coso to Obsidian Butte and shell beads from Gulf of California species began to appear. Subsistence practices continued as before and the geographic extent of the Angeles Pattern increased (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase IV is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magico-religious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. 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. Inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

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

The 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 (Sutton 2010).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project Area is part of the traditional territory of the Tongva (later called Gabrielino). 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). The Tongva speak a language that is part of the Takic language family. 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.

No villages are known within the Project Area; however, nearby Tongva villages (Figure 4) included *Yaanga* located near present day Los Angeles Civic Center and formally the plaza of the original Pubelo de Los Angeles, *Maawnga* near Los Feliz and Griffith Park, and *Geveronga*, a community documented on the Mission San Gabriel baptismal registers (McCawley 1996).

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

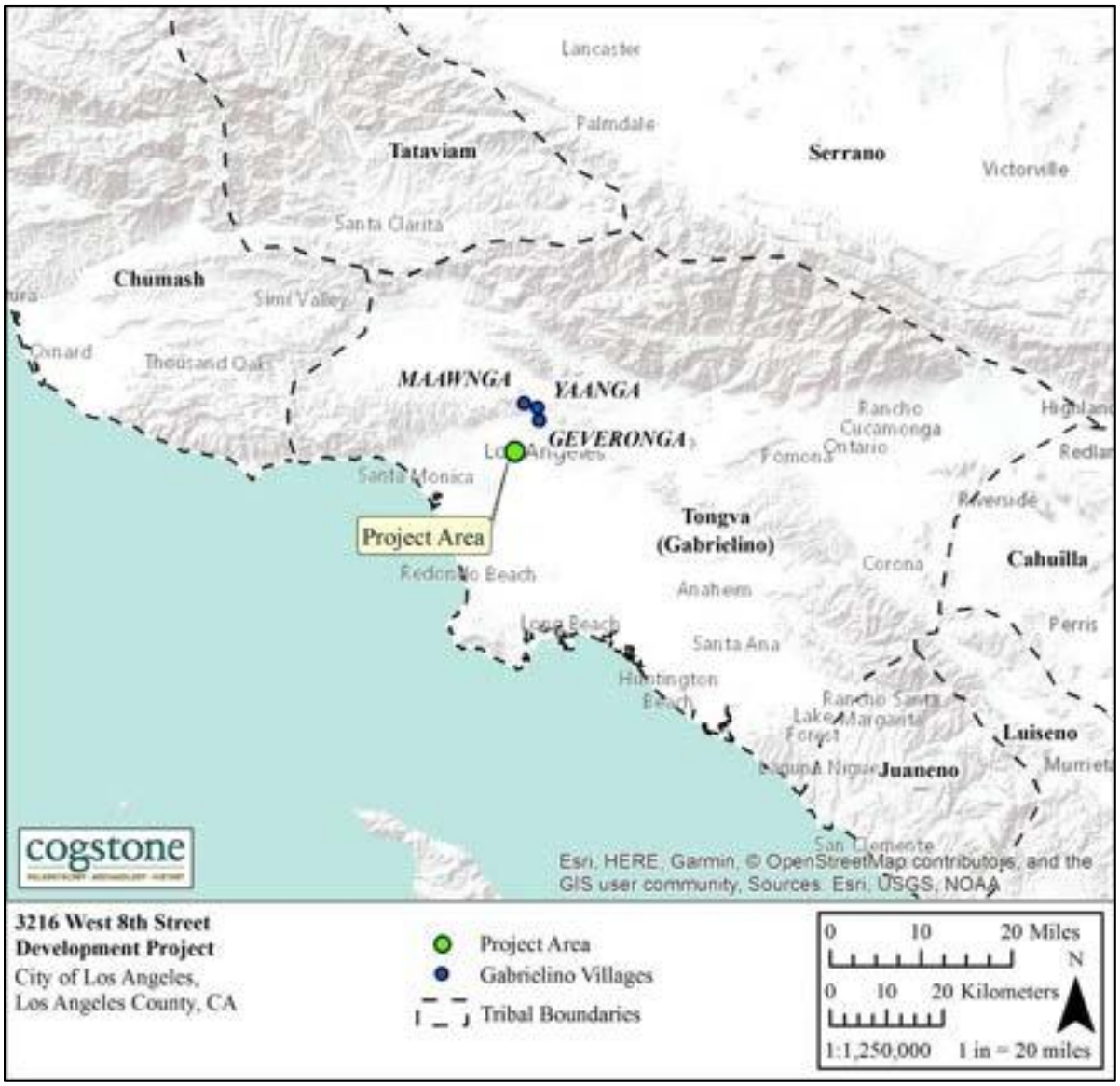

Figure 4. Traditional Tribal Boundaries

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).

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

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

The Project Area is located southeast of the Mission San Fernando Rey de España that was founded was on September 8, 1797. In the first two decades of the 19th Century, the Mission System drew in large numbers of Indian neophytes for baptism, completely changing the cultural landscape of the area.

A number of subordinate Missions, or Estancias, were built with native labor as outposts to serve as mission-affiliated ranchos, overseeing localized operations. The Spanish Missions generally occupied the lands in the lowlands but relied heavily on the mountains for water, building supplies, and game. By 1800, local Native American traditional cultural lifestyles of had largely disappeared due to devastating European influences, including diseases and incorporation into the Mission System.

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).

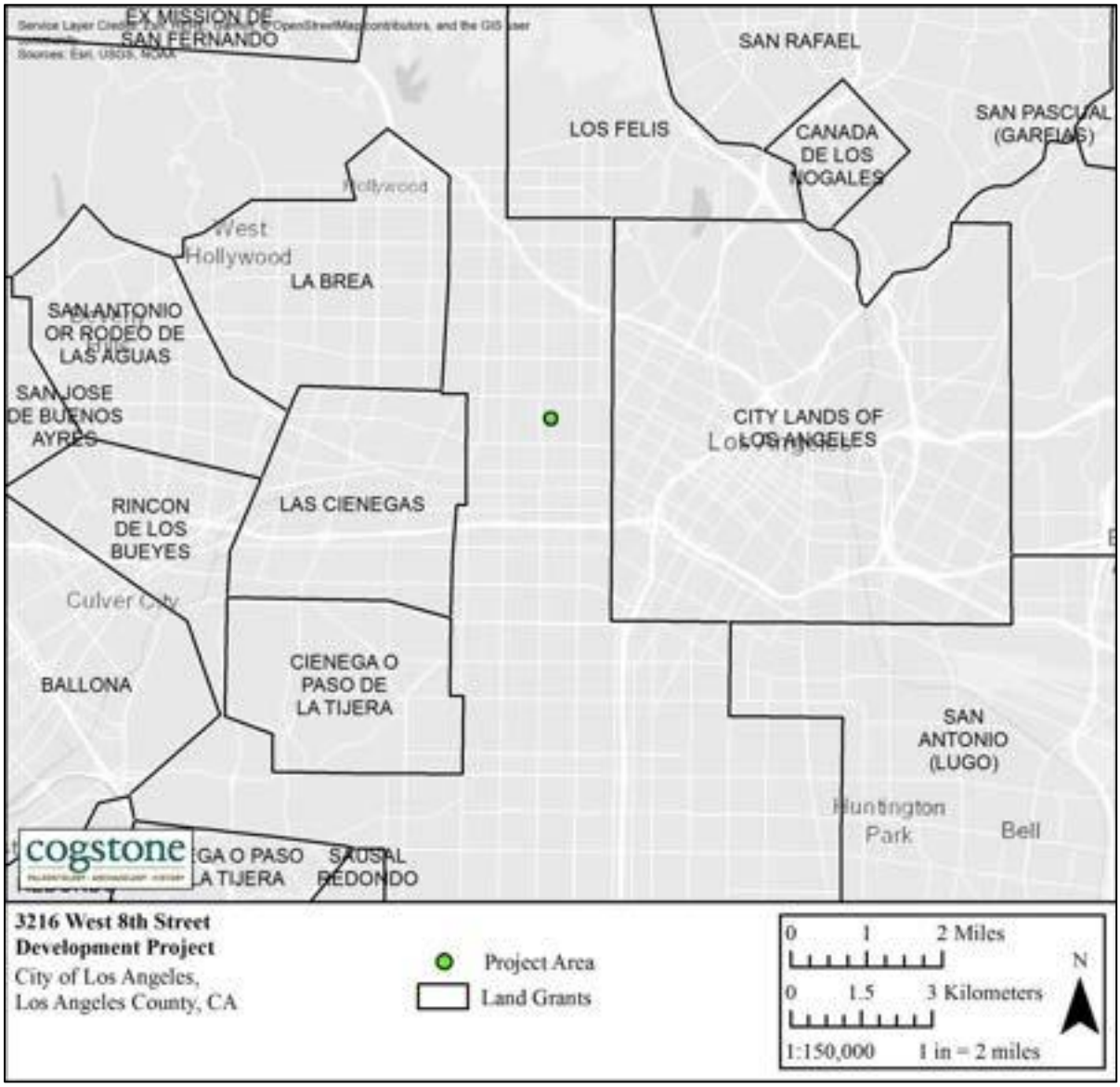

Figure 5. Land grants

The Project lies in an area that was not part of a specific Spanish or Mexican Rancho, nor was is located within the original Pueblo de Los Angeles, nor was located within the former lands under the jurisdiction of Mission San Fernando Rey de España (Figure 5). Although the Project Area was not formally part of any specific land grant, it was likely rural in nature, utilized for ranching and agricultural purposes that dominated the landscape at that period.

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).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The Project is within the borders of Koreatown, a neighborhood of roughly three square miles in the City of Los Angeles. Although large-scale migration and settlement to the United States occurred in the aftermath of the 1965 Immigration Act, a significant historic Korean American community dates to the turn of the twentieth century when laborers arrived in Hawaii in 1903. Migration continued to the continental United States, especially to California, where Korean Americans worked as migrant farm labor and some became small business owners (Survey LA 2018).

The greater Los Angeles area has served as one of the hubs for Korean Americans for over a century. The Koreatown we know today experienced notable growth after World War II and the years that followed 1965 (Survey LA 2018). In 1992, Koreatown was enveloped by the violence of the Los Angeles riots. Over the period of six days, approximately 2,200 Korean businesses were looted, destroyed, or damaged; the final damages were approximated at around $400 million. The 1992 riots sparked a new wave of political activism within the local Korean-American community. Some sought to build ties with fellow minority communities while others pulled away. Today, Koreatown is a highly developed commercialized urban area. It is also heavily populated with over 124,000 residents; this equates to nearly 43,000 residents per square-mile. According to the United States (U.S.) Census, Koreatown is among the highest population density neighborhoods in both Los Angeles and the United States (Chang 2002).

Few factors were as crucial to the development of Los Angeles's urban form as the advent of the private automobile. While Native American paths, rancho boundaries, and streetcar lines established the template of the City's dispersed development pattern, cars brought Los Angeles into its own as a major metropolis and shifted the paradigm of American cities. The automobile successfully replaced the public railcar system. Street railways conveyed workers and patrons to commercial buildings along arterial thoroughfares and streets in the first few decades of the 20th century; however, by the mid-1920s, the automobile became the primary mode of transportation in Los Angeles, and the built environment changed to accommodate it in fundamental ways.

LOT DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The earliest topographic map depicting the Project Area is the USGS 1894 Los Angeles 15-minute quadrangle and it shows that the Project Areas and vicinity completely undeveloped (USGS 1894). The USGS 1921 Santa Monica 15-minute topographic quadrangle shows that the Project Area remains undeveloped but the surrounding area heavily developed (USGS 1921). No topographic maps were located which depict built resources within the Project Area.

As noted above, the Project Area includes APNs 5094-017-007 (Parcel 7), 5094-017-008 (Parcel 8), and 5094-017-009 (Parcel 9). The earliest historic aerial photograph of the Project Area dates to 1948 and shows the Project Area and the surrounding area highly developed with the exception of Parcel 9 which seems to be an empty dirt lot (NETRonline 2019). The current building located at 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue can be seen in its present location. The original building on Parcel 8 can clearly be seen in the 1954 aerial while Parcel 9 appears to have been paved. Alterations appear to have been made to the roof and general shape of the building on Parcel 8 by 1964. By 1989, the building has been demolished on Parcel 8 combined with Parcel 9 into a paved parking lot. No visible exterior alterations are seen in any of the historic aerials (NETRonline 2019).

Additional details on the development history of each individual parcel are provided below.

Report Parcel 7 (APN: 5094-017-007): Per Los Angeles County Assessor records, the two-story multi-family residence on this parcel was constructed in 1923, however, permits for the buildings and two detached auto garages were issued in 1921 and 1922. In 1989, the original detached auto garage located in the northeast corner of the property was demolished.

Report Parcel 8 (APN: 5094-017-008): Per City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety **(**LADBS) records, the earliest building records for this parcel date to 1940 where a permit was issued for building alteration/repair on a two-story building. In 1954, a Certificate of Occupancy is issued for 810 South Mariposa Avenue which confirms the conversion of the two-story building's first floor into a doctor's office. The permit states that the building was utilized as a hotel and owned by a Dr. William E. Brown. Per historic aerials, the building was completely demolished by 1989 and converted into a parking lot (NETRonline 2019).

Report Parcel 9 (APN: 5094-017-009): There are no documents, historic photographs, or topographic maps which show that any structure or building existed on this parcel prior to its use as a parking lot circa 1948.

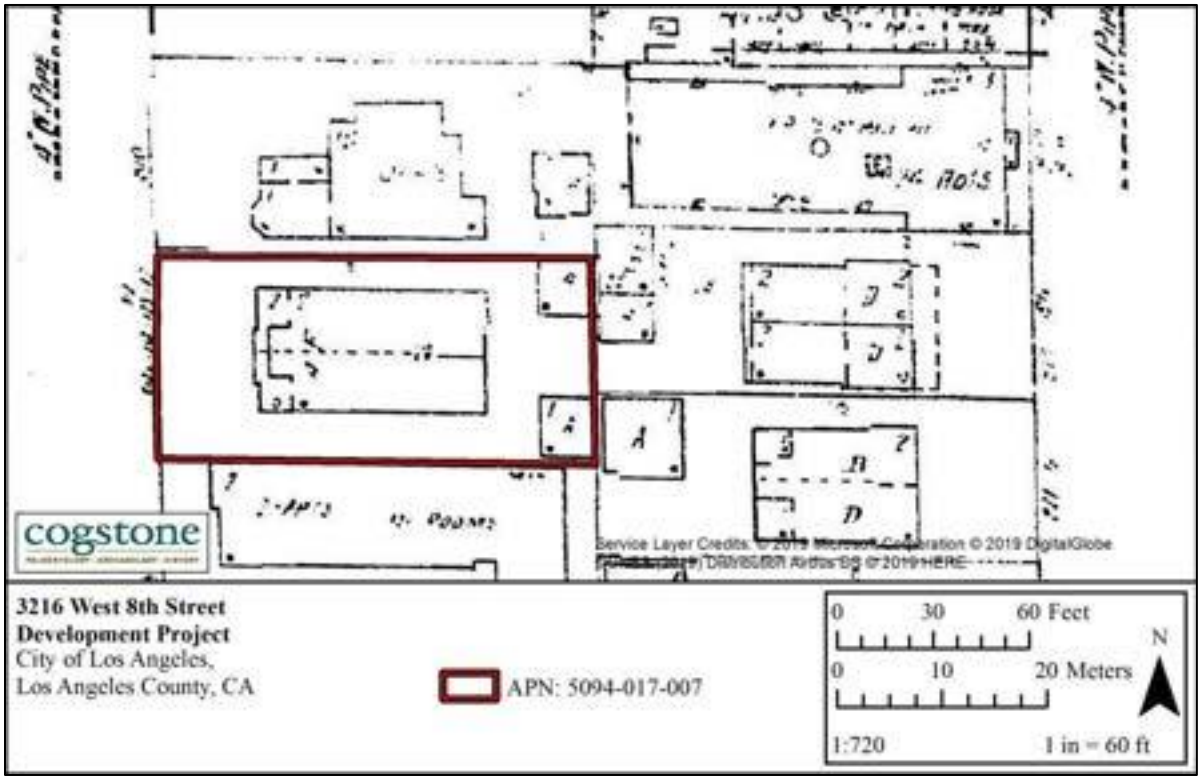

Figure 6. Sanborn Map showing the historic building on APN 5094-017-007 (1951)

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A record search of the Project was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM; McLeod 2019; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2019), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2019), and print sources (Jefferson 1991a, 1991b) were searched for fossil records.

LATE PLEISTOCENE LOCALITIES

McLeod (2019) lists three late Pleistocene vertebrate localities within three-miles of the Project. These produced fossils of mastodon, and mammoths (Table 3). The mastodon was recovered from a depth of five to six feet while one of the mammoths was recovered from a depth of eight feet.

Numerous late Pleistocene fossils have also been recovered between 2.5 and 3.8 miles west of the property in fluvial sediments. These fossils came from Purple Line Metro station excavations at

Wilshire and La Brea as well as Wilshire and La Cienega. The localities do not have formal LACM numbers as of yet, however some of the fossils recovered to date include Harlan's ground sloth (†*Paramylodon harlani*), Shasta's ground sloth (†*Nothrotheriops shastensis*), saber-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), dire wolf (†*Canis dirus*), sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*), American mastodon (†*Mammut americanum*), Columbian mammoth (†*Mammuthus columbi*), western horse (†*Equus occidentalis*), ancient bison (†*Bison antiquus*), and yesterday's camel (†*Camelops hesternus*). These fossils were found depths between 15 feet and 95 feet below Wilshire Boulevard. Interestingly enough the sea otter came from river deposits and not marine sediments (Cogstone 2019).

The Rancho La Brea asphalt seeps are between 3.1 and 3.8 miles to the west of the Project. Although these fossils were preserved in asphalt and not fluvial sediments as are expected within the Project Area, the species recovered gives a much better illustration of late Pleistocene life in Los Angeles (Table 4). No sea otters have been recovered from Rancho La Brea. This makes sense in light of the otter's preferred habitat of clean water.

Table 3. Late Pleistocene terrestrial fossil localities near to the Project

Common Name	Taxon	Depth	Locality	Location	Reference
Harlan's ground sloth	†*Paramylodon harlani*	15 to 70 feet	not assigned as yet	near the intersection of Wilshire Blvd and La Brea Blvd, Miracle Mile district	Cogstone 2019
Shasta's ground sloth	†*Nothrotheriops shastensis*				
saber-toothed cat	†*Smilodon fatalis*				
dire wolf	†*Canis dirus*				
sea otter	*Enhydra lutris*				
American mastodon	†*Mammut americanum*				
Columbian mammoth	†*Mammuthus columbi*				
western horse	†*Equus occidentalis*				
ancient bison	†*Bison antiquus*				
yesterday's camel	†*Camelops hesternus*				
mammoth	†*Mammuthus*	65 feet	LACM 6204	near Wilshire Blvd and Serrano Ave, Koreatown	McLeod 2019
mastodon	†*Mammut*	5-6 feet	LACM 5845	near Western Ave and Council St, Oakwood	McLeod 2019
mammoth	†*Mammuthus*	8 feet	LACM 3250	near Madison Ave and Middlebury St, Hollywood	McLeod 2019

† indicates that the species is extinct

Table 4. Extinct and extirpated late Pleistocene vertebrates recovered from Rancho La Brea

Common Name	Taxon
rainbow trout	‡*Oncorhynchus mykiss*
arroyo chub	‡*Gila orcutti*
Toad	†*Anaxyrus nestor*
northern red-legged frog	‡*Rana aurora*
desert spiny lizard	‡*Sceloporus magister*
western aquatic garter snake	‡*Thamnophis* cf. *T. couchi*
brea pygmy goose	†*Anabernicula gracilenta*
California turkey	†*Melagris californica*
stork	†*Ciconia maltha*
stork	†*Mycteria wetmorei*
roseate spoonbill	‡*Ajaia ajaia*
teratorn	†*Cathatornis gracilis*
Merriam's teratorn	†*Teratornis merriami*
vulture	†*Breagyps clarki*
western black vulture	†*Coragyps occidentalis*
vulture	†*Gymnogyps amplus*
hawk	†*Amplibueteo woodwardi*
hawk	†*Spizaetus grinnelli*
long-legged eagle	†*Wetmoregyps daggertti*
hawk	†*Neophrontops americanus*
hawk	†*Neogyps errans*
black-hawk	†*Buteogallus fragilis*
caracara	‡*Caracara plancus*
whooping crane	‡*Grus americana*
sandhill crane	‡*Grus canadensis*
passenger pigeon	†*Ectopistes migratorius*
pileated woodpecker	‡*Dryocopus pileatus*
yellow-billed magpie	‡*Pica nuttalli*
northwestern crow	‡*Corvus caurinus*
Chihuahuan raven	‡*Corvus cryptoleucus*
blackbird	†*Euphagus magnirostris*
oriole	†*Pandanaris convexa*
towhee	†*Pipilo angelensis*
Jefferson's ground sloth	†*Megalonyx jeffersonii*
Shasta's ground sloth	†*Nothrotheriops shastensis*
Harlan's ground sloth	†*Paramylodon harlani*
imperfect mouse	†*Peromyscus imperfectus*
saber-toothed cat	†*Smilodon fatalis*
dirk-toothed cat	†*Homotherium serum*
American lion	†*Panthera atrox*
jaguar	†*Panthera onca agusta*
short-faced bear	†*Arctodus simus*
grizzly bear	‡*Ursus arctos*
black bear	‡*Ursus americanus*
ringtail	‡*Bassariscus astutus*
Mexican ass	†*Equus conversidens*
western horse	†*Equus occidentalis*
California tapir	†*Tapirus californicus*
stilt-legged llama	†*Hemiauchenia macrocephala*

Common Name	Taxon
yesterday's camel	†*Camelops hesternus*
camel	†Camelidae
peccary	‡*Platygonus compressus*
diminutive pronghorn	†*Capromeryx minor*
American pronghorn	‡*Antilocapra americana*
shrub ox	†*Euceratherium* cf. *E. collinum*
antique bison	†*Bison antiquus*
long-horned bison	†*Bison latifrons*
American mastodon	†*Mammut americanum*
Columbian mammoth	†*Mammuthus columbi*

† = the only taxon that this could represent is extinct although the Family or genus may still be extant
‡ = animal extirpated from the Los Angeles Basin and Tustin Plain in Orange County
cf. = compare with & indicates greater uncertainty than a question mark

PUENTE FORMATION LOCALITIES

McLeod (2019) mentions fossils from the late Miocene, marine Puente Formation. These fossils were recovered from between 60 and 80 feet below the intersection of Wilshire and Vermont. Based on the current planned depths of excavations it is unlikely that these sediments will be impacted during open air excavations, however, they may appear during auguring activities.

A large fauna of late Miocene fish were recovered approximately half a mile to the northeast of the property (Table 5). Many deep sea varieties were recovered including fangtooth, grenadier, lanternfishes, snake mackerel, slickhead, deep sea smelt, spookfish, viperfish, bristlemouths, and dragonfish.

Table 5. Puente Formation fossil localities from near to the Project

Common Name	Taxon	Locality	Location	Reference
eel	Anguilliformes*	LACM 6202, (* = 6202 and 6203)	near Vermont Ave and Wilshire Blvd; 60 to 80 feet deep	McLeod 2019
needlefish	Belonidae*			
fangtooth	Anoplogasteridae- *Anoplogaster sp.*			
ridgehead	Melamphaeidae- *Scopelogadus* sp.			
herrings	Clupeidae- †*Ganolytes cameo, †Xyne grex*			
cod	Gadidae- *Physiculus* sp.			
grenadier	Macrouridae			
hake	Merlucciidae- *Merluccius* sp.			
mora	Moridae			
frogfish	Linophrynidae			
frogfish	Oneirodidae- *Oneirodes* sp.			
lanternfishes	Myctophidae- *Diaphus* sp., *Lampanyctus*			
jack	Carangidae- †*Pseudoseriola* sp.			
snake mackerel	Gempylida- †*Thyrsocles* sp.			
croaker	Sciaenidae- †*Lompoquia* sp.			
tunas & mackerels	Scomberidae- *Sarda* sp., *Scomber* sp.			
grouper	Serranidae			
cutlassfish	Trichiuridae	*LACM 6202,*	near Vermont Ave and Wilshire Blvd;	McLeod 2019
sanddab	Citharidae- *Citharichthys* sp.			

Common Name	Taxon	Locality	Location	Reference
flounders & soles	Pleuronectidae- *Hippoglossus* sp., *Pleuronichthys* sp.	*continued*	60 to 80 feet deep	
slickhead	Alepocephalidae			
smelt	Argentinidae			
deep sea smelt	Bathylagidae- *Bathylagus* sp.			
spookfish	Opisthoproctidae			
tubeshoulder	Searsiidae			
rockfish	Scorpaenidae- *Sebastes* sp.			
viperfish	Chauliodontidae- †*Chauliodus eximius*			
bristlemouths	Gonostomidae- *Cyclothone* sp., *Vinciguerria* sp.			
hatchetfish	Sternoptychidae- *Argyropelecus sp.*			
dragonfish	Stomiatidae- *Stomias* sp.			

*Extinct animals are noted by † although all fossils from deposits older than Pleistocene are likely from extinct species. For some species the genus name is precluded by the family name. *indicates taxon is also known from LACM 6203.*

CULTURAL RECORDS SEARCH

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Nancy De La Cruz, Cogstone staff archeologist, performed a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, on March 14, 2019. The record search included the Project Area and a 0.25-mile radius.

The results of the records search indicate that no previous cultural studies included portions of the Project Area, but 17 previous studies have been conducted within 0-0.25 miles (Table 6). No cultural resources have been documented within the Project Area, though two historic built-environment resources have been previously recorded within 0.25-miles. The Normandie-Mariposa Apartment Historic District, P- 19-175724 (NRHP status code: 2S2), is located across West 8th Street to the north of the Project Area. A small portion of the Travelers Insurance Company Building, P-19-192460 (NRHP status code: 3S), is located 0.25-miles from the Project Area. Neither structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 6. Previous Cultural Resource Studies

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from PA
01844	Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster	Cultural Resources Survey: Korea Plaza Hotel	1989	0.25-0.5
02089	Anonymous	Draft Environmental Impact Report LA EIR #89-0152-zc(gpa) Sch #89072616 Korea Plaza Hotel a Mixed Commercial for Development	1990	0.25-0.5

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from PA
05337	Wallock, Nicole	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 099-01 Los Angeles County, California	2001	0.25-0.5
06416	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 099-04 Los Angeles County, California	2001	0.25-0.5
07372	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed Mugunghwa Senior Center Affordable Housing Project Located at 965-975 S. Normandie Avenue and 950-954 S. Irolo Street City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	2004	0.25-0.5
07562	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Additional Information for Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	1987	0.25-0.5
07565	Unknown	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	1987	0.25-0.5
07566	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	Technical Report Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	1987	0.25-0.5
08020	Anonymous	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study	1987	0.25-0.5
08028	Galvin, Andrea	Historic Architectural Survey and Section 106 Compliance for a Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility Located on a Building at 3301 West 8th Street, Aka 761 South Normandie Avenue in the City of Los Angeles, (Los Angeles County), California	2004	0.25-0.5
08264	Wood, Catherine M.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Mariposa North and South Apartments Project Located at 1017-1021 and 1407-1055 1/2 South Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, California	2007	0.25-0.5
08266	Wood, Catherine M.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Ardmore Heights Apartments Project Located at 959-961 and 963-973 S. Ardmore Avenue, Los Angeles, California	2007	0.25-0.5
10507	Anonymous	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	1983	0.25-0.5
10620	Supernowicz, Dana	Cultural resources Study of the 738 Mariposa Apt Project, AT&T Site No. A-EL0083B, 738 Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90005	2009	0.25-0.5
11949	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA59XC301 (New Directions), 5870 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	2012	0.25-0.5

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	Distance from PA
12050	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03613F (SC613 Kingsley), 901 South Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	2012	0.25-0.5
12395	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC, Candidate EL0083 (738 Mariposa Apt), 738 South Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No.3551015805	2013	0.25-0.5

No cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project Area. The southeast portion of a historic district and one historic built-environment resources have been previously recorded within 0.25-miles of the Project Area (Table 7).

Table 7. Cultural Resources with .025 miles of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-19)	Trinomial/HRI	Resource Type	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance from PA (in miles)
175724	-	Historic Resource	Multi-family residences, Art Deco and Classical Revival, "700 Blocks of S. Normandie & South Mariposa Avenue., Normandie-Mariposa Historic District": 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1938.	1994	0-0.25
192460	-	Historic Resource	3+ story commercial building, International Style, "Travelers Insurance Company Building": 1961.	2008	0-0.25

ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SOURCES

On April 14, 2019, Shannon Lopez and Megan Wilson consulted the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Resource Inventory (CHRI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File (SLF) database, historic topographic and aerial maps and the Santa Ana Register of Historic Properties for specific information pertaining to the direct Project Area. The results of these efforts are presented in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Additional Sources Consulted for Cultural Resources

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic Unites State Geological Survey Topographic (USGS topo) Maps	The earliest topographic map depicting the Project Area is the USGS 1894 Los Angeles 15-minute quadrangle showing the Project Area and the surrounding area completely undeveloped (USGS 1894). The 1921 Santa Monica 15-minute topographic quadrangle shows that the Project Area remains undeveloped but the surrounding area has been heavily developed (USS 1921). No topographic maps were located which depict the built resources within the Project Area.
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The earliest aerial of the Project Area dates to 1948 and shows the Project Area and the surrounding area highly developed with the exception of Parcel 9 which seems to be an empty dirt lot (NETRonline 2019). The current building located at 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue can be seen in its present location. The original building on Parcel 8 can clearly be seen in the 1954 aerial while Parcel 9 appears to have been paved. Alterations appear to have been made to the roof and general shape of the building on Parcel 8 by 1964. By 1989, the building on Parcel 8 has been demolished and converted into a parking lot with Parcel 9. No visible exterior alterations are seen in any of the historic aerials (NETRonline 2019).
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI; 1976-2014)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records	Positive: Gottfried L. Schmidt, 1875, Sale-Cash entry
Local Historic Preservation Groups: Los Angeles Conservancy; City of Los Angeles, Office of Historic Resources; SurveyLA	Negative
Native American Heritage Commission: Sacred Lands File Search	Negative

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the Project Area was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 5, 2019 and yielded negative results (Appendix D). The NAHC provided a list of five tribal organizations to be contact for more information on the potential for tribal resources within the Project Area. The City is conducting Native American consultations in compliance of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Los Angeles citywide historic context statement (HCS) classifies this complex as an "Apartment House", a sub-category of "Multi-Family Residential Development, 1910-1980". Per records from the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office, the surrounding neighborhood was developed during the 1920s for multi-family residences. Many of these buildings still remain. While some of the original 1920s apartment complexes have been demolished, the area appears to have been consistently utilized for multiple-family housing.

SURVEY

METHODS

The survey stage is important in a project's environmental assessment phase to verify the exact location of each identified cultural or paleontological resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and its relation to other known cultural or paleontological resources. Because the Project Area is completely hardscaped, pedestrian survey was limited to historic architectural resources. Photographs of the Project Area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, are taken with a digital camera. Cogstone Architectural Historian, Shannon Lopez, conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area on April 12, 2019.

HISTORIC RESOURCES RESULTS

The Project will involve three property lots: 7, 8, and 9 and three Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 5094-017-007, 5094-017-008, and 5094-017-009. Two addresses occur within the Project Area: 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue and 810 South Mariposa Avenue (Table 9).

Table 9. Extant Project Built Environment

Current Use	Parcel	Address	Date Constructed	APN	Lot No.
Multi-family property	7	812-814 South Mariposa Avenue.	1923	5094-017-007	46
Parking Lot	8	810 South Mariposa Avenue.	Present by 1989	5094-017-008	47
Parking Lot	9	810 South Mariposa Avenue.	Present by 1948	5094-017-009	48

812-814 SOUTH MARIPOSA AVENUE. (APN: 5094-017-007) DESCRIPTION

Constructed in 1923, this two-story multi-family property is 5,097 square feet and was built in a rectangular pattern (Figures 7-10). The foundation is raised and three sets of concrete staircases allow access to the front (west elevation) entrance. The roof is mostly flat with a section of hipped roof at the front (west elevation). The hipped roof addition appears to be for the purpose of ornamentation rather than function; this style is replicated on multiple buildings, of similar age, within the neighborhood. The building's exterior is relatively simple in its ornamentation, incorporating a few elements of Mission Revival architecture: the stucco exterior, arched arcade at the front entrance (west elevation), and balconettes under second story windows (west elevation). Under the eaves of the hipped roof is a row of dentil corbeling. Multiple, evenly spaced, small, square roof vents are found on all elevations approximately a foot below the roofline. Various, non-historic, rectangular, two-pained windows (both horizontal-sliding and vertical single-hung) are set on both floors on all elevations. The fenestration pattern at the west elevation is symmetrical unlike the remaining facades. All windows on the first floor are secured behind metal security bars.

Four evenly spaced doors are set into the west elevation (all behind metal meshed security doors) and are accessible by three tile-covered concrete staircases. On the north elevation are two wooden overhangs, covered in composition shingles, fixed to the exterior of the first floor of the north elevation and supported by wood posts. At the south elevation is a set of concrete stairs which lead up to a side door on the first floor.

The original arch openings at the north and south elevations were partially filled in, covered in stucco, and fixed with a window (a small rectangular 4-over-4 on the south façade and a large 3-pained sliding window on the north façade).

Ancillary Buildings

At the rear of the building (east elevation), is a stucco clad ancillary buildings, likely one of the original 1923 detached auto-garages (Figures 11-12). This ancillary building has a flat roof, two sets of flush double doors (west elevation), a small lean-to stucco clad addition (west end of the

north elevation), and a two pained sliding window on the north elevation covered by plywood. Per LADBS records, it is likely the original garage, located at the northeast corner of the property, was demolished in 1989.

A large wood-plank overhang supported by wood posts is found in the northeast corner of the property.

Figure 7. 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue., west (front) elevation

Figure 8. 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue., north elevation

Figure 9. 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue., north (left) and west (right) elevations
(Note: tile staircase)

Figure 10. 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue., west (left) and south (right) elevations

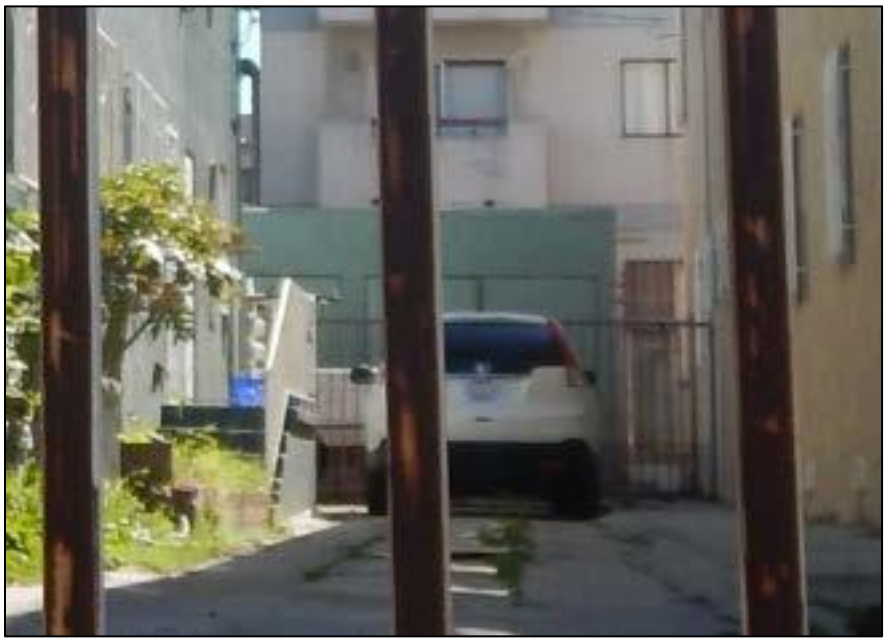

Figure 11. 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue., detached garage, west elevation

Figure 12. 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue., detached garage, north elevation
Photo taken to show interior of wood-plank overhang

810 SOUTH MARIPOSA AVENUE; PARKING LOT (APNS: 5094-017-008 AND 5094-017-009)
Consisting of two parcels, 8 and 9, this paved parking lot first appears in historic areas c. 1989 (Figures 13-14). This private parking lot is associated with the "East –West Hotel" located on 3206 West 8th St.

Per historic aerials and L.A. Department of Buildings and Safety (LADBS) records, Parcel 8 was originally occupied by a two-story hotel (built date unknown). A structure of the property appears in the earliest historic aerial from 1948. A Certificate of Occupancy from the LADBS that in 1954 the first floor of the hotel was converted to a doctor's office. The owner at the time was a Dr. William E. Brown. The building appears to have been demolished by the 1989 historic aerial. The parcel was then converted to its current uses as a paved private parking lot.

Historical documents and photographs suggest that the parcel has always served as a parking lot, and no other historic structures are known to have been present at Parcel 9.

Figure 13. 810 South Mariposa Avenue, parking lot

Figure 14. 810 South Mariposa Avenue, parking lot, facing south

OTHER SURVEY RESULTS

As the entire Project Area is hardscaped and/or landscaped, no other cultural or paleontological resources were observed during the survey effort.

HISTORIC RESOURCES EVALUATION

The apartment complex at 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue is over 50 years old and displays some elements of Mission Revival style. It is not currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, California State Historic Landmarks, California Register of Historic Resources, California Historic Resource Inventory, California Points of Interest, the Wilshire Center/ Koreatown CRA Historic Resources Survey, the Los Angeles Conservancy's, Explore L.A., or any other cultural resource register consulted as a part of this assessment.

Criterion 1: This building is not 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 and is recommended as not eligible for listing under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: This building has no known association with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history and is thus not recommended as eligible under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: This building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values, thus, this building is not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: Criterion 4 applies only to archaeological resources. This early 20th century building which resided on the property prior may have predated City trash services and may have subsurface trash deposits.

Integrity: 812-814 South Mariposa Avenue still retains its integrity of location. Due to past developments 812-814 Mariposa Avenue has lost its integrity of setting and feeling. The exterior of the building does not appear to have changed based on historic aerials however the interior has undergone numerous alterations.

VISUAL IMPACTS FOR SURROUNDING HISTORIC RESOURCES

The majority of structures in the neighborhood surrounding the Project Area are between 2-4 stories. The mixed-use seven-story hotel and the six-story apartment Project would impact the

skyline of an area which is dominated by much smaller structures, many of which are original to the neighborhood (constructed during the 1920s) (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Corner of South Mariposa Avenue. and James M. Wood Blvd., facing north

Historic buildings within the viewshed are located on South Mariposa Avenue and Fedora Street between West 8th Street and James M Wood Boulevard. Historic properties 756 South Mariposa Avenue, 757 South Mariposa Avenue, and 3259 West 8th Street are also within the viewshed.

756 South Mariposa Avenue, 757 South Mariposa Avenue, and 3259 West 8th Street are contributors to the previously designated Normandies Mariposa Historic District (NRHP Status Code 2S2). However, the viewshed of these buildings has already been significantly affected by previous building projects to the north such the 20+ story commercial building at 3435 Wilshire Boulevard (Blvd). (constructed 1963/1970), the 10 + story multi-building commercial complex at 3440 Wilshire Blvd. (constructed c. 1950s), and the 20 story multi-family residential complex at 675 S. Ardmore Avenue (constructed 1968 and 1973) (Figures 15 and 16).

The development of these properties dramatically reduced the feeling and setting in which the Narmandies Mariposa Historic District was first constructed. Given the extent of prior impacts, construction of another similarly tall building would not exacerbate them further. The historic significance of the historic district however, is not altered.

Figure 16. Corner of West 8th St. and S Mariposa Avenue, facing north

Figure 17. Corner of South Mariposa Avenue and 7th street

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 2008; Appendix C) has a multi-level scale based on demonstrated yield of fossils. The PFYC system provides additional guidance regarding assessment and management for different fossil yield rankings.

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

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

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

A locality near to the Project produced the fossil of a mastodon at five to six feet below the original ground surface from Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Based on other recorded localities, Pleistocene fossils typically begin appearing about 8 to 10 feet deep in California valleys. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (less than 11,700 years old) remains may be present.

Impacts more than five feet below the original ground surface in the late Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits are assigned a moderate but patchy sensitivity (PFYC 3a), while those less than five feet below the original ground surface are assigned a low sensitivity (PFYC 2). The Puente Formation is also assigned a moderate but patchy sensitivity (PFYC 3a).

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A locality within a mile of the Project produced the fossil of a mastodon at five to six feet below the original ground surface from Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Based on other recorded localities, Pleistocene fossils typically begin appearing about 8 to 10 feet deep in California valleys. Shallower sediments in the valleys usually do not contain the remains of extinct animals, although Holocene (less than 11,700 years old) remains may be present.

Planned cut depths are at least 36 feet deep for subterranean parking. Full time paleontological monitoring is recommended for open excavations (grading and trenching) below five feet based on the presence of significant late Pleistocene and Puente Formation fossils within four miles of

the Project. While auguring for support piles is anticipated, any fossil fragments rotated up by the mechanical auger will lack context including depth/elevation, formation identification, and other elements that are critical to scientific significance. As such, piling and truck mounted auguring do not require monitoring. A qualified paleontologist with a graduate degree in geology, paleontology, or a related field (exclusive of cultural anthropology or archaeology) and at least five years of experience as a principal investigator and with a specialty in Pleistocene vertebrates should be retained to implement the monitoring.

If unanticipated fossils are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. Work may resume immediately a minimum of 50 feet away from the find.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Demolition of the existing structures does not require any mitigation. The majority of structures found within the neighborhood surrounding the Project Area are between 2-4 stories. The mixed-use seven-story hotel and six-story apartment Project would impact the skyline, however, the impacts would not be significant as taller buildings already exist in the northern vicinity.

The potential for archaeological resources is considered low due to previous grading and excavation on the Project site and lack of known resources nearby. In the event that archaeological remains are inadvertently discovered during construction excavations, all work must halt within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. Work may resume immediately outside of that zone.

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

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS

DESIREÉ RENEÉ MARTINEZ
QA/QC

EDUCATION

1999 M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology), Harvard University, Cambridge

1995 B.A., Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Martinez is a qualified archaeologist with 22 years of experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and curation. She has expertise in the planning, implementation, and completion of all phases of archaeological work and has participated in archaeological investigations as a crew member, tribal monitor, and principal researcher. She meets national standards in archaeology set by the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the standards outlined in Attachment 1 to Caltrans Section 106 Programmatic Agreement with the FHWA. Her experience also includes compliance with CEQA, NEPA, NHPA Sec 106, NAGPRA, SB 18, AB 52, California General Order 131-D exemption and other cultural resource laws. In addition, Ms. Martinez has vast experience in lab analysis and museum collections management. Ms. Martinez also has extensive experience consulting with Native American leaders and community members in a variety of contexts. Finally, Ms. Martinez is at the forefront of creating and implementing collaborative archaeological agendas at the State and National levels.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Fisher House and Golf Course, Mechanized Archaeology Survey, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. In compliance with the Historic Property Treatment Plan, supervising an intensive-level archaeological survey utilizing ground penetrating radar and magnetometry to identify subsurface cultural debris, accurately map abandoned utilities, and locate a historic trash pit within the APE prior to redevelopment of the sites. Supervised all work, managed archaeological and Native American monitoring, wrote compliance reports. QA/QC. 2015-2017

Marina del Rey 18-Inch Waterline Replacement Phase IIIB Project, Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Marina del Rey, Los Angeles County, CA. Managed archaeological monitoring during ground disturbing activities for two alignments along Fiji Way and Via Marina. Oversaw writing of monitoring compliance report. Sub to Michael Baker Intl./RBF Consulting. QA/QC. 2015-2017

California State University, Long Beach, On-Call Archaeological Services, Physical Planning and Facilities Management, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Archaeological and Native American monitoring of excavations or trenching for public works and buildings projects. Improvements to athletic fields, recycling center, parking lots, roads, outdoor dining, racetrack, liberal arts and performing arts buildings. QA/QC. 2015-2017

Longboat Solar Photovoltaic, EDF Renewable Energy, Barstow and Lenwood, San Bernardino County, CA. Managed the cultural resources assessment Conducted a cultural resources Phase I and Extended Phase I studies to support MND for this ~235-acre site. Archaeological and paleontological resources records search, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation. Drafted Mitigation measures and provide guidance on Native American consultation. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. Sub to Environmental Intelligence. QA/QC. 2015-2017

Dune Palms Bridge, Caltrans District 8, La Quinta, Riverside County, CA. The project involves replacing a low water crossing at the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel. Conducted supplemental archaeological survey and site documentation as part of Cogstone's larger effort involving a record search, sacred lands search, NAHC consultation, intensive field survey, and APE mapping. Sub to Parsons Brinckerhoff. QA/QC. 2015-2016

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PALEONTOLOGY • ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORY

SHERRI GUST
Co-Author

EDUCATION

1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Gust is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and Qualified Principal Paleontologist with more than 38 years of experience. Gust meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and she is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers. She has managed multiple projects with FTA/FRA as the lead agency and is knowledgeable of the processes and procedures required to obtain NEPA, NHPA Section 106, and CEQA environmental approvals. She has expertise in the paleontology of the western United States including research, survey, assessment of impacts/effects, significance criteria and determinations, management plans, mitigation implementation, fossil identification and analysis. Her expertise also includes historical archaeology of California (statewide) and prehistoric archaeology in the central and southern California coastal and inland areas.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), METRO/FTA, Los Angeles. The project involves extension of the subway from Wilshire/Western to the VA Facility in Westwood for 9 miles. Cogstone prepared the supplemental Archaeology and Architectural History Reports and the cultural and paleontological sections of the FEIS/FEIR. Cogstone subsequently prepared the cultural and paleontological mitigation and monitoring plans for the entire project. Currently providing monitoring and all other cultural and paleontological services for Section 1 of the project. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist and Paleontologist. 2011-present

Cultural Resources Services and Native American Monitoring, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Health Systems (VALBHS), City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Managed a variety of public works and infrastructure improvements on the VALBHS campus. Services included archaeological surveys, testing, archaeological monitoring, providing and managing Native American monitoring, and compliance reporting. Native American monitoring was provided on a rotating basis from a number of Gabrielino (Tongva) tribes as per a Memorandum of Agreement between the VALBHS and State Historic Perseveration Office. Projects on the campus included an intensive-level archaeological survey utilizing ground penetrating radar and magnetometry to identify subsurface cultural debris, abandoned utilities, and locating a historic trash pit within the APE, and also conducted both archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction activities. Project Manager. 2014-2017

On-Call Cultural Resources, Los Angeles Sanitation District, Los Angeles County, CA. On behalf of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW), Cogstone provided archaeological, paleontological, and historical support services to district staff as needed for various wastewater and solid waste projects. This contract had a total of 10 task orders. Services included archaeological, historical, and paleontological record searches, Sacred Lands searches, Native American consultation, and technical reports. 2014-2017

Barren Ridge Renewable Transmission Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, CA. Managed paleontological resources preconstruction surveys of the project alignment (~75 linear miles) within the Angeles National Forest and Mojave Desert areas of Southern California on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management managed public lands. Provided monitoring of the installation of a limited number of towers near Rosamond and south to near Palmdale; conducted WEAP training for construction personnel; prepared daily and weekly reports, and will prepare a summary monitoring report in accordance with the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program requirements under CEQA. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. Project Manager. 2015-2016

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

TIM SPILLANE
Principal Investigator for Cultural Resources

EDUCATION

2010 Master of Arts in Text and Material Culture (Archaeological Approaches), Roehampton University, London, UK
2008 Dual Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology (Archaeology Emphasis) & English Literature, San Francisco State University

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Tim Spillane is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. He has more than ten years of experience working with agencies in the public and private sectors on cultural resource management projects and is a cross-trained paleontologist. He has developed particular expertise in the historic and prehistoric archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area and larger Northern California region, and has a thorough understanding of Section 106, NEPA, and CEQA compliance. He has carried out a wide range of management work for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the San Francisco Planning Department, the Golden Gate National Department Conservancy, the California State Department, PG&E and numerous other agencies.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Hawthorns Property Evaluation, Windy Hill Open Space Preserve, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Portola Valley, San Mateo County, CA. Conducted exhaustive archival and historical research on the Project Area, conducted Native American consultations, and performed an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Hawthorns Property. Identified a previously unrecorded prehistoric midden site as well as numerous historical period artifact and features. Produced site and sensitivity maps in ArcGIS and authored an Archaeological Testing Plan to delineate the boundaries and assess the significance of the prehistoric site identified. Proposed research questions to facilitate evaluation and implemented Phase II archaeological testing. Authored assessment and findings reports. Project Manager/Principal Investigator. 2018-present

Presidio Parkway Project, San Francisco County, CA. The project consists of the construction of a 6-lane highway within the National Historic Landmark DOT of the Presidio of San Francisco. Coordinates with the project Compliance Manager to determine the potential significance of archaeological artifacts and features identified by monitors in the field; manages monitoring schedules; conducts research and reporting on archaeological discoveries made; reviews, edits, and submits daily field reports produced by archaeological monitors; produces site maps in ArcGIS; formally records previously undocumented sites; fields all cultural resource related calls from monitors; composes weekly and semi-annual project reports summarizing monitoring activities and critically examining archaeological discoveries; and develops archaeological treatment and testing plans when necessary. Project Manager/Principal Investigator. 2014-present

Driscoll Ranch, Architectural Survey and Cultural Landscape Evaluation, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District (MROSD), near La Honda, San Mateo County, CA. *C*ogstone conducted an archaeological survey, and background research, and report. Included a supplemental IS/MND in compliance with CEQA. Cogstone documented and evaluated 21 historic age buildings and structures located at four ranches within a 3,649acre Project Area. Conducted exhaustive archival and historical research along with a records search at the Northwest Information Center and produced a summary of research findings along with detailed maps of known and suspected resources and archaeologically sensitive areas. Principal Archaeologist. 2016-2017

Midpeninsula Open Space DOT Survey Project, San Mateo County, CA. Conducted exhaustive archival and historical research along with a records search at the Northwest Information Center to facilitate the archaeological survey of the Driscoll Ranch within the La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve in San Mateo County. Produced a summary of research findings along with detailed maps of known and suspected resources and archaeologically sensitive areas. Principal Archaeologist. 2016

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

KIM SCOTT
Principal Investigator for Paleontology

EDUCATION

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

TRAINING AND CERTIFICATIONS

2015 Trained and certified in geomorphology techniques, National Park Service, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
2015 Certified 40-hour OSHA HAZWOPER, LA Metro, UPRR, NCTD, and RCTC rail safety

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has 21 years of experience in California as a paleontologist and sedimentary geologist. She is a member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology and the Geological Society of America. Scott has worked extensively in the field surveying, monitoring, and salvaging fossils on over 100 projects. In addition, she has special skills in jacketing large fossils, fossil preparation (cleaning and stabilization) and in the preparation of stratigraphic sections and other documentation for fossil localities. She has written over 100 paleontological assessments, paleontological mitigation plans, and monitoring compliance reports to all agency requirements. She authors and conducts crew sensitivity training, serves as company safety officer, and has authored both the company safety and paleontology manuals.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Hope Street Bridge Housing Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. The purpose of the study was to determine the potential effects to paleontological resources for the proposed proposed temporary emergency homeless shelter. Cogstone conducted a record search, consulted additional records from available databases, and print sources. Cogstone prepared a paleontological technical assessment. *This project was a task order from an on-call contract with Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering.* Sub to ICF. Principal Paleontologist & Report Co-Author. 2018

Santa Ana River Trail Project, Redlands and Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA. The project involved construction of an approximately 3.3-mile-long section of trail between Orange Street in the City of Redlands and terminated at Opal Avenue. Scott authored the Paleontological Assessment. Sub to ECORP. Principal Paleontologist/Report Author. 2018

Long Beach Municipal Urban Stormwater Treatment (MUST) Project, Los Angeles County. Prepared an assessment for an 8 mile segment of the Los Angeles River. The project is intended to improve the water quality of existing urban runoff to the Los Angeles River, and ultimately to the Long Beach Harbor. Sub to Michael Baker International. Principal Paleontologist. 2017

Barren Ridge Renewable Transmission Project, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, CA. Managed paleontological resources preconstruction surveys of the project alignment (~75 linear miles) within the Angeles National Forest and Mojave Desert areas of Southern California on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management managed public lands. Provided monitoring of the installation of a limited number of towers; conducted WEAP training for construction personnel; prepared daily and weekly reports, and prepared a summary monitoring report. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. Principal Paleontologist/Field Director. 2015-2016

Del Sur Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involved cultural, paleontological and historic resources assessments on behalf of the City of Lancaster for a proposed 100 MW solar facility. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources survey; wrote the technical reports; drafted mitigation measures and provided guidance on Native American consultation; drafted the Cultural Resources section of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR); and provided input to the Cumulative Impacts section of the EIR Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. Principal Paleontologist. 2015

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PALEONTOLOGY • ARCHAEOLOGY • HISTORY

SHANNON LOPEZ
Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

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

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez is a qualified historian and she meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications for Standards* for history. Ms. Lopez is experienced in architectural history research and surveys along with photo documentation and recording of built environment resources for local and federal projects. Additionally, she is an approved Reader at the Huntington Library by the Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources.

SELECTED PROJECTS

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

Dos Palos Water Treatment Facility, City of Dos Palos, Merced County, CA. The purpose of this study was to determine the potential effects to cultural resources resulting from the proposed development of the Dos Palos Water Treatment Facility, where the Dos Palos' allotment of water is removed from the California Aqueduct and travels through 17.5 miles of pipeline to the main facility for processing. This project had a federal nexus and required compliance with Section 106 of the Nation Historic Preservation Act. Services included archaeological and historical record searches, Sacred Lands search, pedestrian survey, built environment evaluation of three structures, and the production of a cultural assessment. Architectural Historian. 2018

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

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

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

Fire Camp 8 Helispot Improvement Project, National Park Service, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involved the construction of a 6-inch diameter, 1,807 foot long water pipe to supply water to three fire hydrants. The route ran through the historic age Nike Missile site – 78 L&A. Cogstone conducted an intensive survey, photographed and recorded the historic features and evaluated the site for its potential eligibility for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility listing in accordance with Section 106 procedures. Assistant Architectural Historian. 2018

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PALEONTOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

MEGAN PATRICIA WILSON
Archaeologist/GIS Manager

EDUCATION

2014 M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton *cum laude*
2013 GIS Certificate, California State University, Fullerton
2006 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles *cum laude*

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and cross-trained paleontologist. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. Further, she is certified in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and specializes in ESRI's ArcGIS software. Ms. Wilson is responsible for supervising GIS data collection and management, geospatial analysis, and the production of GIS maps and databases for large and small-scale projects. Ms. Wilson has eight years of experience in southern California archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway) Section 1 Construction Management, Metropolitan Transportation Authority (METRO), Los Angeles County, California. The project involves excavations along Wilshire Blvd. for a drop box at Western, three stations at La Brea, Fairfax and La Cienega and appendages. GIS supervisor. Sub to WEST JV. 2014-2018

Park Place Extension and Grade Separation EIR EA, Caltrans District 7, City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted a pedestrian survey to record and evaluate cultural resources within the archaeological and architectural APEs for a ~0.5-mile project along NBSF and UPRR rail lines and spur tracks on behalf of the City of El Segundo for HPSR/ASR/HRER and paleontological reports. Seven built-environment resources were identified, evaluated, and DPR 523 forms were prepared. Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor. 2017

Whittier Boulevard/Three Intersection Improvements, City of Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted an intensive-level cultural resources survey to support cultural and paleontological resources technical studies for improvements proposed for three intersections in a disturbed urban environment. Drafted APE maps, records search, Sacred Lands search, and NAHC consultation for intersections at Colima Road, Santa Fe Springs Road and Painter Avenue. Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor. 2016

Hidden Oaks Country Club Specific Plan and TT 18869, City of Chino Hills, San Bernardino County, CA. Prepared report maps, conducted cultural and paleontological resources assessments and assisted the City with SB 18 compliance. Services included records search, drafting project maps, Sacred Lands search, NAHC consultation, field survey, and mitigation recommendations. Cogstone responded to the cultural section of the project EIR comment for this proposed 537-acre residential project. Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor. 2015-2016

On-Call Cultural Resources Services, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, CA. Prepared APE maps, conducted record searches, NAHC consultation, field surveys, and prepared DPR forms to support upgrades and improvements to pipelines at Mesquite Landfill, Clearwater, and Santa Clarita facilities. Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor. 2015-2016

Accelerated Charter Elementary School, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA. The project involves documentation of five historic-age buildings prior to demolition, background research, mitigation monitoring plans, archaeological and paleontological monitoring and preparation of a monitoring compliance report. LAUSD is constructing a new facility on a 2.3-acre site in South Central Los Angeles consisting of classrooms, open areas and parking. Drafted project related maps, conducted background research and contributed to preparation of DPR forms. Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor. 2015

Sweany Pipeline, Phase II, Laguna Beach County Water District, Orange County, CA. Completed a cultural resources assessment; conducted archaeological/paleontological records search, NAHC consultation, and drafted project maps for inclusion in a CEQA environmental document. Archaeologist/GIS Supervisor. 2014

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

12 March 2019

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

Attn: Megan Wilson, Archaeologist & GIS Technician

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed 3216 West 8th Street Project, Cogstone Project # 4680, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Megan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed 3216 West 8th Street Project, Cogstone Project # 4680, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Hollywood USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 26 February 2019. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur within the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The entire proposed project area has surface deposits composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the elevated terrain to the northeast. The very uppermost layers of Quaternary Alluvium in this general portion of Los Angeles usually do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, but vertebrate fossils do occur at varying depths. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits, LACM 6204, just northwest of the proposed project area near the intersection of Wilshire Boulevard and Serrano Avenue, produced a fossil specimen of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at a depth of 65 feet below grade. Further north-northwest of the proposed project area, near the intersection of Western Avenue and Council Street, our older Quaternary locality LACM 5845 produced a specimen of fossil

mastodon, Mammutidae, at a depth of only 5-6 feet below the surface. North-northeast of the proposed project area, at about the intersection of Madison Avenue and Middlebury Street, our locality LACM 3250, produced a fossil specimen of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, at a depth of about eight feet below street level.

Beginning east-northeast of the proposed project area, west of Vermont Avenue between 5th Street and 6th Street, there are exposures of the marine late Miocene Puente Formation (also sometimes referred to as the Upper Modelo Formation or as an unnamed shale in this area), and these deposits probably underlie the Quaternary Alluvium in the proposed project area at depth. Just northeast of the proposed project area, around the intersection of Vermont Avenue and Wilshire Boulevard, we have the vertebrate fossil localities LACM 6202 and 6203 from the Puente Formation discovered during excavation for the Meterorail Wilshire / Vermont station at a depth of 60 to 80 feet beneath the surface. Fossil specimens of eels, Anguilliformes, and needlefishes, Belonidae, were recovered at locality LACM 6203. Locality LACM 6202, however, was an extremely productive locality that contained an extensive fauna of fossil fish. A list of the fossil fish taxa from locality LACM 6202 is provided in the attached appendix.

Very shallow excavations of only a few feet in the older Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area may not encounter any significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, particularly if they extend down into the Puente Formation, however, may very well uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples from the finer-grained deposits should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

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

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosures: appendix; invoice

Fossil fish taxa from LACM 6202, Metrorail Red Line Vermont / Wilshire Station

- Osteichthyes - bony fishes
  - Anguilliformes - eels
  - Atheriniformes
    - Belonidae - needlefishes
  - Beryciformes
    - Anoplogasteridae - fangtooths
      - *Anoplogaster*
    - Melamphaeidae - bigscales
      - *Scopelogadus*
  - Clupeiformes
    - Clupeidae - herrings
      - *Ganolytes cameo*
      - *Xyne grex*
  - Gadiformes
    - Gadidae - cods
      - *Physiculus*
    - Macrouridae - grenadiers
    - Merlucciidae - hakes
      - *Merluccius*
    - Moridae - flatnoses
  - Lophiiformes - frogfishes
    - Linophrynidae
    - Oneirodidae
      - *Oneirodes*
  - Myctophiformes
    - Myctophidae - lanternfishes
      - *Diaphus*
      - *Lampanyctus*
  - Perciformes
    - Carangidae - jacks
      - *Pseudoseriola*
    - Gempylidae - snake mackerals
      - *Thyrsocles*
    - Sciaenidae - croakers
      - *Lompoquia*
    - Scombridae - tunas & mackerals
      - *Sarda*
      - *Scomber*
    - Serranidae - groupers
    - Trichiuridae - cutlassfishes
  - Pleuronectiformes
    - Citharidae - sanddabs
      - *Citharichthys*
    - Pleuronectidae - fluonders & soles
      - *Hippoglossus*
      - *Pleuronichthys*
  - Salmoniformes
    - Alepocephalidae - slickheads
    - Argentinidae - argentinas
    - Bathylagidae - smoothtongues
      - *Bathylagus*
    - Opisthoproctidae - spookfishes
    - Searsiidae - tubeshoulders
  - Scorpaeniformes
    - Scorpaenidae - rockfishes
      - *Sebastes*
  - Stomiatiformes
    - Chauliodontidae - viperfishes
      - *Chauliodus eximius*
    - Gonostomidae - bristlemouths
      - *Cyclothone*
      - *Vinciguerria*
    - Sternoptychidae - hatchetfishes
      - *Argyropelecus*
    - Stomiatidae - dragonfishes
      - *Stomias*

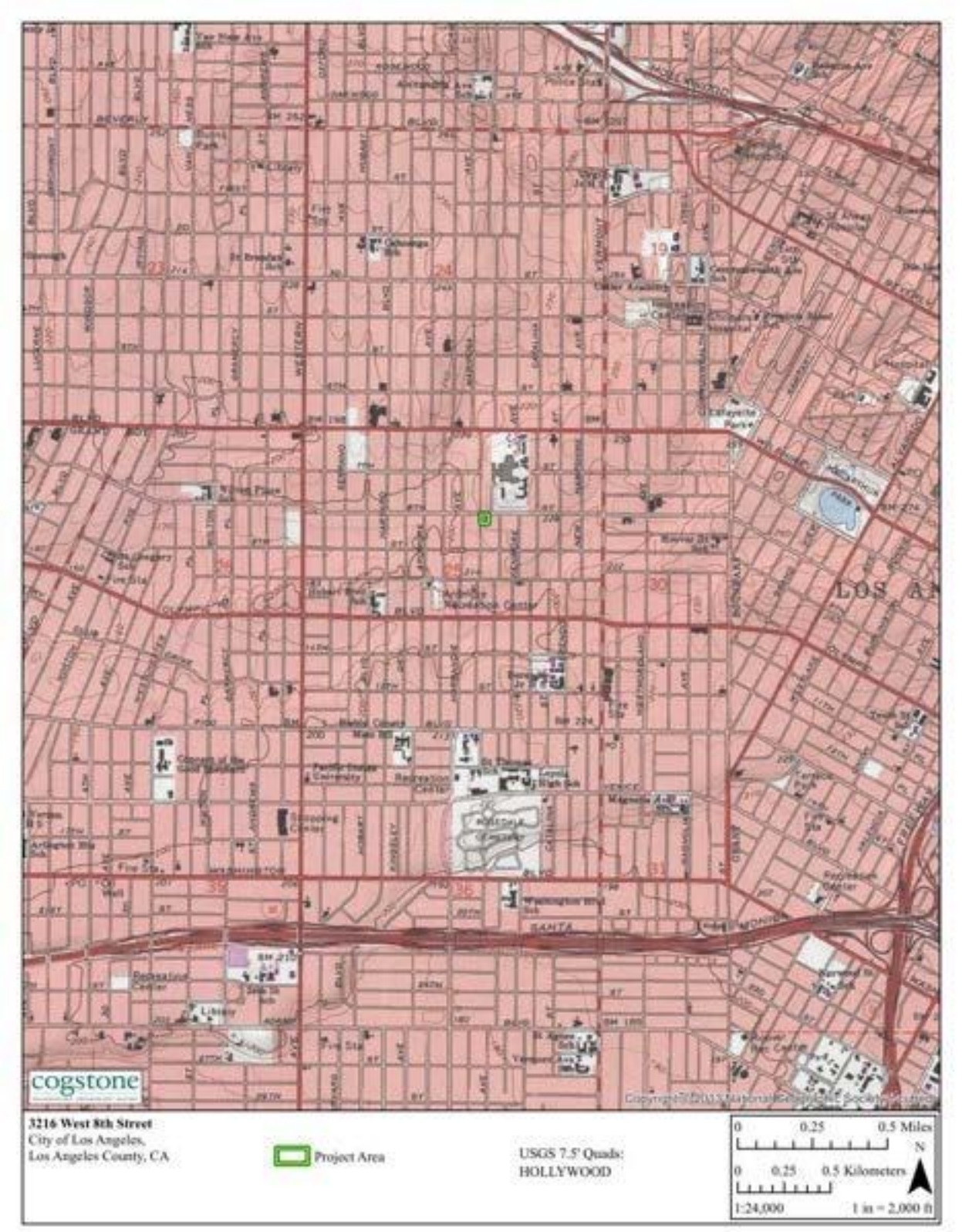
APPENDIX C. PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA

Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) rankings are as per the Bureau of Land Management (BLM 2008)

PFYC Description	**PFYC Rank**
Very Low. The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous or metamorphic and Precambrian or older rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary.	1
Low. Sedimentary geologic units that are not likely to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units too young to produce fossils, sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) and having few to no fossils known. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.	2
Potentially Moderate but Undemonstrated Potential. Units exhibit geologic features and preservational conditions that suggest fossils could be present, but no vertebrate fossils or only common types of plant and invertebrate fossils are known. Surface-disturbing activities may require field assessment to determine appropriate course of action.	3b
Moderate Potential. Units are known to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found. Surface-disturbing activities may require field assessment to determine appropriate course of action.	3a
High. Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability. If impacts to significant fossils can be anticipated, on-the-ground surveys prior to authorizing the surface disturbing action will usually be necessary. On-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during construction activities.	4
Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate fossils 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. On-the-ground surveys prior to authorizing any surface disturbing activities will usually be necessary. On-site monitoring may be necessary during construction activities.	5

APPENDIX D. SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

COGSTONE SACRED LANDS SEARCH REQUEST: SLF	
DATE:	February 26, 2019
COGSTONE PROJECT NUMBER:	4680
COGSTONE PROJECT NAME:	3216 West 8th Street Project
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:	The Project consists of the construction of an eight-story 98-guest hotel room at 3216 West 8th Street. The project will require the demolition of an apartment building located at 812 Mariposa Ave.
USGS 7.5' QUAD:	Hollywood
COUNTY:	Los Angeles
TOWNSHIP/RANGE/SECTION:	T: 1S, R: 14W, Section 25
Acres	0.5
TYPE OF SEARCH:	Sacred Lands Search
1:24000 map attached	√
Thank you.	
Please email to:	Megan Wilson 1518 W. Taft Ave. Orange, CA 92865 (714) 974-8303 fax mwilson@cogstone.com


cogstone
3216 West 8th Street
City of Los Angeles,
Los Angeles County, CA
Project Area
USGS 7.5' Quads:
HOLLYWOOD
0 0.25 0.5 Miles
N
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
1:24,000
1 in = 2,000 ft

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

March 5, 2019

Megan Wilson
Cogstone

VIA Email to: mwilson@cogstone.com

RE: 3216 West 8th Street Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Wilson:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were 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 the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/5/2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 3216 West 8th Street Project, Los Angeles County.

PROJ-2019-001542 — 03/05/2019 02:40 PM — 1 of 1

APPENDIX E. DPR FORMS