Appendix B

Cultural Assessment

This document is designed for double-sided printing to conserve natural resources.

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

November 29, 2021

Hector Hernandez
City of Pico Rivera
Community and Economic Development Department/Planning Division
6615 Passons Boulevard
Pico Rivera, California 90660

RE: CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS OFFICE BUILDING PROJECT, PICO RIVERA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Hernandez:

In support of the Southern California Gas (SoCalGas) Office Building Project (project), Michael Baker International completed a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, literature, aerial photograph and historical map review, and a buried site sensitivity analysis to determine whether the project could result in a significant adverse change to historical resources as defined by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5. Additionally, a paleontological records search was requested from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA), and a search of online and published databases was completed to identify paleontological localities. Methods, results, and recommendations are summarized below.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to remove an existing surface parking lot and construct a new two-story office building on the SoCalGas campus at 8101 Rosemead Boulevard, Pico Rivera. The new approximately 70,000 square-foot building would have a height of up to approximately 41 feet. As part of the proposed project, 226 parking spaces would be constructed at the new building, and re-striping of existing on-site paved areas would be completed to accommodate 337 additional spaces in the SoCalGas facility. Construction of the proposed project would result in the removal of 25 existing perimeter trees to the south and east, and planting of new trees along the perimeter and in the parking lot areas on-site. A modular green roof system would be constructed as well. The maximum depth of ground disturbance is anticipated to be eight feet below ground surface to account for underground detention.

PROJECT AREA

The project area, identified as the maximum extent of ground disturbance, is an approximately 4.5-acre site situated in the southeastern corner of the existing 34.34-acre SoCalGas facility on Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Number 6368-006-800 (**Attachment 1**).

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The results of the SCCIC records search, and literature, aerial photograph, and historical map review and are presented below. An archaeological survey was not conducted as the project area is completely paved and landscaped with no exposed soils.

SOUTH CENTRAL COASTAL INFORMATION CENTER

SCCIC staff conducted a records search of the project area and a quarter-mile radius on November 9, 2021 (File No. 22843.9006). The SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, is part of the California Historical Resources Information System, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The SCCIC is the official state repository of cultural resources records and reports for Los Angeles County. As part of the records search and background research, the following federal and state inventories were reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places (National Register) (National Park Service 2021)
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 2021).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 2021).
- Built Environmental Resources Directory for Los Angeles County (OHP 2020). The directory includes resources reviewed for eligibility for the National Register and the California Historical Landmarks programs through federal and state environmental compliance laws, and resources nominated under federal and state registration programs, including the National Register, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

Results

No cultural resources studies were identified within the project area or quarter-mile search radius. No cultural resources were identified within the project area. A review of the BERD identified four built environment resources within a quarter-mile radius of the project area, summarized in the table below.

Resource Name/ Number/Address	Type	OHP Status Code/Eligibility	Historical Resource?	Distance from Project
Rivera First Baptist Church/P-19-178665 9141 Burke Street	Church	3S - eligible for listing in the National Register	Yes	Approximately 0.20 mile NE
8261 Birchbark Avenue	Historic era building	6Y – Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus through Section 106 process; not evaluated for California Register or local listing	No	Approximately 0.15 mile W

Resource Name/ Number/Address	Type	OHP Status Code/Eligibility	Historical Resource?	Distance from Project
8417 Rosemead Boulevard	Historic era building	6Y– Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus through Section 106 process; not evaluated for California Register or local listing	No	Approximately 0.20 mile SW
8422 Terradell Street	Historic era building	6Y– Determined ineligible for National Register by consensus through Section 106 process; not evaluated for California Register or local listing	No	Approximately 0.15 mile SW

LITERATURE, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, AND HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Michael Baker International staff reviewed literature and historical maps for historical information regarding the project area and the vicinity. Below is a list of resources reviewed, followed by a narrative description of the results for the project area.

- Downey, Calif. 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (US Geologic Survey [USGS] 1896)
- Downey, Calif. 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1902)
- Bell, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1923)
- Whittier, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1949)
- Whittier, Calif. 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1965)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: Flight K-329, Frame C-300 (UCSB [UC Santa Barbara] Library 1928)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: Flight AXJ-1938, Frame 27-46 (UCSB Library 1938)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: Flight C-22555, Frame 19-40 (UCSB Library 1956)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: Flight C-23870, Frame 2325 (UCSB Library 1960)
- Single-frame aerial photograph: Flight TG-7700, Frame 17-38 (UCSB Library 1977)
- Historicaerials.com (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2021)
- "Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium" (Byrd and Raab 2007)
- "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology" (Wallace 1955)
- "Paradise or Purgatory: Environments, Past and Present" (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002)
- "Environmental Imperatives Reconsidered: Demographic Crises in Western North America During the Medieval Climatic Anomaly" (Jones et al. 2004)
- "Gabrielino" (Bean and Smith 1978)
- *California's Gabrielino Indians* (Johnston 1962)
- *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles* (McCawley 1996)

Results

Traditional models of the prehistory of California hypothesize that its first inhabitants were the big game-hunting Paleoindians who lived at the close of the last Ice Age (~11,000 years before present [BP] through the early Holocene 7,600 BP). As the environment warmed and dried, Ice Age megafauna died out, requiring adaption to coastal resources by groups to survive. The coastal tool manifestation of Paleoindian people is the San Dieguito Complex and within a lifeway known as the Paleocoastal Tradition. Along the coast, rising sea levels created bays and estuaries. Groups adopted marine subsistence including fish and shellfish. These resulting shell middens contain flaked cobble tools, metates, manos, discoidals, and flexed burials and allowed for a semi sedentary lifestyle (Byrd and Raab 2007).

During the middle Holocene (7,600–3,650 BP), conditions continued to warm and dry. Inhabitants practiced a mixed food procurement strategy with emphasis of shellfish and hard seeds. This shift in subsistence is what Wallace (1955) named the Millingstone Horizon. Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

Characteristics of the late Holocene (3,650–233 BP) include the increased dependence on mortar and pestle for food processing, a change to more complex and elaborate mortuary behaviors, and the introduction of the bow and arrow and ceramic technologies toward the end of the late Holocene. Marine resource exploitation proliferated and diversified. The climate fluctuated with periods of drought alternating with cooler and moister periods (Vellanoweth and Grenda 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007; Jones et al. 2004). This resulted in dynamic regional cultural patterns with considerable local variation. Settlement strategies shifted toward permanent settlement during this period.

The project area is located within the boundaries of Gabrielino Indians' territory. The name "Gabrielino" was given by the Spanish to the Indians that lived within the boundaries of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Generally, their territory included all the Los Angeles Basin, parts of the Santa Ana and Santa Monica Mountains, along the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Canyon in the north, and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrielino spoke a dialect of the Cupan group of the Takic language family. The Gabrielino lived in autonomous villages often connected by trail utilizing drainages such as the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers. Each village had access to hunting, collecting, and fishing areas (Bean and Smith 1978). The closest Gabrielino placenames are Chokiishnga and Huutnga, which are located approximately 2.5 and 3 miles southwest of the project area, respectively (McCawley 1996).

With the arrival of railroads in the area in the 1870s, such as the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads, new settlers arrived who planted various crops on the fertile land between the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel rivers. Two separate communities developed called Pico and Rivera. Surrounded by agriculture, they both grew slowly during the first half of the twentieth century. Following World War II, the extreme population growth and demand for housing brought

land developers to the area. During the 1950s, much agricultural land was redeveloped into housing tracts, schools and churches. Commercial and industrial properties were developed in surrounding areas. As the communities of Pico and Rivera grew closer in proximity, leaders from both communities voiced support for incorporation. A vote in 1958 resulted in incorporation with the name Pico Rivera for the new city. The community continued to grow through subsequent annexations, and in 2010 was approximately nine square miles in size with nearly 63,000 residents (City of Pico Rivera, n.d.).

Between 1896 and 1902, the project area is depicted on USGS maps as vacant undeveloped land on the outskirts of the town of Rivera (now Pico Rivera). Located within the boundaries of the former Rancho Santa Gertrudes, the project area lay between the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was present north of present-day Slauson Avenue and crossed the town of Rivera (USGS 1896, 1902). A 1923 USGS map depicts Downey Road and Rivera and Barlow Road adjacent to project area, and the Pacific Electric Whittier Line was located slightly north of the project area (USGS 1923). Between the 1920s and 1930s, aerial photography depicts the project area and neighboring properties in agricultural use, primarily planted with orchards. Approximately three structures were situated among the orchards on what would presently be the SoCalGas facility property (UCSB Library 1928, 1938). A 1949 map identifies the adjacent road on the east as Rosemead Boulevard, and the Pacific Electric line remained to the north (USGS 1949). A 1956 aerial shows the property that presently comprises the SoCalGas facility had been cleared, except for a few trees along its southern edge, and the entry drive was under development (UCSB Library 1956). By 1960, three buildings, the internal circulation road, and the two-lane entry drive from Rosemead Boulevard had been constructed on the SoCalGas facility property, although the project area remained undeveloped. The property appeared largely the same in 1977 (UCSB Library 1960, 1977).

BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The soils of the project area have been heavily impacted by modern development upon the surface and in the near-surface sediments. Though the soil sits upon Holocene-age sediment, they all are mapped as Urban Land of varying complexes including the Hueneme, San Emigdio, Pico and the Metz series (NRCS 2021). Urban Land is heavily modified through the creation of fills, soil import and construction. It typically is of low sensitivity for significant prehistoric resources though it can contain significant historic period resources.

The buried site sensitivity of the project area has also likely been negatively impacted by close proximity to the Los Angeles River. The river flooded numerous times in the twentieth century, sometimes with great impact upon the inhabitants living along its banks. Events such as the late March to early February 1938 flood dramatically overran the natural and man-made channelized banks of the river to cover 108,000 acres, destroyed substantial concrete structures, caused millions of dollars in property damage, moved the river's natural channel up to a mile, and removed and redeposited massive amounts of soil and alluvium (KCET 2012). The 1938 flood was only considered a 50-year flood. Larger one-hundred year and one-thousand-year flood regimes

could have had even greater impacts upon archaeology sites along the channel. Though the river may have provided many natural resources during prehistoric times and would have been a corridor for human movement, it could be an ever-changing area in prehistory with annually changing banks, and deposition and removal of soil and alluvium. Vellanoweth and Grenda (2002) cited an 1862 flood in which the Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, and Santa Ana River combined to create an 18-mile-wide river flowing into the Pacific Ocean between Signal Hill and Huntington Beach.

The project area has low sensitivity for significant or potentially significant cultural deposits, such as prehistoric or historic period archaeology sites, as a result of historic and modern development and the negative impacts to the integrity of archaeological sites from the Los Angeles River flooding.

LOCAL HISTORICAL GROUP CONSULTATION

On September 27, 2021, Michael Baker International staff emailed a letter and figures depicting the project area to the Pico Rivera History & Heritage Society. The correspondence requested any information or concerns regarding historical resources within the project area. No response has been received to date. See **Attachment 2.**

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

The records search results, literature review, and sensitivity analysis are presented below.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The geology of the Pico Rivera area has been mapped by Saucedo et. al. (2016) at a scale of 1:100,000, showing young alluvium, Unit 2 (Qya_2) underlying the project area. Qya_2 deposits were deposited during the late Pleistocene (126,000 years ago to 11,700 years ago) and Holocene (11,700 years ago to today) Epochs, and are predominantly composed of poorly consolidated, poorly sorted, permeable flood-plain deposits consisting of soft clay, silt, and loose to moderately dense sand and silty sand (Saucedo et. al. 2016).

However, Dibblee Jr. (2001) mapped the area at a more detailed scale of 1:24,000, showing the project area is underlain by Qa, described as alluvial gravel, sand, and silt of valleys and floodplains. Qa sediments were deposited during the Holocene epoch (Dibblee Jr. 2001).

Deposits from the Holocene Epoch (less than 11,700 years ago) can contain remains of animals and plants; however, only those from the middle to early Holocene (older than about 5,000 radiocarbon years) are considered scientifically important or significant (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010). Holocene age deposits may overlie older alluvium of Pleistocene age at unknown but potentially shallow depths. Pleistocene-age alluvium is also potentially present at the ground surface. Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits have yielded scientifically important fossils

elsewhere in the region, including mammoth, bison, and other large and small mammals, reptiles, and fish at the natural ground surface (NHMLA 2021).

The NHMLA completed a paleontology collection records search for locality and specimen data on September 18, 2021 (see **Attachment 3)**. The records search identified the closest known fossil localities in the NHMLA's collection, and showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project area. Six fossil localities from Pleistocene deposits of the same formation were identified within approximately 23 miles of the project area, the closest being approximately 7 miles from the project area.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7701-7702	Intersection of 26th Street and Atlantic Boulevard, Bell Gardens (12 miles from the project area)	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (Gasterosteus); Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (Thomomys, Microtus, Reithrodontomys); Rabbit (Sylvilagus	30 ft. bgs.
LACM VP 3363	W of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; E of the Long Beach Freeway & S of the N boundary of Section 32; Monterey Park (8 miles from the project area)	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (Equus)	Unknown
LACM VP 1225	354 W. 99th Street, Los Angeles (23 miles from project area)	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (Mammuthus)	15-20 ft bgs.
LACM VP 3365	Athens on the Hill, Los Angeles (more precise information not available) (Estimated approximately 10 miles from project area)	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (Mammuthus)	Unknown
LACM VP 3347	11204 Bluefield, Whittier (7 miles from project area)	La Habra Formation (lacustrine silt with caliche and plant detritus)	Horse (Equus)	2 ft. bgs.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 4185-4201	Coyote Creek, adjacent to Ralph B. Clark Regional Park in West Coyote Hills (14 miles from project area)	La Habra Formation (Pleistocene; sandy silt shot through with caliche)	Bison (Bison), camel (Camelops), horse (Equus), mammoth (Mammuthus), mastodon (Mamut), elephant clade (Proboscidea), dire wolf (Canis dirus), Coyote (C. latrans), deer (Odocoileus), dwarf pronghorn (Capromeryx), unidentified artiodactyl; sea duck (Chendytes)	Surface, in creek bed

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; ft. bgs., feet below ground surface

Michael Baker International conducted supplemental searches within 3 miles of the project area using the following online sources:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP Locality Search 2021)
- San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database (SDNHM Collection Database 2021)
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2021)
- FAUNMAP (FAUNMAP 2021)

No additional fossil localities were identified.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The NHMLA records search results indicate that potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area as the same Pleistocene age deposits outside of the project area have contained fossils. Dibblee Jr. (2001) mapped Holocene age sediments (Qa) in the project area. The Holocene age deposits in the project area have a low sensitivity, but Pleistocene age alluvial sediments may underlie these younger sediments at a relatively shallow depth. Therefore, sediments in the project area are considered to have paleontological sensitivity increasing with depth.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SCCIC records search, and literature, aerial photo and map review identified no historical resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a) within the project area. Sensitivity for buried archaeological resources is low. Nonetheless, there is a potential for disturbing previously

unknown archaeological resources during excavation into native soil materials. Project-related ground-disturbing activities have a low potential to disturb significant paleontological resources, due to the young age of the surficial deposits and the lack of documented localities nearby; however, there is potential for encountering paleontological resources if Pleistocene age deposits are encountered at depth.

Impacts will be avoided through implementation of the City's standard condition for inadvertent discovery of cultural and paleontological resources during earth moving activities, as described in the Pico Rivera General Plan (City of Pico Rivera 2014):

> **Cultural and Paleontological Resources Inadvertent Discovery.** If any subsurface cultural resources, paleontological resources, or human remains are encountered, all work within 100 feet of the discovery shall be stopped and the area protected from further disturbance until the discovery is evaluated by a qualified professional. The appropriate City personnel shall be notified immediately. The resources shall be examined by qualified personnel to determine their significance and develop appropriate protection and preservation measures, if necessary. If human remains are discovered, they shall be treated in compliance with applicable state and federal laws, including notifying the County Coroner and consulting with the California Native American Heritage Commission, as appropriate.
>
> Applicable state and federal laws include California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5-7055, and Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code.

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

This memorandum was prepared by Michael Baker International Senior Archaeologist Kholood Abdo, RPA and Senior Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, and was reviewed by Senior Cultural Resources Manager Margo Nayyar.

Ms. Abdo is an archaeologist with 26 years of experience prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. Her experience includes writing technical reports, including NEPE, NHPA, and CEQA compliance documents. She has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and data recovery, and monitoring. at sites throughout California and Arizona since 1999. In her current capacity as Senior Archaeologist and Laboratory Director, Ms. Abdo oversees the processing, analysis, and curation of artifact collections from both prehistoric and historical sites. Her cultural material analysis experience, including flaked and ground stone lithics, glass, prehistoric and historic ceramic, and bead analysis. Ms. Abdo meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

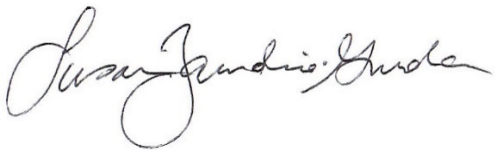
Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola is an architectural historian with over eight years of experience in cultural resource management. Her experience includes conducting archival research and built environment surveys, conducting evaluations for the National and California Registers and local

designations, assessing integrity of historic resources, developing historic context statements, reviewing projects for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and preparing cultural resources studies in compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and local ordinances. She also prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents such as initial studies and environmental impact reports, and has demonstrated experience preparing Caltrans-format cultural resources studies, finding of effect documents, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record documentation for buildings and structures. Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Ms. Nayyar is a senior architectural historian with 12 years of cultural management experience in California. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National Register and the California Register, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA, including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources sections for CEQA environmental documents, including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as NEPA environmental documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys, and authors National Register nomination packets. Ms. Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Sincerely,

Kholood Abdo, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP
Senior Architectural Historian

Attachments:

Attachment 1 – Figures

Attachment 2 – Local Historical Group Consultation

Attachment 3 – Paleontological Record Search Results

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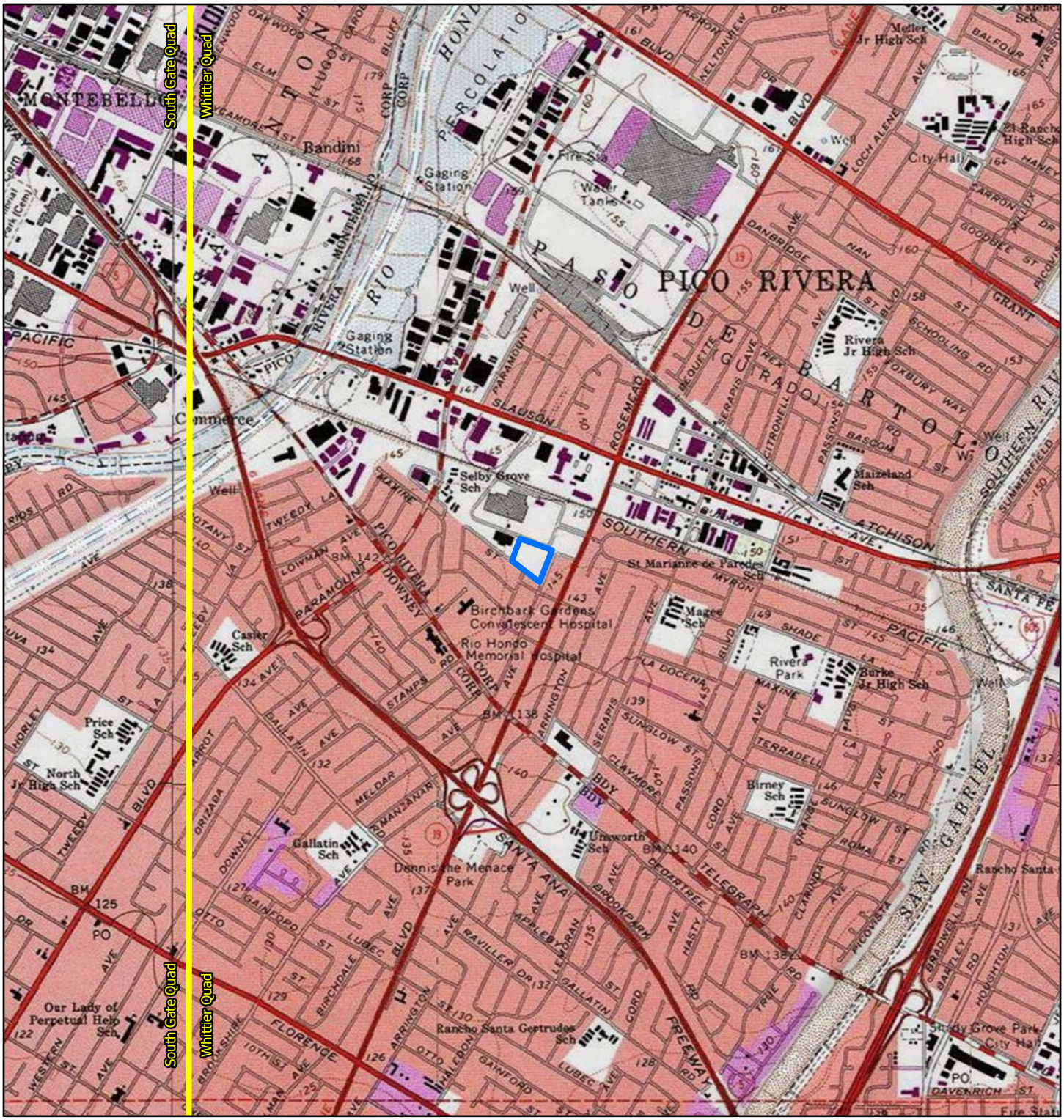
Attachment 1

Figures


Map Detail
Los Angeles County
Project Location
Pico Rivera
Whittier
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Anaheim
Santa Ana
Pasadena
Burbank
Glendale
Norwalk
Downey
Compton
Lakewood
Torrance
Carson
Inglewood
Hawthorne
Culver City
Beverly Hills
West Hollywood
Monterey Park
Alhambra
Montebello
East Los Angeles
Huntington Park
Bell
Bell Gardens
Cudahy
South Gate
Lynwood
Paramount
Bellflower
Artesia
Cerritos
La Palma
Buena Park
Fullerton
La Habra
La Mirada
Brea
Placentia
Yorba Linda
Rowland Heights
Hacienda Heights
La Puente
Walnut
Diamond Bar
South Whittier
Santa Fe Springs
Los Alamitos
Cypress
Stanton
Garden Grove
Orange
Westminster
Seal Beach
Fountain Valley
Tustin
Signal Hill
Long Beach Airport
Hawaiian Gardens
Lennox
Gardena
Lawndale
Redondo Beach
Palos Verdes
Rancho Palos Verdes
Lomita
Zamperini Fld
Compton Woodley Airport
Fullerton Muni Airport
John Wayne Arpt Orange Co Airport
Los Angeles Int'l Airport
Monica Airport
Bob Hope Airport
Whiteman Airport
Los Angeles AFB Sun Valley
Los Alamitos Armed Forces Reserve Center
Long Beach Naval Station (Closed)
Fort MacArthur
Terminal Island
Tustin Marine Corps Air Station (Closed)
Los Angeles AFB Area B
Lawndale Annex No. 3 Area C
Sierra Madre
Arcadia
South Pasadena
San Marino
Temple City
San Gabriel
Rosemead
South El Monte
Universal City
La Canada Flintridge
Altadena
Foothill Fwy
Pomona Fwy
Santa Ana Fwy
Century Fwy
Glenn M. Anderson Freeway
San Diego Fwy
Harbor Fwy
Long Beach Fwy
Orange Fwy
Santa Monica Fwy
Hollywood Fwy
Glendale Fwy
San Gabriel River Fwy
Pacific Coast Hwy
Beverly Blvd
Wilshire Blvd
Sunset Blvd
Valley Blvd
Colima Rd
Crenshaw Blvd
Hawthorne Blvd
Verdugo Mountains
San Rafael Hills
Puente Hills
Baldwin Hills
Palos Verdes Hills
Peralta Hills
Falls Canyon
Tujunga Canyon Rd
Carbon Canyon Rd
Workman Mill Rd
Mulholland Dr
Palos Verdes Dr N
Palos Verdes Dr W
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL
N
0
2.5
5
10
Miles
Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, National Geographic World Map: Pico Rivera, California
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS OFFICE BUILDING PROJECT
PICO RIVERA, CA
Regional Vicinity
Figure 1



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS OFFICE BUILDING PROJECT
PICO RIVERA, CA

Project Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps (2018): *Pico Rivera, California*

Figure 2

Project Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 50 100 200 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2021 Nearmap Imagery: *Pico Rivera, California*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS OFFICE BUILDING PROJECT
PICO RIVERA, CA

Project Area

Figure 3

Attachment 2

Local Historical Group Consultation

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

September 27, 2021

PICO RIVERA HISTORY & HERITAGE SOCIETY.
9122 E. Washington Blvd.
Pico Rivera, CA 90660

RE: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS OFFICE BUILDING PROJECT, PICO RIVERA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

To Whom it May concern,

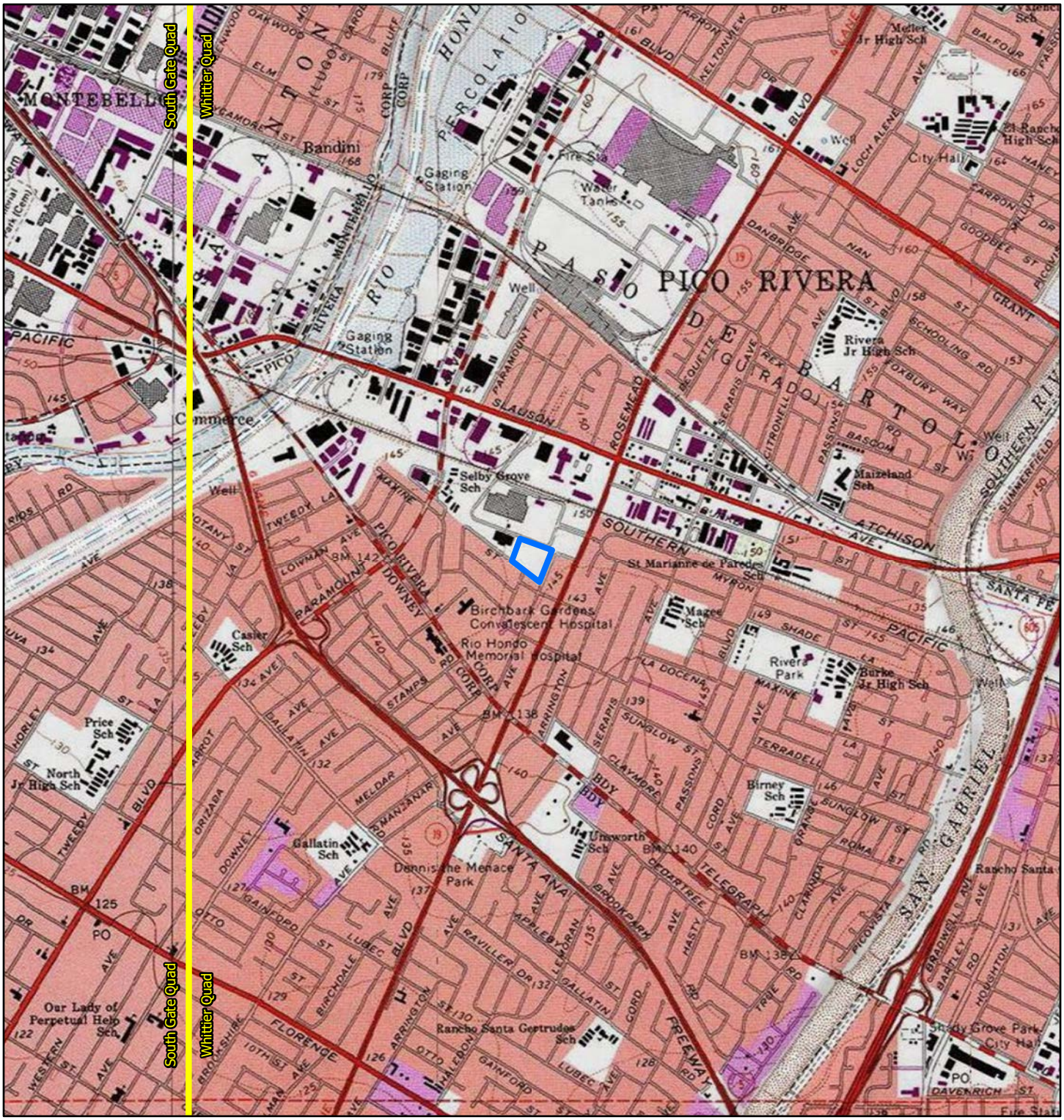
Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above referenced project located at the Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas) campus, 8101 Rosemead Boulevard in Pico Rivera, California, depicted on the attached map within Township 2 South, Range 12 West, unsectioned, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian. The project involves the removal of the existing surface parking lot and construction of a new two-story, 70,000-square-foot office building. The project must comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As a component of the cultural resources investigation, Michael Baker International is consulting local historical groups/organizations to request input on known or potential historical or cultural resources within the project site or immediate vicinity. Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historical/cultural resources. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns the Pico Rivera History & Heritage Society may have. If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at your earliest convenience at Kholood.Abdo@mbakerintl.com.

Sincerely,

Kholood Abdo, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments: Figure 2 – Project Vicinity Map



Project Area

PROPOSED OFFICE BUILDING LOCATION
PICO RIVERA, CA

Project Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps (2018): *Pico Rivera, California*

Figure 2

Attachment 3

Paleontological Record Search Results

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

September 18, 2021

Michael Baker International

Attn: Kholood Abdo

re: Paleontological resources for the Pico Rivera SOCAL Gas Office Building Project

Dear Kholood:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Pico Rivera SOCAL Gas Office Building project area as outlined on the portion of the Whittier USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on September 8, 2021. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

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

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7701-7702	Intersection of 26th St and Atlantic Blvd, Bell Gardens	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; silt)	Fish (*Gasterosteus*); Snake (Colubridae), Rodents (*Thomomys, Microtus, Reithrodontomys)*; Rabbit (*Sylvilagus*)	30 ft bgs
LACM VP 3363	W of Monterey Pass Road in Coyote Pass; E of the Long Beach Freeway & S of the N boundary of Section 32; Monterey Park	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene; sand and silt)	Horse (*Equus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 1225	354 W 99th St., Los Angeles	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	15-20 ft bgs
LACM VP 3365	Athens on the Hill, Los Angeles (more precise information not available)	Unnamed formation (Pleistocene)	Mammoth (*Mammuthus*)	Unknown
LACM VP 3347	11204 Bluefield; Whittier	La Habra Formation (lacustrine silt with caliche and plant detritus)	Horse (*Equus*)	2 feet bgs
LACM VP 4185-4201	Coyote Creek, adjacent to Ralph B	La Habra Formation (Pleistocene; sandy	Bison (*Bison*), camel (*Camelops*), horse (*Equus*), mammoth	Surface, in creek bed

	Clark Regional Park in West Coyote Hills	silt shot through with caliche)	(*Mammuthus*), mastodon (*Mamut*), elephant clade (Proboscidea), dire wolf (*Canis dirus*), Coyote (*C. latrans*), deer (*Odocoileus*), dwarf pronghorn (*Capromeryx*), unidentified artiodactyl; sea duck (*Chendytes*)

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

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

Sincerely,

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

enclosure: invoice