# Appendix O

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

# TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 2143 VIOLET STREET PROJECT

## CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Onni Group retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the 2143 Violet Street Project (project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The project site is located in the Central City North Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The 2.2-acre project site is located within a heavily populated area at 2143 Violet Street. The project is bound by Violet Street to the south, an alley to the west, property used primarily for parking to the east, and East 7th Street to the north. The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, within an unsectioned portion of the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle.

The present study documents the results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No Native American resources were identified within the project site or the surrounding area through the SCCIC records search (completed May 6, 2018) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed May 3, 2018). The project site has been substantially disturbed by previous construction, and is unsuited to support the presence of significant buried cultural resources or TCRs.

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City Department of City Planning on April 13, 2018. Representatives included Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, Kimha Fatehi, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Charles Alvares, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Robert Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Sam Dunlap and Sandonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Linda Candelaria, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, John Valenzuela, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Michael Mirelez, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Joseph Ontiveros, of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

Andrew Salas, of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, contacted the city on April 18, 2018 requesting formal consultation regarding the project. On June 14, 2018 there was a call between William Lamborn of the Department of City Planning and Mr. Salas regarding the project. The tribe asserted that the area was sensitive for tribal cultural resources; however did not identify any tribal cultural resources within the project site. Mr. Lamborn followed up via email on June 19, 2018, requesting that the tribe provide further documentation regarding past trading routes, previous finds near Union Station, and of a 1938 LA County map referenced by the tribe. Additionally, the city requested any proposed mitigation language that the tribe would like included. Following this correspondence, the tribe responded on April 30, 2020 via email and provided the City with screen shots of four historic map images along with a review of each map and screen shots of four pages of text from unknown literary sources. The City, having reviewed information provided, closed consultation on June 18, 2020.

To date, no other responses have been received from the tribal contacts regarding TCRs or other concerns about the project. Government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project site.

Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation relating to TCRs appears to be necessary. Should consultation result in the identification of a TCR that may be impacted by the project, appropriate measures must be included in the environmental document. The City is likely to adopt a standard condition of approval for unanticipated tribal cultural resources which is sufficient to avoid significant impacts. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Onni Group retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the 2143 Violet Street Project (project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the lead agency (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

## 1.1 Project Personnel

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator. Linda Kry, PA assisted with project management and report preparation. Erica Nicolay, MA, acted as primary report author and completed the SCCIC records search. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance. Samantha Murray, MA, contributed to sections of the cultural context.

## 1.2 Project Location

The project site is located in the Central City North Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The 96,523-square-foot site (Project Site) is located within a heavily populated area at 2143 Violet Street. The project is bound by Violet Street to the south, an alley to the west, property used primarily for parking lots to the west, and East 7th Street to the north. The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, within an unsectioned portion of the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 2).

## 1.3 Project Description

The Project proposes a new mixed-use development on a site located in the Central City North Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project would include up to 347 new live-work units, and approximately 187,374 square feet of new office space, 21,858 square feet of new retail/restaurant floor area, and 926 square feet of artist production amenity space. These new uses would be located in two buildings, a 36-story residential tower with a maximum height of 425 feet and a eight-story office building comprised of seven levels of office space and a partial eighth level with indoor and exterior amenity spaces with a maximum height of 131 feet. In addition, five existing buildings within the northern portion of the Project Site that comprise approximately 56,686 square feet would be retained with office, retail, restaurant, warehouse, and live-work units. Two existing buildings that contain four live-work units and two existing open sheds would be removed. Upon completion, up to 569,448 square feet of floor area would be located within the Project Site, including the existing floor area to remain, resulting in a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 6.0:1. The Project would also provide approximately 828 vehicular parking spaces and 257 bicycle parking spaces within six subterranean parking levels. It is estimated that approximately 239,500 cubic yards of export material (e.g.,

concrete and asphalt surfaces) and soil would be hauled from the Project Site during the demolition and excavation phase.

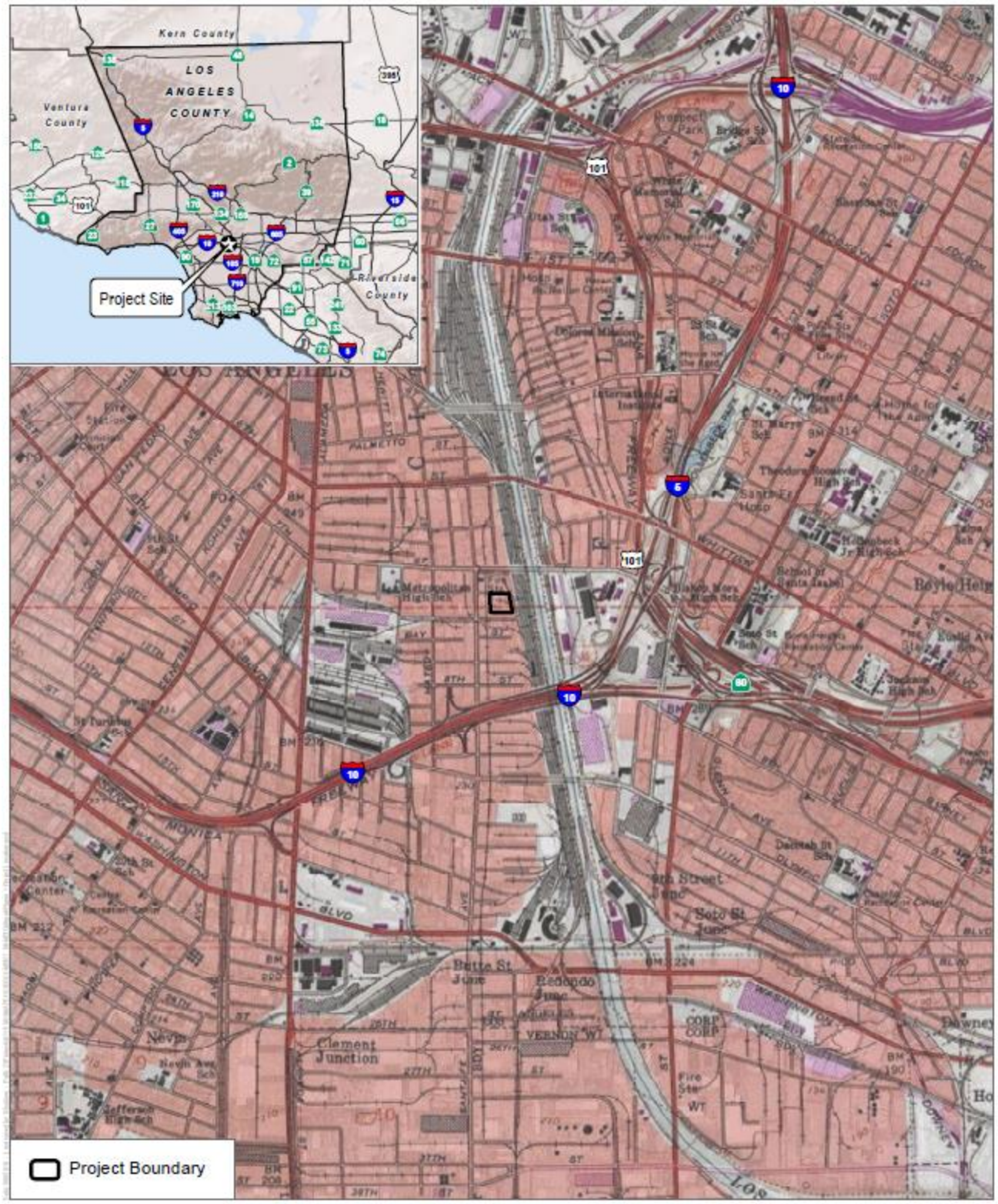


**FIGURE 1**
Project Location
2143 Violet Street

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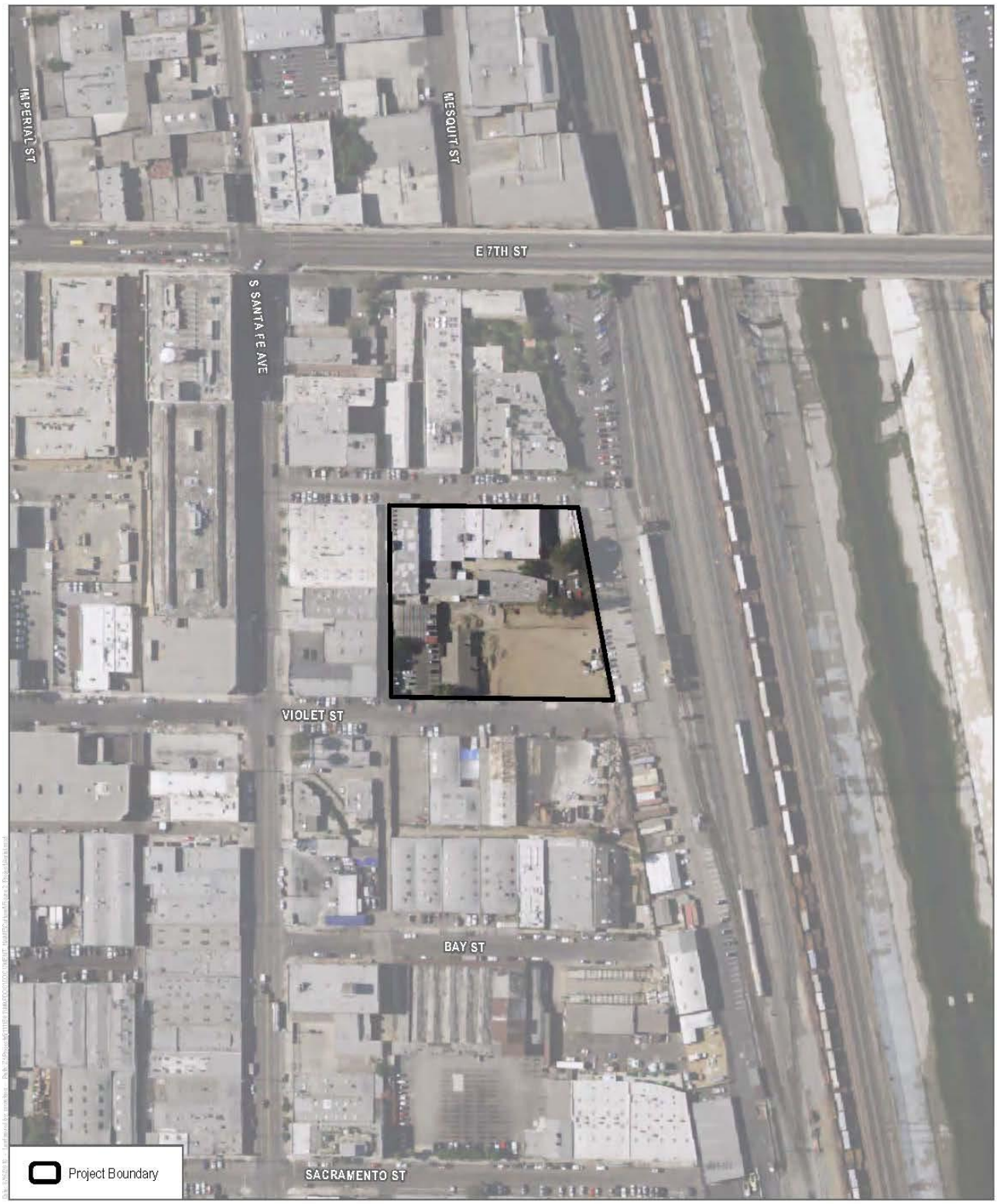


SOURCE: USDA 2016

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**FIGURE 2**
Project Area Map
2143 Violet Street

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# 2 REGULATORY SETTING

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed project.

## 2.1 State

### 2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

### 2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further, the following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource"; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

(1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

(2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a)–(c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

### California State Assembly Bill 52

AB 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that TCRs must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

## 2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the "most likely descendant." With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely

descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

## 2.2 Local Regulations

### 2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

Local landmarks in the City of Los Angeles are known as Historic-Cultural Monument (HCMs) and are under the aegis of the Planning Department, Office of Historic Resources. They are defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance as follows (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7, added by Ordinance No. 178,402, effective April 2, 2007):

> Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

This definition has been broken down into four HCM designation criteria that closely parallel the existing NRHP and CRHR criteria – the HCM:

1. Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or
2. Is associated with the lives of Historic Personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community.

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# 3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

## 3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The northern portion of the Project Site is currently developed with seven buildings that comprise approximately 63,530 square feet of floor area and range in height from one to three stories and used for 6,983 square feet of office, 25,739 square feet of retail, 2,109 square of warehouse, and 10 live-work units comprised of 28,699 square feet. The Project Site also includes two sheds and surface parking areas generally located on the southern half of the Project Site. There is a deteriorated metal framed structure in the southwest corner that has been partially demolished. The project site is located within a highly urbanized area, surrounded by existing and planned development. Surrounding uses in the immediate vicinity of the project site include commercial, office and residential uses to the north; a recycling center and a distribution facility to the south; commercial and office uses to the west; and rail lines and the Los Angeles River to the east.

The project site is situated in the valley representing Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and directly west of the Los Angeles River. Existing development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pliocene and the Holocene. Soils are dominated by the Urban land, commercial, complex, associated with low-slope alluvial conditions. Due the size and nature of past development associated with the surroundings structures and existing paved area all native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have likely been disturbed. However, there is always some possibility that subsurface Native American resources could be present, as have been encountered in areas within and surrounding Union Station, approximately 1 mile to the northeast.

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# 4 CULTURAL SETTING

## 4.1 Prehistoric Overview

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

### 4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in the region is located in coastal Southern California (though contemporaneous sites are present in the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface (prehistoric stone tool that has been flaked on both faces), manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part

because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda (1997) suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

### 4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous

amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

### 4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and before Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before AD 1400. Millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone-handstone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

## 4.2 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as "salvage ethnography," was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural

assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his "memory culture" approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-contact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Robert F. Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California. This is also a particularly important consideration for studies focused on TCRs; where concepts of "cultural resource" and the importance of traditional cultural places are intended to be interpreted based on the values expressed by present-day Native American representatives and may vary from archaeological values (Giacinto 2012).

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80) A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth then a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

### 4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

Based on evidence presented through past archaeological investigations, the Gabrielino appear to have arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The names by which Native Americans identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost and replaced by those derived by the Spanish people administering the local Missions. These names were not necessarily representative of a specific ethnic or tribal group, and traditional tribal names are unknown in the post-Contact period. The name "Gabrielino" was first established by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission and included people from the established Gabrielino area as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Native Americans commonly referred to as Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used here in reference to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages along rivers and streams, and lived in sheltered areas along the coast. Tongva lands included the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina and stretched from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Tribal population has been estimated to be at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a much larger population, approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified through the Los Angeles Basin. Within the permanent village sites, the Tongva constructed large, circular, domed houses made of willow poles thatched with tule, each of which could hold upwards of 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures constructed throughout the villages probably served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996).

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of *Yanga* (also known as *Yaangna*, *Janga*, and *Yabit*), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles. It is important to note that the village was reported to have been identified multiple times throughout the 19th century within the area located north of present day Temple Street as far as Union Station. This falls approximately 1.2 miles to 2 miles north of the Project site, as will be discussed in greater detail in following sections (McCawley 1996:56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the recruitments to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this

information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno territory. Second in size, and less thoroughly documented, the village of Cahuenga was located slightly closer, just north of the Cahuenga Pass

Father Juan Crespi passed through the area near this village on August 2-3, 1769. The pertinent sections from his translated diary are provided here:

> Sage for refreshment is very plentiful at all three rivers and very good here at the Porciúncula [the Los Angeles River]. At once on our reaching here, eight heathens came over from a good sized village encamped at this pleasing spot among some trees. They came bringing two or three large bowls or baskets half-full of very good sage with other sorts of grass seeds that they consume; all brought their bows and arrows but with the strings removed from the bows. In his hands the chief bore strings of shell beads of the sort that they use, and on reaching the camp they threw the handfuls of these beads at each of us. Some of the heathens came up smoking on pipes made of baked clay, and they blew three mouthfuls of smoke into the air toward each one of us. The Captain and myself gave them tobacco, and he gave them our own kind of beads, and accepted the sage from them and gave us a share of it for refreshment; and very delicious sage it is for that purpose.

We set out at a half past six in the morning from this pleasing, lush river and valley of Our Lady of Angeles of La Porciúncula. We crossed the river here where it is carrying a good deal of water almost at ground level, and on crossing it, came into a great vineyard of grapevines and countless rose bushes having a great many open blossoms, all of it very dark friable soil. Keeping upon a westerly course over very grass-grown, entirely level soils with grand grasses, on going about half a league we came upon the village belonging to this place, where they came out to meet and see us, and men, women, and children in good numbers, on approaching they commenced howling at us though they had been wolves, just as before back at the spot called San Francisco Solano. We greeted them and they wished to give us seeds. As we had nothing at hand to carry them in, we refused [Brown 2002:339-341, 343].The environment surrounding the Tongva included mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns (the processing of which was established by the early Intermediate Period) were the staple food source. Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996).

The collected food resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

The Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures, was the basis of religious life at the time of Spanish contact. The Chinigchinich cult not only provided laws and institutions, but it also taught people how to dance, which was the primary religious act for this society. The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built. This cult may be the result of a mixture of native and Christian belief systems and practices (McCawley 1996).

Inhumation of deceased Tongva was the more common method of burial on the Channel Islands while neighboring mainland coast people performed cremation (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). Cremation ashes have been found buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Supporting this finding in the archaeological record, ethnographic descriptions have provided an elaborate mourning ceremony. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996; Reid 1926). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996).

## 4.3 Historic-Period Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1848), and American Period (1846–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

### 4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002). Mission San Fernando Rey de España was established nearly 30 years later on September 8, 1797.

### 4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Nine ranchos were granted between 1837 and 1846 in the future Orange County (Middlebrook 2005). Among the first ranchos deeded within the future Orange County were Manuel Nieto's Rancho Las Bolsas (partially in future Los Angeles County), granted by Spanish Governor Pedro Fages in 1784, and the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, granted by Governor José Joaquín Arrillaga to José Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta in 1810 (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The secularization of the missions (enacted 1833) following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a

commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

### 4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

## 4.4 Project Site Historic Context

### 4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels), which incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American Period. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 persons (Dumke 1944).

Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997).

Los Angeles continued to grow in the twentieth century, in part due to the discovery of oil in the area and its strategic location as a wartime port. The county's mild climate and successful economy continued to draw new residents in the late 1900s, with much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. Hollywood's development into the entertainment capital of the world and southern California's booming aerospace industry were key factors in the county's growth in the twentieth century.

# 5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

## 5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On April 30, 2018, Dudek completed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton of the project site and a 0.5 mile record search area. This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The confidential records search results are also provided in Appendix A.

### 5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 38 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1986 and 2017 (Table 1).

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

| SCCIC Report No. | Authors | Date | Title | Within or Outside Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-02577 | Wlodarski, Robert J. | 1992 | Results of a Records Search Phase Conducted for the Proposed Alameda Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-02644 | Wlodarski, Robert J. | 1992 | The Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Alameda Transportation Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-02788 | Brown, Joan C. | 1992 | Archaeological Literature and Records Review, and Impact Analysis for the Eastside Corridor Alternatives Los Angeles, California | Outside |
| LA-03103 | Greenwood, Roberta S. | 1993 | Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1 | Outside |
| LA-03115 | Wlodarski, Robert J. | 1995 | Addendum Report: Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study of the Proposed Construction of the Whittier Boulevard Shaft Site East Central Interceptor Sewer Project, East-west Alignment, Los Angeles County | Outside |
| LA-03813 | Anonymous | 1992 | An Archival Study of a Segment of the Proposed Pacific Pipeline, City of Los Angeles, California | Outside |
| LA-04211 | Brechbiel, Brant A. | 1998 | Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 058-03 in the City of Los Angeles, California | Outside |
| LA-04220 | Lee, Portia | | Seismic Retrofit of Olympic Boulevard Bridge Over the Los Angeles River | Outside |
| LA-04448 | Richard Starzak | 1994 | Section 106 Documentation for the Metro Rail Red Line East Extension in the City and County of Los Angeles, California | Outside |

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

| SCCIC Report No. | Authors | Date | Title | Within or Outside Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-04625 | Starzak, Richard | 1994 | Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Alameda Corridor From the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to Downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-04834 | Ashkar, Shahira | 1999 | Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties | Outside |
| LA-04835 | Ashkar, Shahira | 1999 | Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties | Outside |
| LA-04883 | Storey, Noelle | 2000 | Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description | Outside |
| LA-05440 | Sylvia, Barbara | 2001 | Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-5-25.9/27.0-07-174-053511, Soundwall Construction Along Route 5 Southbound | Outside |
| LA-06837 | Greenwood, Roberta S. | 2003 | Cultural Resources Monitoring: Northeast Interceptor Sewer Project | Outside |
| LA-07074 | O'Neil, Stephen and Joan Brown | 2003 | Monitoring of Construction During Trenching at the New Cemetery, Mission San Gabriel California | Outside |
| LA-07425 | McMorris, Christopher | 2004 | City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines | Outside |
| LA-07427 | McMorris, Christopher | 2004 | Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges | Outside |
| LA-08252 | Snyder, John W., Mikesell, Stephen, and Pierzinski | 1986 | Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places/Historic Bridges in California: Concrete Arch, Suspension, Steel Girder and Steel Arch | Within |
| LA-08518 | Taniguchi, Christeen | 2004 | Historic Architectural Survey and Section 106 Compliance for a Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility Located on a Warehouse Building in the City of Los Angeles (los Angeles County), California | Outside |
| LA-08735 | Bonner, Wayne H. | 2007 | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La2299a (sce Repetto Substations), 1371 Monterey Pass Road, Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-09110 | Bonner, Wayne H. | 2007 | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA73XC116B (Hardwood), South Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-09271 | Strauss, Monica, Candace Ehringer, and Angel Tomes | 2007 | Archaeological Resources Assessment and Evaluation of "Maintenance of Way" Building for the Asphalt Plant No. 1 Street Services Truck Route Project City of Los Angeles, California | Outside |

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

| SCCIC Report No. | Authors | Date | Title | Within or Outside Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-09844 | Anonymous | 2001 | Draft: Los Angeles Eastside Corridor, Revised Cultural Resources Technical Report, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report | Outside |
| LA-10451 | Chasteen, Carrie | 2008 | Finding of Effect - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project | Outside |
| LA-10452 | Smith, Francesca | 2007 | Historical Resources Evaluation Report - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project | Outside |
| LA-10506 | Greenwood, Roberta S., Scott Savastio, and Peter Messick | 2004 | Cultural Resources Monitoring: North Outfall Sewer - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project | Outside |
| LA-10638 | Tang, Bai "Tom" | 2010 | Preliminary Historical/ Archaeological Resources Study, Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) River Subdivision Positive Train Control Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-10789 | Carmack, Shannon and Cheryle Hunt | 2010 | Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Olympic and Mateo Street Improvements Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-10887 | Starzak, Richard, Alma Carlisle, Gail Miller, Catherine Barner, and Jessica Feldman | 2001 | Historic Property Survey Report for the North Outfall Sewer-East Central Interceptor Sewer, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California | Outside |
| LA-11048 | Speed, Lawrence | 2009 | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funded Security Enhancement Project (PRJ29112359) - Improved Access Controls, Station Hardening, CCTV Surveillance System, and Airborne Particle Detection at Los Angeles Station and Maintenance Yard, LA, CA | Outside |
| LA-11166 | Slawson, Dana N. | 2011 | Archaeological Monitoring Report - Asphalt Plant No. 1 Project, 2484 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California | Outside |
| LA-11409 | Horne, Melinda C. | 2000 | Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan for the City of Los Angeles North Outfall - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project | Outside |
| LA-11642 | Daly, Pam and Sikes, Nancy | 2012 | Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports | Outside |
| LA-11785 | Rogers, Leslie | 2012 | Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension | Outside |
| LA-12381 | Fulton, Phil | 2013 | Cultural Resources Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Metro Relo Facility City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California | Outside |

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

| SCCIC Report No. | Authors | Date | Title | Within or Outside Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA-12586 | Glenn, Brian and Maxon, Patrick | 2008 | Archaeological Survey Report for the 6th Street Viaduct Improvement Project City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California | Outside |
| LA-13239 | Gust, Sherri | 2017 | Extent of Zanja Madre | Outside |

### 5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 84 previously recorded cultural resources fall within the search area, none of which are within the project site. Of these, 80 are historic-era buildings or structures. The remaining resources include four historic-era archaeological sites (P-19-003683, P-19-003777, P-19-004192, and P-19-004193). These sites consist of refuse scatters dating to between 1880 and 1945 (P-19-003693), between 1850 and 1915 (P-19-003777), and between 1914 and 1945 (P-19-004192 and P-19-004193). Table 2 summarizes these archaeological sites in additional detail. Confidential Appendix A includes the complete SCCIC records search results, including information related to historical buildings. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile of the project site.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site**

| Primary Number | Trinomial | Age | Resource Type | Description | Recorded By and Year | Proximity to Project Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-003683 | | Historic | Site | Historic-era refuse scatter | 2003 (Alice Hale) | Outside |
| P-19-003777 | CA-LAN-003777H | Historic | Site | Historic-era refuse scatter | 2008 (Candace Ehringer, Frank Humphries, EDAW, Inc); 2011 (Dana Slawson, Greenwood and Associates) | Outside |
| P-19-004103 | CA-LAN-004103 | Historic | Site | Historic-era refuse scatter | 2009 (Barbara Tejada, Erin Smith, Marla Mealey, Katie Brown, and Patricia McFarland, Cal. Dept of Parks & Rec) | Outside |
| P-19-004192 | CA-LAN-004192H | Historic | Site | Historic-era refuse scatter | 2010 (L. Solis, N. Orsi, URS Corporation) | Outside |

### 5.1.3 Review of Historic Aerials and Maps

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available from 1894 to the present and aerial images are available from 1948 to the present (NETR 2018). The first USGS topographic map showing the project site

dates to 1894 and at this time is undeveloped. In this map the railroad lines are visible to the east, as is the Los Angeles River. There were several small developments in the general vicinity and much of the streets had already been laid out. The topographic maps show little change until 1928 when the railroad lines had been extensively expanded and included offshoots to the west. These maps also show that there was a dramatic increase in the density of the development in the area. At this time the project site was still largely undeveloped though there are four structures depicted at the eastern edge of the block where the project site is located. Additionally, a rail line is depicted as running north through the project site then paralleling its northern boundary. According to these maps the project site was developed sometime before 1956. Topographic maps from later decades do not show extensive changes within the project site aside from a general increase in density in the city overall.

Historic aerials from 1948 shows that the area at this time was undeveloped though it appeared to be the only section of the block that remained so. In 1952 a rectangular structure appears along the southern border of the project site and it appears to have been used as a storage yard of some kind. The remainder of the block had also been extensively redeveloped and many of the buildings that were present on the 1948 aerial appeared to have been replaced by this time. The area appeared to be used as a storage yard with the only construction being the rectangular structure along the southern border until the site was razed sometime after 2014.

## 5.2 Native American Correspondence

### 5.2.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on May 1, 2018 and requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) review. The NAHC replied via email on May 3, 2018 stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek.

### 5.2.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The proposed project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives (that have requested notification) who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent letters by the City Department of City Planning on Aril 13, 2018. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Contacted individuals included Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, Kimha Fatehi, Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Charles Alvares, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Robert

Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California, Sam Dunlap and Sandonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Linda Candelaria, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, John Valenzuela, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Michael Mirelez, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Joseph Ontiveros, of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

Chairman Andrew Salas, of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, contacted the City on April 18, 2018 requesting formal consultation regarding the project. On June 14, 2018 there was a call between William Lamborn of the Department of City Planning and Mr. Salas regarding the project. The tribe asserted that the area was sensitive for tribal cultural resources; however, the tribe did not identify any tribal cultural resources within the project site. Mr. Lamborn followed up via email on June 19, 2018, requesting that the tribe provide further documentation regarding past trading routes, previous finds near Union Station, and of a 1938 LA County map referenced by the tribe. Additionally, the City requested any proposed mitigation language that the tribe would like included. Following this correspondence, the tribe responded on April 30, 2020 via email and provided the City with screen shots of four historic map images along with a review of each map and screen shots of four pages of text from unspecified literary sources. In addition, the tribe provided a record of communication with the NAHC, the SCCIC, and Dr. Garey E. Stickel, an archaeologist from Environmental Research Archaeologists: a Scientific Consortium (ERA). Table 3, below, provides the Tribe's summary for each respective map and information provided during consultation.

**Table 3. Summary of Documents Provided by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe)**

| Year | Map Source | Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents |
|---|---|---|
| 1898 | Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth | The Tribe states that there are many trade routes around the Project site. The Tribe states that this map indicates the Project site's close proximity to a railroad that existed in this location. The Tribe contends that railroads were often placed on top of its traditional trade routes because the first railroad planners that came out west found the topography too varied and, thus, selected paths of the Tribe's traditional trade routes, which had already been flattened by human travel over thousands of years of use. |
| 1900 | Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth | The Tribe provided this document, with a file name indicating the topographic map to date to 1900. While unreferenced in the consultation letter sent to the City, it is likely intended to show the project site relative to railroad tracks, as was stated in review of the 1898 map. |
| 1901 | Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth | The Tribe described this historical topographic map as helping show the hydrology and waterways around the project site. The channelized Los Angeles River is within 500 feet to the east, although the natural flow of the river may have varied historically. The Tribe further indicates that there was a higher relative use of areas near waterways and, as such, these are of higher sensitivity for tribal cultural resources. The map shows the project site to be in the immediate vicinity of roads, railroad tracks, and other infrastructure as well. |

**Table 3. Summary of Documents Provided by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe)**

| Year | Map Source | Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents |
|---|---|---|
| 1938 | Kirkman-Harriman Map superimposed on Google Earth | Indicates that the map shows the project to be in the area used by inhabitants of the village of Yanga. It should be noted that this reference to a mapped location of Yanga appears to be a mistake, because this map does not show the village of Yanga, although the village is historically documented to be approximately 1-1.5 miles away. Inhabitants of the area, however, would have been associated with this village. The Tribe further observes that the map shows village locations and how people would move throughout the landscape between these areas, sharing use of multiple areas. The map additionally shows trade routes that were traditionally used for a number of traditional purposes, and that these routes have a higher potential to contain isolated burials of people who passed away en route. The tribe indicates that these routes should be seen as a landscape under AB 52. |
| 1996 | Two photocopied of pages from The First Angelinos | Photocopy of reference to the village of Yanga and a summary of the Portola expedition in the vicinity of the pages are from: McCawley, William 1996. The First Angelinos, the Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles. Malki Museum Press, Banning. |
| August 22, 2018 | Letter to Chairman Salas | Letter from a consulting archaeologist stating that survey and ground penetrating radar may not be sufficient to identify subsurface cultural resources. This archaeologist further recommends always implementing a monitoring plan. |
| -- | SCCIC letter | The letter provided includes the standard language from an unspecified project. The letter is intended to note that CHRIS records do not contain all information about cultural resources for any given area, and that surface or subsurface artifacts may be present, even when a records search does not have any information on file indicating the presence of an archaeological resource. |
| -- | Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures | Indicates that the area falls in the tribe's traditional ancestral territory. Provides management strategies, including the recommendation for Native American monitoring. |
| -- | Photocopy of unidentified reference | The item provided includes a description of Gabrielino rancherias, with underlining indicating that they usually contained 500-1500 structures and that settlements were well-distributed. |
| -- | Screenshot of letter from NAHC | The letter indicates that the NAHC SLF search results, even when yielding negative findings, do not preclude the existence of cultural resources within the search area and that a requester should contact NAHC-listed tribal representatives for additional information. |
| -- | Photocopy of unidentified book | The referenced section appears to reference Georgia case law, which ruled that Native American nations are sovereign nations and distinct political communities. |

Based on review of provided information, the Tribe believes that there is a high potential to impact TCRs within the project site. As such, the Tribe has provided mitigation measures to the City for consideration to address the potential impacts they have identified for the Project. Consultation was closed on June 18, 2020.

To date, no other responses have been received from the tribal contacts regarding TCRs or other concerns about the project. While information has been provided regarding the importance of natural landscape features, mapped possible routes of traditional trade, and other information pertaining to prehistoric use of the area, no known TCR has been identified that would be impacted by the project. The information provided through tribal consultation has been reviewed below in greater detail. Government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project site.

## 5.3 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the project site. This review included consideration of sources identified though consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map referenced by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3), referenced historical maps, and pertinent studies. Based on this 1938 map, the project site is located near the intersection of two segments of what has been labeled the "Road of 1810". Maps dating to 1898, 1900, and 1901 were additionally provided by the tribe in consultation with the intent of showing the project site relative to historic-era train tracks located in the immediate vicinity. The presence of roads, or other travel routes, as represented on the historic maps provided through consultation, does help demonstrate that there have historically been multiple routes of travel in the area. It is possible that some of these routes could have been used during prehistoric periods for traditional trade given that prior to formal City planning requirements routes of travel would have followed the optimal routes between locations based on topographic setting, environmental factors, and the locations of specific re-determined destinations. As noted by the tribe in consultation using a historical map from 1901, the project is located near several natural resources that may have been utilized by prehistoric and protohistoric peoples, particularly the Los Angeles River. The channelized Los Angeles River is within 500 feet to the east, although the natural flow of the river may have varied historically. Prehistoric routes and habitation areas would have favored proximity to important food resources and water. This observed, just as routes change historically based on changing environmental conditions and other constraints, so would prehistoric use of the region. There is no archaeological evidence demonstrating increased patterning of prehistoric material along historical routes or now channelized drainages represented in the provided maps. Additionally, the project site is approximately 0.7 miles west of El Camino Real and 5 miles northwest of the nearest mapped Native American settlement, which is depicted with a red structure on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map. Although not mapped, the village of Yanga is noted in various archaeological and ethnographic records to be located approximately 1.2 miles northeast of the project site and is discussed further in the following paragraph. It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review

of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portola expedition (circa 1769-1770). While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis. As previously noted in Section 5.1.2, a review or archival records did not identify a prehistoric resource or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin within the project site.

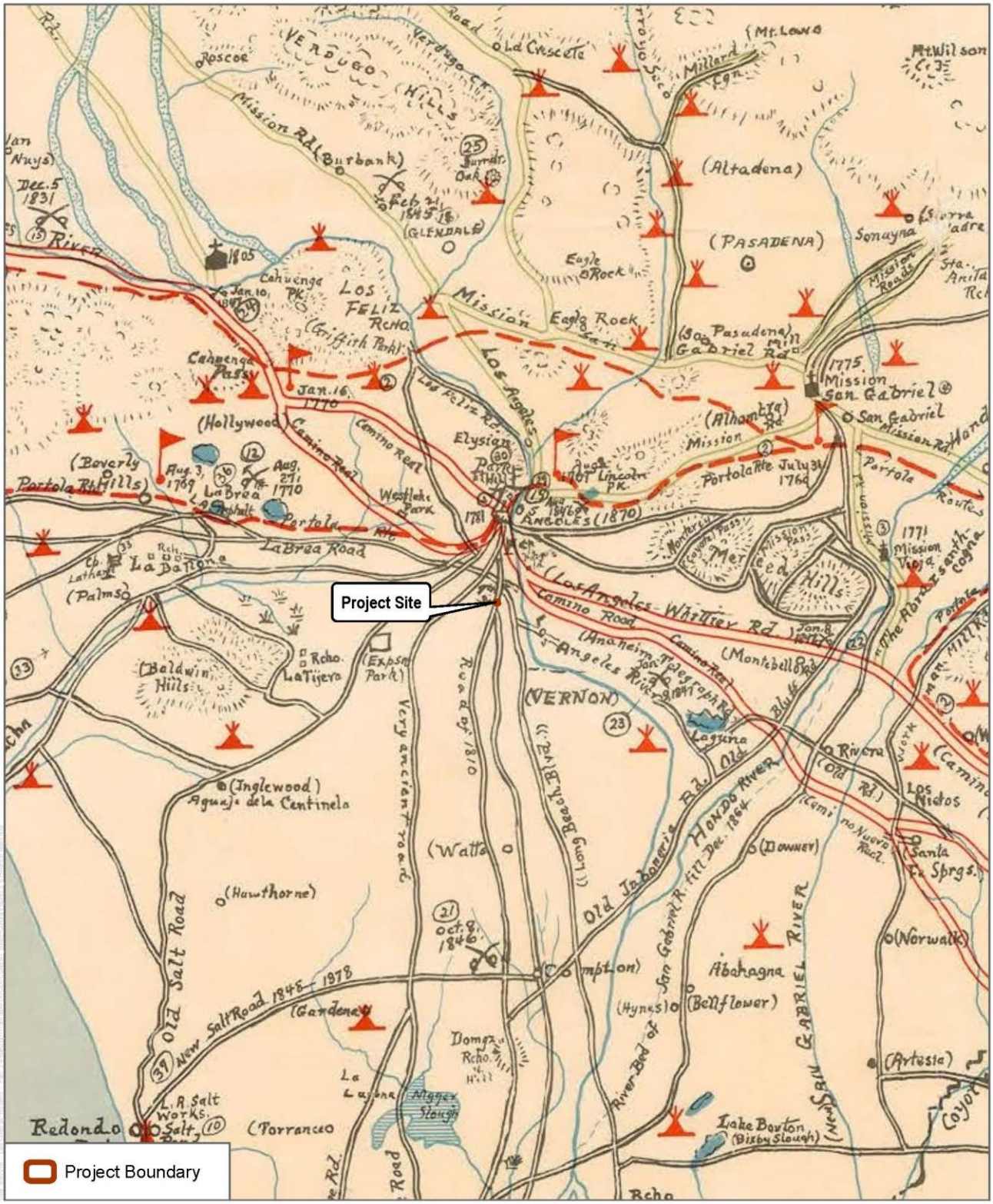
At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleno/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrielino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleno/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. The relative sizes of these villages were also inferred from their relative number of mission-period recruits. The nearest village site to the project site was Yanga or Yaanga (also called *Yabit* in NEA and King 2004), located in roughly the area of the present Los Angeles Plaza Church just west of Union Station, approximately 1.2 miles northeast of the site. Yanga, though not depicted on the Kirkman-Harriman map, is referenced in several archaeological and ethnographic works including Dakin 1978, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996, and Morris et al. 2016. McCawley (1996) and one additional, unspecified reference was also provided by the Tribe in consultation with the intent of showing the importance of Yanga as a habitation area. Yanga is described as being the "Indian precursor of modern Los Angeles" as the city was originally established within its boundaries (McCawley 1996: 57). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104).

The Tribe provided some additional documents during consultation that should be briefly discussed here. A section of a SCCIC letter indicating that not all cultural resources are documented within the SCCIC records was provided. This is a general note that is included in all records search results performed by the SCCIC, and is not a specific reference to the sensitivity of the present project site. A letter drafted to Chairman Salas from Dr. Garey E. Stickel was also provided. In this letter Dr. Stickel expresses the opinion that all projects be subject to cultural monitoring. No specific project is referenced in this letter. This approach is not consistent with standard archaeological practice, which requires management strategies to be developed on a project-by-project basis based in evidence of potential to encounter resources that may be impacted.

In general, the mapped position of Yanga has been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region. Ethnographic research indicates that after the founding of Los Angeles, the Native American settlement of Yanga was forcibly moved, and by 1813 Native Americans in the area had regrouped

to the south. This new village, known as *Rancheria de los Poblanos,* was located near the northwest corner of Los Angeles and First Street, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the project site (Morris et al 201: 94). This second village site was only occupied until about 1836, after which Native American communities in Los Angeles were relocated again east of the Los Angeles River. After 1836, Native Americans were forcibly relocated another three times, in 1845, 1846, and 1847 (Morris et al. 2016: 94). A review of archival records did not identify any of these relocations within the project site or 05-mile records search buffer.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional use area, however, no resources of Native American origin have been documented in areas that may be impacted by the project.




SOURCE: Kirkman - Harriman 1937 Historical Map

DUDEK

**FIGURE 3**

1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map

2143 Violet Street

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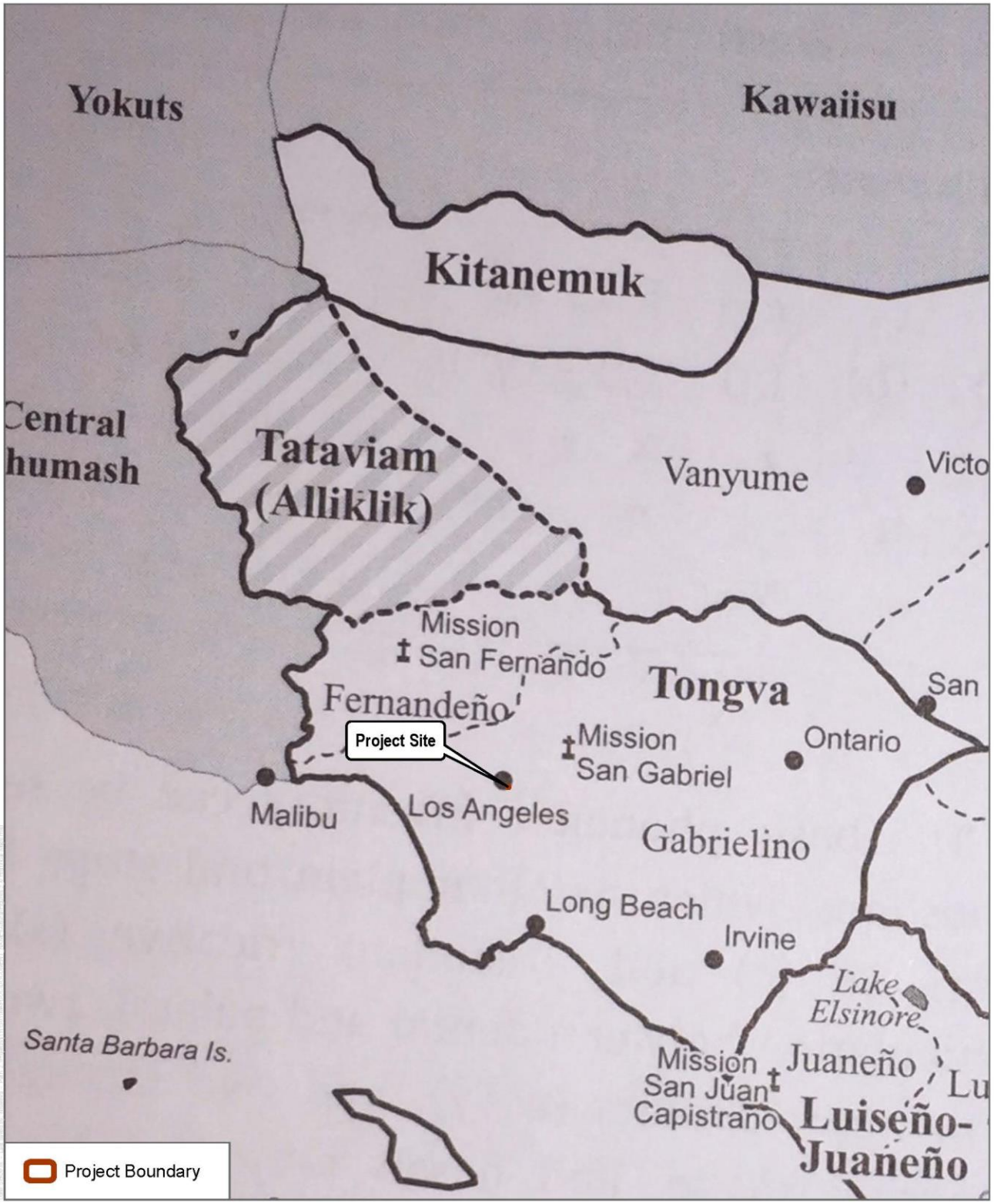
**Figure 3**
**1938 Historical Map**




SOURCE: Golla 2011 Takic

DUDEK 0 42,000 84,000 Feet

**FIGURE 4**

Takic Languages and Dialects

2143 Violet Street

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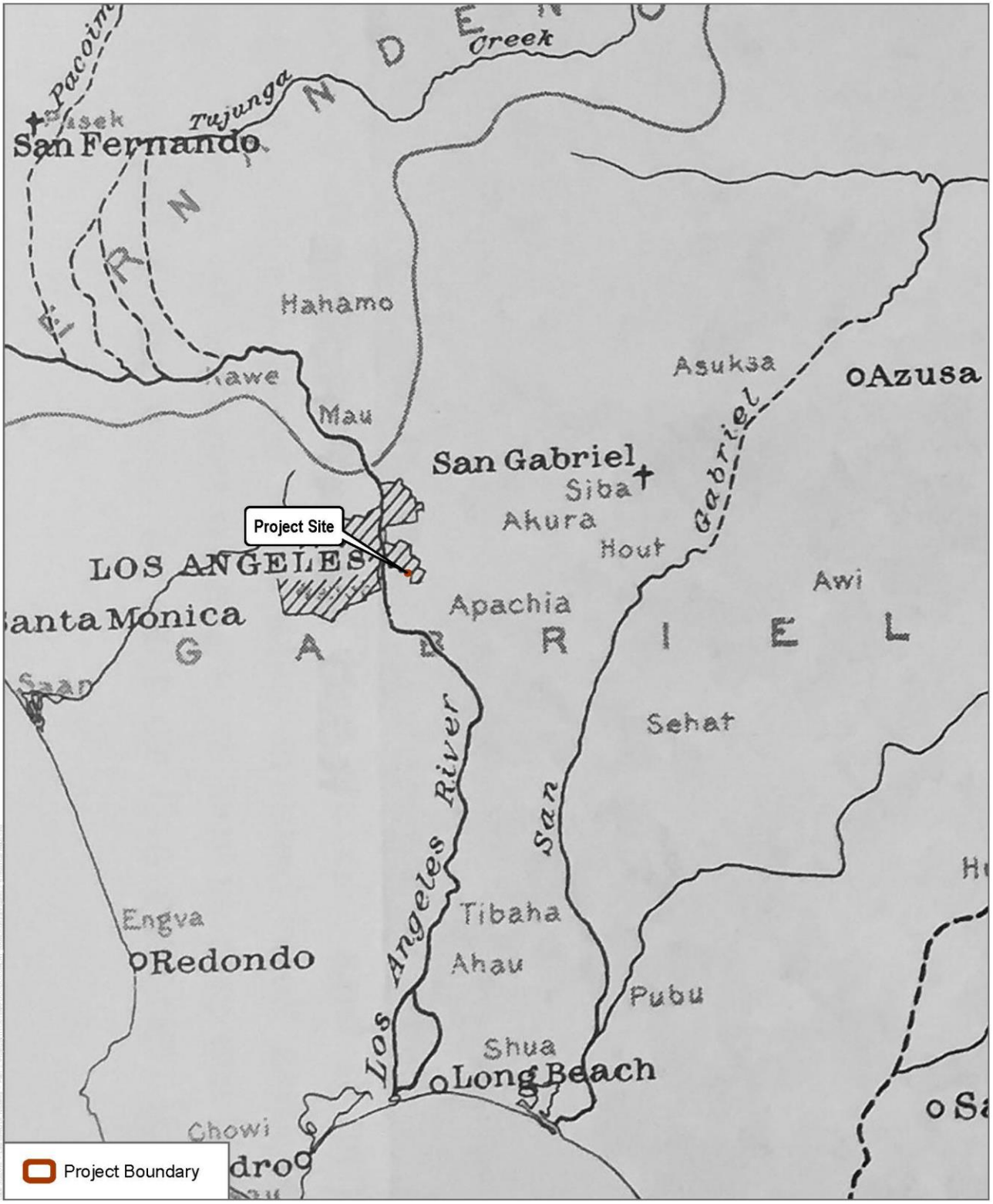


SOURCE: Kroeber 1925

**FIGURE 5**

Gabrieleno Traditional Area

2143 Violet Street

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SOURCE: NEA and King 2004

**FIGURE 6**

Project Site on NEA and King 2004

2143 Violet Street

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# 6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No Native American resources have been identified within the project site or the surrounding search radius through the records search at the SCCIC (completed May 6, 2018) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed May 3, 2018). Ethnographic research indicates that, the Project site is located approximately 1.2 miles south of the location of a Native American village, known as Yanga, and near natural resources which would have been important to Native Americans in prehistoric and protohistoric times. However, the Project site and surrounding neighborhoods have been extensively developed throughout the twentieth century. Tribal consultation has also failed to identify any known TCRs that would be impacted by this project. Based on current information, if the following recommendations are followed, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

## 6.2 Recommendations

An appropriate approach to potential impacts to TCRs is developed in response to the identified presence of a TCR by California Native American Tribes through the process of consultation. Government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project site. Given that no TCR has been identified, no specific mitigation measures pertaining to known TCRs are necessary.

While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs. Should TCRs be inadvertently encountered, this condition of approval provides for temporarily halting construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. If the City determines that a potential resource appears to be a TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered TCRs. The Applicant would then implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a TCR monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could recommence. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

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# APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)

## SCCIC Records Search Results

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:

On file with City.

# APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)

## NAHC SLF Search and Record of AB 52 Consultation

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:

On file with City.