

ALHAMBRA

Archaeological and Tribal  
Cultural Resources  
Assessment for The  
Villages at The Alhambra  
Project, Alhambra, Los  
Angeles County, California

April 2019

**PREPARED FOR**

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

**Purpose and Scope:** SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an archaeological and tribal cultural resources review and sensitivity assessment for the proposed The Villages at The Alhambra Project (Project) in the City of Alhambra, California. The Project proposes to demolish the existing buildings and parking lot at the Project site in order to construct seven 5-story buildings (stacked flats) for residential uses, along with one 2.25-level subterranean parking garage, and a 5-story parking structure in Alhambra on 38.3 acres of property located at 1000 Fremont Avenue (Project area). The proposed Project will require excavation and other ground disturbances associated with the removal of existing buildings and parking lots, and the construction of new buildings and parking structures. The City of Alhambra (the City) is the lead agency for the Project. The following study addresses archaeological and tribal cultural resources for purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), but also including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 15064.5, 21074, 21083.2, 21084.1, and 21084.2. CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether archaeological and tribal cultural resources may be adversely affected by a proposed Project. SWCA conducted the following study to determine whether any tribal cultural resources have been previously documented or are likely to occur in the Project area and make recommendations for avoiding adverse impacts to those resources as a result of implementing the proposed Project. The report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and archival research used to make the determination.

**Dates of Investigation:** On March 14, 2018, SWCA conducted a CHRIS records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously documented archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. SWCA received the results of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands Files (SLF) search and contact list request on July 10, 2018. The City issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Project's Environmental Impact Report on October 10, 2017. The City notified the NAHC and on October 16, 2017 received a letter from the NAHC confirming receipt of the NOP for a Draft Environmental Impact Report. As lead agency, the City mailed AB 52 notification letters to five (5) Native American contacts on October 12, 2017. On October 24, 2018 a consultation meeting took place between the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation, City, and Project applicant.

**Summary of Findings:** The CHRIS records search identified 17 previously conducted cultural resources reports and 45 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. None of the reports intersecting the Project area included archaeological studies. All of the resources identified in the records search are historic built-environment resources, one of which is a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)- and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)-eligible historic district (P-19-187014) located within the Project area. The district comprises six industrial buildings associated with the former C. F. Braun Company. The NAHC's SLF search was negative for any known sacred sites in the Project area. As lead agency, the City mailed AB 52 notification letters to five (5) Native American contacts. The City has received one reply from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation, who have indicated that the Project is located in a sensitive area and may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of tribal cultural resources and requested formal consultation. During the tribal consultation meeting the Project applicant provided information on the project description, historical uses of the project area, and intended timeline for the project build-out; the Tribe discussed the Tribal history, traditional practices, and reasons why they consider the Project area to be sensitive for tribal cultural resources. Consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation is currently ongoing.

Though no known archaeological resources have been identified within the Project area, it is possible that archaeological resources are preserved below the ground surface. The Project area was assessed for the potential to contain unknown archaeological and tribal cultural resources. Separate considerations were given for prehistoric archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources, which are affiliated exclusively with Native Americans, and Historic-period archaeological resources, which have no Native American affiliations. The potential for encountering unknown Historic-period archaeological resources is found to be high due to the extensive construction and demolition record dating at least to 1904 related to the establishment of the town of Dolgeville. The Historic-period artifacts and features may include those associated with residences along Date Avenue, as well as industrial uses within the remaining portions of the Project area being proposed for excavation. The single geotechnical bore five taken within the Project area identified 5 feet of artificial fill overlying native alluvial sediments. The depth of the fill is likely to vary across the site and represents the zone in which the highest potential exists for encountering these Historic-period archaeological resources. Given the location of the Project area within a well-established travel corridor between known prominent Gabriolino communities (increased sensitivity), and the extent of disturbances to the physical setting (decreased sensitivity), the potential for unknown prehistoric archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources is found to be moderate. Specifically, there is potential to encounter remains of temporary camps that might include hearth features, stone tools or debris, faunal remains, and ceramic sherds. Though unlikely, individual Native American burials could also occur. Where historical disturbances have occurred, they have likely displaced any prehistoric archaeological resources formerly located in the Project area and the sensitivity is lower than in native alluvial soils.

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** Given the potential for encountering archaeological resources, avoidance and Mitigation Measures Arch-1 through Arch-4 are recommended to ensure that potentially significant impacts to historical resources or unique archaeological resources are avoided during project implementation. These include retaining a qualified archaeologist, preparing a monitoring and mitigation program plan, conducting archaeological monitoring, and preparing a report of findings. The recommended mitigation measures include procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources. However, if additional measures for the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources are required as a result of AB 52 consultation, they should be carried out in concert with MM-Arch-1 to MM-Arch-4. Implementation of Mitigation Measures Arch-1 through Arch-4 would reduce potentially significant impacts to historical resources or unique archaeological resources to a less than significant level.

**Disposition of Data:** The final report and any subsequent related reports will be submitted to the Ratkovich Company, City of Alhambra, and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. Research materials and the report are also on-file at the SWCA Pasadena Office.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted an archaeological and tribal cultural resources review and sensitivity assessment for the proposed The Villages at The Alhambra Project (Project) in the City of Alhambra, California. The Project proposes to demolish the existing buildings and parking lot at the Project site in order to construct seven 5-story buildings (stacked flats) for residential uses, along with one 2.25-level subterranean parking garage, and a 5-story parking structure located in Alhambra on 38.3 acres of property located at 1000 Fremont Avenue (Project area). The City of Alhambra (the City) is the lead agency for the Project. The following study addresses archaeological and tribal cultural resources for purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), but also including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 15064.5, 21074, 21083.2, 21084.1, and 21084.2. CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether archaeological and tribal cultural resources may be adversely affected by a proposed project. SWCA conducted the following study to determine whether any tribal cultural resources have been previously documented or are likely to occur in the Project area and make recommendations for avoiding adverse impacts to those resources as a result of implementing the proposed Project. The report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and archival research used to make the determination.

SWCA Cultural Resources Project Manager Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and Trevor Gittelhough, M.A. conducted background research, authored the report, and prepared all of the figures. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, reviewed this report for quality assurance/quality control. All figures prepared for the report are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains the results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Appendix C contains a copy of the AB 52 notification letters submitted by the City. Appendix D contains the confidential record of correspondence and all documents submitted as part of AB 52 compliance. Copies of this report are on file with SWCA's Pasadena Office, City Planning, and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Project proposes to construct seven 5-story buildings (stacked flats) for residential uses, along with one 2.25-level subterranean parking garage, and a 5-story parking structure at 1000 Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California (Figure 1–Figure 3). The extant buildings within the Project's Office Plan Area will remain as a mixed-use campus, while the North, East, Corner, and South Plan Areas will involve the demolition of existing office, warehouse, storage space, utility substation structures, and existing surface parking (see Figure 3). The Project includes 1,357,630 square feet of total residential floor area, between 1,061 residential units located throughout the 38.38-acre (1,675,498-square-foot) lot. The Project would provide up to 2,876 parking spaces and 1,548 bicycle parking spaces located in surface spaces, a single 2.25 subterranean parking garage, and a 5-story parking structure. The surrounding area is heavily urbanized and is defined by commercial, industrial, and residential properties.

The Project location is in Section 16 of Township 1 South, Range 12 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Alhambra, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 4). The Project area is located at 1000 Fremont Avenue on 38.38 acres at the northwest corner of the intersection of Fremont Avenue and West Mission Road in Alhambra. The Project area is bounded by Fremont Street to the west, Orange Street on the north, Date Avenue to the east, and West Mission Road on the south. (Figure 3). Thirteen separate parcels are contained within the overall footprint of the Project area and include the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 5342-001-006, 5342-001-007, 5342-001-008, 5342-001-009, 5342-001-010, 5342-001-019, 5342-001-021, 5342-001-022, 5342-001-023, 5342-001-024, 5342-001-025, 5342-001-026, and 5342-001-027.

## REGULATORY SETTING

### State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), is responsible for carrying out the duties described in the California PRC and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources.

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely affected by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made whether the proposed Project involves cultural resources. Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed Project must be analyzed for a potential “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

### HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

- A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible...for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1, 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) does not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]).

### **Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources**

CEQA Guidelines specify that a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource 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). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or

demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

The following guides and requirements are relevant to the analysis of indirect impacts to historic resources. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines (Section 15378), study of a project under CEQA requires consideration of “the whole of an action, which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.” CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064[d]) further define direct and indirect impacts:

- (1) A direct physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is caused by and immediately related to the project.
- (2) An indirect physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is not immediately related to the project, but which is caused indirectly by the project. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the other change is an indirect physical change in the environment.
- (3) An indirect physical change is to be considered only if that change is a reasonably foreseeable impact which may be caused by the project.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

In terms of archaeological resources, PRC 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.

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed 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], [b], and [c]). CEQA notes if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]).

## **TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

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. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074(a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
  - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
  - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) 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. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

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 tribal cultural resources 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]).

### **AB 52 Tribal Consultation**

California Native American tribes are defined in AB 52 as any Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC, whether or not they are federally recognized. AB 52 specifies that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources. Once an application for a project is completed or a public agency makes a decision to undertake a project, the lead agency has 14 days to send formal notification to Native American tribes designated by the NAHC as having traditional and cultural affiliation with a given Project area. Those tribes must have also previously requested, in writing, to be notified by the lead agency (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][d]). The notification shall include a brief description of the proposed project, the location, contact information for the agency, and notice that the tribe has 30 days to request, in writing, consultation (PRC Section 21082.3.1[d]). Consultation must be initiated by the lead agency within 30 days of receiving any California Native American tribe’s request for consultation. Furthermore, consultation must be initiated prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][e]).

Consistent with the stipulations stated in Senate Bill 18 (Government Code Section 65352.4), consultation may include discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of the project’s impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and, if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate measures for preservation and mitigation that the California Native American tribe may recommend to the lead agency. The consultation shall be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures mitigating or avoiding a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21082.3.2[b]).

Pursuant to Government Code Sections 6254 and 6254.10, and PRC Section 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation under AB 52 shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or

the project applicant's agent, unless written permission is given. Exemptions to the confidentiality provisions include any information already publicly available, in lawful possession of the project applicant before being provided by the tribe, independently developed by the project applicant or the applicant's public agent, or lawfully obtained by a third party (PRC Section 21082.3[c]).

## **California Register of Historical Resources**

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California 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 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It 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.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

## **Treatment of Human Remains**

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5; PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedures shall be observed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:  
1104 N. Mission Road  
Los Angeles, CA 90033  
323-343-0512 (8 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday) or  
323-343-0714 (After hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.

- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

## **METHODS**

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for archaeological and tribal cultural resources within the Project area.

### **CHRIS Records Search**

On March 14, 2018, SWCA conducted a CHRIS records search at the SCCIC on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously documented archaeological resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. The SCCIC maintains records of previously documented archaeological resources (including those that meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource) and technical studies; it also maintains copies of the OHP's portion of the Historic Resources Inventory. Confidential CHRIS results include specific information on the nature and location of sensitive archaeological sites, which should not be disclosed to the public or unauthorized persons and are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act. The information included in a confidential CHRIS records search is needed to assess the sensitivity for undocumented tribal cultural resources and inform the impact analysis. The search included any previously recorded archaeological resources (i.e., excludes historic buildings) within the Project area and surrounding 0.8-km (0.5-mile) area.

### **Archival Research**

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA also reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the Project area. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the Project area, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Historical maps drawn to scale were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 to show precise relationships to the Project area. Sources for maps of Native American villages and placenames referenced in the Ethnographic Overview include Gumprecht (2001), King (1994), Kirkman (1938), McCawley (1996), and Southwest Museum (1962; as reproduced in Johnston [1962]). Other sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources:

- City of Los Angeles OHR (SurveyLA);
- City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (building permits);
- David Rumsey Historical Map Collection;
- Huntington Library Digital Archives;
- Library of Congress;
- Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection;
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps (Sanborn maps);
- USGS historical topographic maps;
- University of California, Santa Barbara Digital Library (aerial photographs); and
- University of Southern California Digital Library.

In addition to the above, SWCA reviewed the geotechnical report prepared for the Project by Geotechnologies, Inc. (Price 2018).

## **Sensitivity Assessment**

In circumstances where a known archaeological resource is not present, SWCA assessed the potential for the presence of an undocumented resource (in the form of a buried archaeological site). That determination considers land-use history of the Project area and vicinity, broadly, and the physical setting, specifically, including an assessment of whether the setting is capable of containing buried archaeological material. Lacking any data specifically gathered to assess the presence or absence of archaeological material below the surface, the resulting sensitivity is by nature qualitative, ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability for encountering such material, designated here as low, moderate, and high. Separate considerations were given for prehistoric archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources, which are affiliated exclusively with Native Americans, and Historic-period archaeological resources, which have no Native American affiliations. Specific factors are considered for each respective resource type. In general, for areas in which there was little or no Historic-period ground disturbances or land-use, few indicators of prehistoric habitability based on proximity to natural features (e.g., topography, perennial water source) or known sites, and poor physical integrity within the Project area (e.g., high levels of disturbances from recent development), the resulting sensitivity assessment would be low. For areas that show some evidence of Historic-period activity, an increased likelihood based on the presence of natural features or known sites, and the area potentially retains sediments dated to the approximate time period of that activity, the resulting sensitivity assessment will be either moderate or high. In some cases, evidence of archaeological material from non-archaeological sources (e.g., geotechnical boring logs, anecdotal accounts from historical documents or local residents) can be sufficient for elevating the sensitivity.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The Project area is in the Los Angeles Basin physiographic province, which is subdivided into four structural blocks bounded by major fault zones extending into underlying crystalline basement, particularly within the northeastern block, which is characterized as a triangular wedge about 35 miles in length from north to south and about 18 miles wide from east to west. The northwestern boundary of the block is delineated by the Raymond fault, which creates a topographic break between sedimentary and basement rocks to the north and deep alluvium to the south (Yerkes et al. 1965:A51). Elevations in the study area is approximately 460 feet above mean sea level. The surrounding topography is characterized as a broad alluvial plain drained by seasonal streams that flow southwest through dissected hills and discharge into the Los Angeles River (Figure 5). An unnamed meandering seasonal stream is located less than 300 m (985 feet) northwest of the Project area.

The surface sediments within the Project area are described as Quaternary alluvium (Pleistocene-age and Holocene-age sediments deposited by water), which characterizes most of the low-lying areas in the Los Angeles basin and San Gabriel Valley (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck 1989). The surficial alluvial and fluvial sediments making up the floor of the San Gabriel Valley are derived from alluvial fan and floodplain deposits of the numerous local washes. The depth of these valley deposits may reach as much as 200 feet (Yerkes et al. 1965).

A geotechnical study was conducted for the Project by Geotechnologies, Inc. (Prince 2018). The study included a single subsurface bore and other studies conducted nearby that were used to characterize the geophysical setting. The single bore is believed to be sufficient for describing the setting because of the geological uniformity of the subsurface materials within the vicinity. The soils are characterized as a relatively thin stratum of artificial fill overlaying alluvium. Within the bore sample the artificial fill

measured approximately five feet thick and consisted of sandy silt to silty sand. The native alluvium below extended to the depth of the sample, 50 feet below the surface, and is composed of sandy silts, and silty sands to sands.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistory**

#### ***Prehistoric Overview***

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four horizons are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as more recent studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

#### **HORIZON I—EARLY MAN (CA. 10,000–6000 BC)**

The earliest accepted dates for archaeological sites on the southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego Counties contain several sites dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Although the dating of these finds remains controversial, several sets of human remains from the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., "Los Angeles Man," "La Brea Woman," and the Haverly skeletons) apparently date to the middle Holocene, if not earlier (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002), and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland.

#### **HORIZON II—MILLING STONE (6000–3000 BC)**

Set during a drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Milling Stone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). Recent research indicates that Milling Stone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

### **HORIZON III–INTERMEDIATE (3000 BC–AD 500)**

The Intermediate horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment, signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

### **HORIZON IV–LATE PREHISTORIC (AD 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)**

In the Late Prehistoric horizon, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks; perforated stones; arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite; a variety of bone tools; and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. There was also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive. Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section below.

By AD 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between AD 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. Modern Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered to be the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period.

## **Ethnographic Overview**

The Project area is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south. There is well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name Gabrielino (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. By the same token, Native Americans in the sphere of influence of Mission San Fernando were historically referred to as Fernandeno (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). This group speaks what is now considered to be a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978:538). In the post-Contact period, Mission San Gabriel included natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community through the use of locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10).

Native words that have been suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v; Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno; Heizer 1968:105), although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino. Nevertheless, many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a native rather than Spanish origin (King 1994:12). As a result, the term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). The Gabrielino also consumed freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). 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 and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby

and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

## **Native American Communities**

In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to establish definitively the precise location of Native American villages occupied in the Ethnohistoric period (McCawley 1996:31–32). Native American place names referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location. Instead, in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122). Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point the former village sites were affected by urban and agricultural development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference, further confound efforts at relocation. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) for his remarks on the subject, writing that “the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations ‘passed away 50 years ago’” (McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

What information is available has been used by researchers and historical enthusiasts throughout the twentieth century to plot the location of village sites and other placenames (e.g., McCawley 1996, Southwest Museum 1962). The closest ethnographically documented Gabrielino community to the Project area is called Otsungna (also spelled Ochuunga). According to one of Harrington’s ethnographic sources José Zalvidea (1780–1846), a Spanish Franciscan missionary, Otsungna was located approximately 3 miles from San Gabriel on the road to Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:57). The name is believed to reference the Gabrielino word for wild roses, ‘*ochuur* (also spelled *otsur*), which were cited by another of Harrington’s Gabrielino informants, Felicitas Serrano Montaña, as growing in abundance and also the source of the Spanish name for the location as “Rosa de Castilla.” Harrington documented Montano’s other observations that “there is a big matanza (slaughter house) there now at the site of ‘otsuvit, about half way between Los Angeles and San Gabriel. A railroad and wagon road pass by” (Harrington 1986: R102 F316; McCawley 1996: 57). Johnston’s notes on the site refer more generally to a “Halfway House” located in a pass along a route leading south away from the San Gabriel Mission (Johnston 1962: 144). The road, which Johnston reports as following high ground over the present-day Monterey Pass, was apparently the preferred route for rancheros such as Juan Matias Sanchez of Rancho Potrero Grande, who was the presumed source of Johnston’s information. Johnston also cites the earlier Gabrielino association for the place with the word for roses, but no other information is provided. According to Casen (1994), the village site was located in the Los Angeles neighborhood of El Sereno within the Campus of California State University, Los Angeles.

The Project area is also notably situated between the village of Yaanga, 7.7 km (4.8 miles) to the southwest near the former Pueblo of Los Angeles, and two important Gabrielino locations near the San Gabriel Mission, 4.3 km (2.7 miles) to the northwest named Shevaanga (also spelled Sibangna) and Toviscangna (Figure 6–Figure 8). Travel between the Pueblo of Los Angeles and San Gabriel Mission took on increased significance during the Spanish and Mexican Periods (for example, see Figure 9). The system of roads running between major Spanish settlements, including those between the San Gabriel Mission and Pueblo of Los Angeles, were memorialized in the early twentieth century as El Camino Real,

though the “road” was never a single route. Many of these early thoroughfares were likely established along the routes previously used by Native Americans for foraging, communication, travel, and trade. Though foot trails can be ephemeral and completely change course from year to year, such trails are known to have existed between significant Gabrielino settlements, and temporary camps or other types of Native American features (such as burials) would have been common along these paths, especially where they intersect water sources or are located near other natural resources and culturally significant landmarks, including favorable viewsheds. The earliest survey maps created after California’s annexation into the United States offer some indication of the trail system operating prior to this time. Unfortunately, maps of Native American trails were never drawn after Spanish contact and the routes described in ethnographic sources refer to more general routes. As a result, textual sources alone cannot definitively establish that a given trail or road was established by Native Americans.

Yaanga (alternative spellings and names include Yang-na, Yangna, and Yabit), is generally believed to have been located near present-day Union Station in downtown Los Angeles, approximately 8.9 km (5.5 miles) west of the Project area (Goldberg 1999; McCawley 1996:57; Morris et al. 2016). The precise location of the village site has been much disputed. Dillon (1994) presented an exhaustive review of the potential locations, most within several blocks of the pueblo plaza. Johnston (1962:122) concluded that “in all probability *Yangna* lay scattered in a fairly wide zone along the whole arc [from the base of Fort Moore Hill to Union Station], and its bailiwick included as well seed-gathering grounds and oak groves where seasonal camps were set up.” A second village, known as Geveronga, has also been described in ethnographic accounts as immediately adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles, though much like Yaanga, its location can only be inferred from ethnographic information (McCawley 1996:57). The preponderance of the available evidence indicates that one or more early historic Native American communities were situated west of the Los Angeles River in the vicinity of the original plaza site. This assumption is supported through several lines of ethnographic evidence including the expedition journal of Fr. Juan Crespi and engineer Miguel Costansó, both of whom were associated with the 1769 Portolá expedition. The notes from these sources indicate the village was located between 2.0 and 2.4 km (1.3 and 1.5 miles) west-southwest from the Los Angeles River on high-level ground. The Pueblo of Los Angeles was documented to have been founded directly adjacent to this village.

The San Gabriel Mission is known to have been established near a Gabrielino village, although it is not entirely clear what this village was called, two placenames have the strongest possibility. One possibility is that it was the village of Shevaanga (sometimes spelled Sibanga and alternately known as Sibàpet or šivápet, meaning “stones” or “flint”). A Native American consultant told ethnographer J. P. Harrington that šivápet was located at a place near San Gabriel, in a ravine “near where the old Los Angeles road crossed the river” (McCawley 1996:41). This accords well with Reid’s account that places the village on the side of a fertile hollow near the mission on the Angeles road. However, Harrington’s consultant went on to state that the name referred to the whole locality around San Gabriel, or to a place a little beyond the mission, and not to San Gabriel itself. The name Sibanga was used by San Gabriel Mission padres to refer to one of four local dialects in an 1812 report (Engelhardt 1927:97). A French visitor to the mission in 1841 noted that San Gabriel was “situated in the center of a large and beautiful plain, on the site of the Indian villages of Juyubut Cayuillas, and Sibaput tribes” (Engelhardt 1927:199).

A second possibility for the Gabrielino village next to the San Gabriel Mission is Toviscanga (variants: Toviscangna, Tuvasak or Toviska-, meaning “white earth” or “old man”) or Tõjwe (meaning a place where people grind their seeds on rocks). The cover page of the San Gabriel Book of Confirmations, penned by Junipero Serra in 1778, reads “San Gabriel de los Temblores alias Toviscanga” (Engelhardt 1927:55). Writing in 1860, Alexander Taylor noted that the “site of the Mission was called Toviscanga, and near by was a large rancheria” (McCawley 1996:41). He didn’t say which mission site he was referring to, but the second site is more likely. Since he was writing in 1860, he is likely to have called the first site Mision Vieja, or the old mission.

Contemporary Gabrielino (Kizh) historian Andrew Salas feels that Shevaanga was located near La Misión Vieja, in the Whittier Narrows area, which may have been thought of as a part of the broader San Gabriel area at the time (Dietler et al. 2015: 20). Based on oral history and early twentieth century maps, he believes that the name for the 100-acre Savannah ranch, established in the 1850s in what is now the city of Rosemead, was derived from the earlier place name, Shevaanga. Thus, Rosemead's Savannah School on Rio Hondo Avenue is in the approximate location of Shevaanga, or at least its outskirts. Based on the notation in Serra's 1778 book of confirmations, Mr. Salas believes that the name of the closest community to the current San Gabriel Mission location was Toviscanga. It is possible that these names were synonymous, that one name supplanted the other over time, or that one (Toviscanga) applied to a specific neighborhood, while the other (Shevaanga) referred to the broader region.

## **History**

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), and American period (1848–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.

### **Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

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 Rodríguez 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 1884: 96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

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 Juan Crespi, a member of the expedition, named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles 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 (Engelhardt 1927). 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”).

### ***Mexican Period (1822–1848)***

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.

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. The secularization of the missions 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.

### ***American Period (1848–Present)***

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle was a defeat for the Americans and bolstered the Californios’ resolve against American rule, emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). This early skirmish was not a sign of things to come, and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two-year war. The Mexican–American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California and much of the present-day southwest, 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. 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 1941).

On April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican–American War and five months prior to California’s achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued steadily throughout 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’s 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).

## **CITY OF ALHAMBRA**

The history of Alhambra is closely related to the history of the San Gabriel Mission, founded on September 8, 1771. The unique topography and geomorphology consisting of fertile soil and an abundance of Native American laborers was key in the prosperity and colonization of the region (Orozco 2012; Rios-Bustamante 1992). A good portion of Alhambra was initially a land grant of 300,000 acres made in 1784 by the Spanish government to Manuel Nieto, a soldier who served with the Gaspar de Portola expedition of 1769 (Orozco 2012). After independence from Spain, the newly formed Mexican Republic shut down the San Gabriel Mission by the 1830s and granted Mexican citizenship to Native Americans exploited by the Spanish missions (Orozco 2012). The Mexican rule did not last very long and the territory was annexed to the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846–1848).

The early development of Alhambra has been associated to a wealthy Tennessee trader and trapper named Benjamin D. Wilson (1811–1878), who became intrigued by the San Gabriel Valley (Orozco 2012). By the mid-1850s Wilson was the landowner of parts of Los Angeles, Westwood, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Pedro, and Alhambra (Orozco 2012). One of Wilson’s land acquisitions included the Rancho Huerta de Cuati, formerly part of the Mission San Gabriel lands. He acquired the property in 1854 from Hugo Reid’s widow, Victoria Reid, one of the only people of Native American descent who were able to own land under Mexican administration. Wilson expanded Huerta de Cuati and renamed it Lake Vineyard Ranch, which included citrus orchards and wine grapes.

After marriage to his daughter in 1867, Wilson would take on his son-in-law James de Barth Shorb (1842–1896) as a business partner, originally as part of the wine operation, later as part of large land developments. Wilson and Shorb filed papers in 1871 to incorporate the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company. In 1874, as the Lake Vineyard and Water Association, Inc., the two purchased a 275-acre lot, subdivided the land, and developed a housing tract they called “The Alhambra Tract,” which was notable at the time for its use of iron pipes in bringing water to each the lots—one of Shorb’s unique contributions. Looking to repeat their success, a much larger property (2500 acres) was purchased and developed as “The Alhambra Addition Tract.” The two tracts were conveniently located in close proximity to the Southern Pacific Railroad that was finished in 1873. In 1886 the Shorb station was completed and a spur line ran north to Shorb’s San Gabriel Winery, which he established in 1882. At the time of Wilson’s passing in 1878, Shorb continued trying to improve on the company’s real estate investments with the development Shorb Tract. Unfortunately, the population boom was waning in the late 1870s the reduced housing demand was taking its toll. It wasn’t long before much of the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association’s holdings were sold off, and in 1894 the company disincorporated. Shorb’s subsequent focus on the San Gabriel Wine Company was also not met with success in his later years and the company failed shortly after Shorb’s death in 1896.

In the 1880s the residents of Alhambra began a push for the incorporation of the city through the creation of an improvement association (Orozco 2012). The association was aimed at improving the streets, the sanitary and living conditions, including safety. On July 11, 1903, the City of Alhambra was officially incorporated. The city continued growing and by 1910 there were 5000 residents. Alhambra was

originally composed of four smaller communities: Alhambra, Ramona, Shorb, and Dolgeville, with each being developed separately.

The Project area is located in what was the town of Dolgeville, named after German immigrant Alfred Dolge. Having relocated from New York in 1899 after the failure of his felt mill, Dolge partnered with Henry Huntington to construct a new felt factory. Dolge had also hoped that Huntington's prominence in real estate development would help him realize his vision of a model factory town consistent with the socialist philosophy he applied to his felt business in New York (Phelps 1998: 150). In 1904, Huntington, having earlier acquired Shorb's San Gabriel Wine Company, converted the winery buildings and 20 acres of land to the Alfred Dolge Manufacturing Company. Under Huntington's influence, other small businesses came to the burgeoning town of Dolgeville and he began developing residential lots surrounding the factory, for which the Dolgeville Land Company had been incorporated in 1903. Subdivisions and lot sales were the focus of the land company, though the sale of homes (rather than rental) to factory workers was at odds with the social welfare approach Dolge had established in New York (Phelps 1998: 154). After Dolge's bungled design for the model town, Huntington's urban designers and engineers drafted a plan for Dolgeville. House building was slow but consistent enough to support small service businesses and amenities that sprang up in 1904. By 1908 sales had slowed amid a real estate recession, and it was becoming apparent that the vision of the model factory town had failed to manifest, which Huntington blamed on Dolge's underperforming felt factory. Phelps (1998: 166) cites the failure to realize the vision of a factory town was rooted more in low wages and the lack of jobs that created too high of a risk for purchasing a home. Dolgeville was annexed into Alhambra in 1908, though the land company continued selling lots and Dolge remained at the felt factory until being forced out by Huntington in 1910 (Phelps 1998: 171).

From the very beginning, single family residential subdivisions were to define Alhambra's development. Individual tracts of land were purchased by Americans relocating from the east who proceeded to build unique homes spanning different styles. Even after incorporation in 1903 and the following boom in population, houses were still constructed by individual land owners. Further development occurred with another population boom in the 1920s, but the use of small contractors meant that neighborhoods developed slowly and contained a number of different architectural designs. Industrial development was sparse for most of Alhambra's history, concentrated primarily within Shorb, along Fremont and Mission, with the cities' commercial properties extending along Main Street and Garvey Avenue. This "Industrial District" was clearly separated from the rest of the city, but provided a number of incentives, such as railway facilities, reliable water, cheap real estate, and inexpensive utilities.

By the 1930s the community had grown to nearly 40,000, with many things changing in Alhambra (Orozco 2012). The city had the Southern Pacific Railroad station on Date Street, two Pacific Electric Interurban lines, and its own airport. The impacts of the Great Depression occurred in Alhambra as they did in most of the country—many businesses closed and large numbers of people were out of work. Beginning with World War II, Alhambra saw a new area of development in the arms industry and people from all over the United States were moving to Southern California with the intent to find employment (Orozco 2012; Caughey and Caughey 1977). The post-war years saw a change in the demographics of the population and by the 1950s many Italian immigrants had settled in Alhambra, followed by waves of Mexican immigrants in the 1960s, followed by Chinese and Taiwanese in the late 1970s and 1980s.

## **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA**

The Project area is located in the southwestern portion of the city boundary. Situated on the east side of Fremont Avenue, between Orange Street and Mission Road, and bordered by Date Street, the Project area was home to the C.F. Braun & Company petrochemical engineering company. Originally located in San Francisco, the company was founded in 1909 by Carl Franklin Braun. Specializing in the manufacture of ship parts, by the end of World War I the company saw a drastic decrease in sales, which inspired Braun to shift his company to petroleum processing plants. Due to the need for expansion, the company was

moved south to Alhambra because of its proximity to rail, sea, and the opportunities afforded by growth occurring in the cities of the greater Los Angeles area. Braun purchased land along Fremont Avenue (formerly Monterey County Road and Fair Oaks Avenue) and Mission Road (formerly San Gabriel County Road) and in 1922 the new plant and headquarters were opened. The facilities were rebuilt and expanded in the 1940s and 1950s, some of which remain standing today. The company was purchased first by Santa Fe Industries, followed by the Kuwait Oil Corporation, and lastly by Halliburton who closed the Alhambra offices in 1997 before selling the property to Ratkovich Company who currently manage the property.

## RESULTS

### CHRIS Records Search

#### *Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies*

The CHRIS records search indicated that 17 previously conducted cultural resources reports have been completed within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. Three of these reports are overview studies and did not include intensive pedestrian surveys or specifically reference any cultural resources located within the Project area. One study by PCR Services Corporation (Heumann 1999a) was conducted within the Project area but included only historical built-environment resources. None of the previous studies on-file in the CHRIS have included archaeological field surveys or assessments of the Project area.

**Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Area**

CHRIS Report Number	Title of Study	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Study Type	Proximity to Project Area
LA-11484	Partial List of Indian Village Sites in Lost [sic] Angeles County, with a few in Orange County. (Information from Eugene Robinson, Handwritten, in "Reconnaissance Sites 15F" loose leaf notebook of Mr. E.F. Walker, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California)	Walker, E.F. and Robinson, Eugene (Southwest Museum)	No date	Overview	N/A
LA-03584	Our Pioneer Mother	MacDonald, Lenora Johnson (None)	1931	Overview	N/A
LA-03583	The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information	Bucknam, Bonnie M. (Archaeological Research, Inc.)	1974	Overview	N/A
LA-03511	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of the Waste Water Facilities Plan W.O. 31389	Romani, John F. (Northridge Archaeological Research Center, CSUN)	1977	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-07568	Paleontological Resource Survey and Impact Evaluation for a Proposed Rapid Transit System in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Bernor, Raymond L. (Archaeological Resource Management Corp.)	1978	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-04451	Route 7 Environmental Impact Statement Supplement	Anonymous (Caltrans)	1983	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-04323	Cultural Evolution in the Archaic/Mesolithic: A Research Design for the Los Angeles Basin	Hill, James N. (Archaeological Resource Management Corp.)	1985	Overview	Outside

**Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Area**

CHRIS Report Number	Title of Study	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Study Type	Proximity to Project Area
LA-02815	Native American Placenames in the Vicinity of the Pacific Pipeline Part 1: the Los Angeles Basin	King, Chester (Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	1993	Overview	Outside
LA-04635	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 949-02, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt (LSA Associates, Inc.)	1999	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-04835	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Ashkar, Shahira (Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.)	1999	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-05130	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 965100-3envr	Iverson, Gary (Caltrans District 7)	1999	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-07859	Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of Effect Alhambra: Fremont Avenue Widening Project	Heumann, Leslie (PCR Services Corporation)	1999	Built Environment, Field study	Within
LA-05125	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility VY 043-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Lapin, Philippe (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2000	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-07077	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. VY 180-01 Los Angeles County, California	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2002	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-11748	Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report Fifteenth Reporting Period July 1– December 31, 2002	Sakai, Rodney (SHPO & Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)	2003	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-11747	Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report, Twenty-First Reporting Period, July 1, 2005–March 31, 2006	Sakai, Rodney (Historic Resources Group)	2006	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-12220	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04399A (VY180 Sony Repair Bldg.) 2627 West Valley Boulevard, Alhambra, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne, Williams, Sarah, and Crawford, Kathleen (MBA)	2012	Archaeological, Field study	Outside

### **Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

The CHRIS search identified 45 cultural resources previously documented within 0.5 miles of the Project area (Table 2). Of the 45 resources, 43 are historic buildings, one is a historic district (P-19-187014), and one is a historic structure (Union Pacific Railroad). The historic district (P-19-187014) is located within the Project area and comprises six industrial buildings associated with the former C.F. Braun Company. The district and its constituents were recorded in 1999 by PCR Services Corporation as part of the Fremont Avenue Widening Project (Heumann 1999a; Heumann 1999b). The district was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C and the CRHR under Criterion 3, as a distinctive example of industrial design and a unique example of the work of a prominent architectural firm; the period of significance is listed as 1921–1949. The remaining 44 resources identified in the 0.5-mile radius are located outside the Project area.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area**

Primary No.	Time Period	Resource Type	Resource Description	Recording Name, Affiliation (Year)	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-192259	Historic	Building	Pete's Liquor; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192260	Historic	Building	2705-2707 W Valley Blvd; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192261	Historic	Building	Four Seasons Pastry; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192262	Historic	Building	Grand Family Clinic et al; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192263	Historic	Building	Al's Signs and Banners; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192264	Historic	Building	Alhambra Automotive Specialist; HP05 (Hotel/motel)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192265	Historic	Building	2801 W Valley Blvd; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192266	Historic	Building	1517-1519 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192267	Historic	Building	1521 S Fremont Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192268	Historic	Building	1529 S Fremont Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192269	Historic	Building	2611 W Norwood Pl; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192270	Historic	Building	1508 S Fremont Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192271	Historic	Building	2511 W Norwood Pl; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192272	Historic	Building	1504 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192273	Historic	Building	Fremont Court; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192274	Historic	Building	1320-1322 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area**

Primary No.	Time Period	Resource Type	Resource Description	Recording Name, Affiliation (Year)	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-192275	Historic	Building	1316-1318 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192276	Historic	Building	1312-1314 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192277	Historic	Building	1308-1310 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192278	Historic	Building	1304-1306 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192279	Historic	Building	1300 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-187714	Historic	Building	2627 W Valley Blvd; HP02 (Single family property); HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999); Marvin & J. Michalsky, LSA (2002)	Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing. OHP Property Number 134842.	Outside
P-19-187013	Historic	Building	Alhambra Motel; HP05 (Hotel/motel)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Individual property determined eligible for NR (Criterion C) by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in CR (Criterion 3). OHP Property Number 123212.	Outside
P-19-187014	Historic	Buildings; District	C F Braun Co; 1000 S Fremont Ave; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in CR (Criterion C). OHP Property Number 123211.	Within (west portion of Project area)
P-19-192240	Historic	Building	2700 Concord Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192241	Historic	Building	J&M Towing; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192242	Historic	Building	Alhambra Coachworks; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192243	Historic	Building	A & M Enterprises; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area**

Primary No.	Time Period	Resource Type	Resource Description	Recording Name, Affiliation (Year)	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-192244	Historic	Building	1025 S Fremont Ave; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192245	Historic	Building	1033 S Fremont Ave; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192246	Historic	Building	1107 S Fremont Ave; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192247	Historic	Building	1109 S Fremont Ave; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192248	Historic	Building	1111 S Fremont Ave; HP08 (Industrial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192249	Historic	Building	1305 S Fremont Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192250	Historic	Building	1309-1311 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192251	Historic	Building	1313-1315 S Fremont Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192252	Historic	Building	1317 S Fremont Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192253	Historic	Building	1321 S Fremont Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192254	Historic	Building	1325 S Fremont Ave; HP02 (Single family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192255	Historic	Building	Bamboo House Restaurant; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192236	Historic	Building	2605-2609 W Commonwealth Ave; HP03 (Multiple family property)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192237	Historic	Building	DNC Security Systems; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192238	Historic	Building	619 S Fremont Ave; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside
P-19-192239	Historic	Building	Sally Nails; HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	Leslie Heumann, PCR (1999)	Unknown	Outside

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Area**

Primary No.	Time Period	Resource Type	Resource Description	Recording Name, Affiliation (Year)	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Relationship to Project Area
P-19-186112	Historic	Structure	Union Pacific RR, Southern Pacific RR Los Angeles Division; AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP11 (Engineering structure); HP39 (Other) - railroad grade	S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes (1999); Rand F. Herbert, JPR Historical Consulting Services (2002); R. Ramirez and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants (2009); F. Smith and J. Steely, SWCA Environmental Consultants (2009)	Unknown	Outside

## Archival Research

SWCA's archival research included a review of historical maps and aerial photographs for the Project area and vicinity. Research focused on documenting historical modifications to the physical setting and identifying any potential natural or artificial features with relevance to use by Native Americans (e.g., stream courses, vegetation, historical topography, roads, habitation markers) or land-uses during the Historic period by non-Native Americans (e.g., agricultural, domestic, and industrial).

The earliest map drawn using a modern coordinate system that includes the Project area is a cadastral map of the township (Figure 10). The map draft is undated but based on comparison with an 1871 copy it appears to have been created no later than 1871 and could be as early as 1850. Both the undated map and the 1871 copy depict three trails (two annotated as "Roads") passing through the Project area. The southernmost of the trails approximates what would become Mission Road. The braided network of roads or trails generally trend northeast/southwest between the San Gabriel Mission and the historic core of Los Angeles. The route between these locations is part of what is referred to as El Camino Real.

In 1876, two years after the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association incorporated, a map was prepared delineating the company's holdings and identified adjacent land owners (Figure 11). The Project area, within the southwest quarter of Section 16, is situated outside of a small residential development to the northeast in Sections 9, 10, 15, and the eastern portion Section 16. The shading in the adjacent section-quarters seems to indicate that the Project area was not owned at the time by the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association. An 1877 map of Los Angeles County with land owners (Figure 12) shows the Project area within the western margin of an area labeled as the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association. In 1882 a survey was commissioned for the Pasadena and Monterey County Road (now Fremont Avenue) and the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association is still listed as the land owner for the parcels east of the road that include the Project area (Figure 13). In 1883 the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association had sold part of its water rights to the Alhambra Addition Water Company. State Engineer W.M.H. Hall's report and accompanying map on the status of irrigation in Southern California in 1888 reflects the change in water management. Hall's map also plots the location of the famous iron pipes that Shorb and Wilson had installed, though none of these were located within the Project area (Figure 14).

None of the archival documents inspected make it explicitly clear whether portions of the Project area were under cultivation or otherwise improved during the years it was owned by the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association (1874–1894), or if it was retained by Shorb as part of his San Gabriel Wine Company during the 1880s and early 1890s. The Project area did not appear to be included in the lands owned by the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association as indicated in the 1876 map (Figure 11); however, ownership and land-use between ca. 1894 and 1904 is unknown.

Huntington's 1903 Dolgeville layout notably excludes the west half of the Project area and shows that none of the lots along Cypress Avenue had been sold, while only five of the lots along Date Avenue had been sold (Figure 15). It's unclear why the swath adjacent to Fair Oaks (later Fremont Avenue) was excluded from the Dolgeville design, but given the stalled sales of lots in general, it is likely that the lots along Cypress Avenue adjacent to the excluded portion remained vacant through the 1910s and 1920s. The 1903 tract map indicates that at least five lots within the Project area were sold, including two adjacent lots on the corner of Orange Street and Date Avenue, and at the south end of Date Avenue near the intersection with San Gabriel County Road (later Mission Road), two adjacent lots and a single lot, with one vacant lot between them. Only one lot on the west-facing side of Date Avenue had been sold.

A low-altitude aerial photograph taken in 1924 shows the southern half of the Project area. At that time the Project area was occupied primarily by the C. F. Braun Company facilities, but the single-family homes fronting Date Avenue can be seen (Figure 16). Vacant fields within the Project area are evident but it is not clear whether they had been previously ploughed and planted, though some type of surface

modification appears to have occurred, possibly from grading or livestock grazing. The adjacent lot to the north can be seen in a 1927 aerial photo and shows signs of having formerly been planted as an orchard (Figure 17), but this is not clear and it is unknown whether the orchard had once extended opposite Orange Avenue (now Commonwealth Avenue) into the Project area.

Very few changes to the Project area are evident when comparing the 1927 and 1938 aerial photographs (Figure 17 and Figure 18). During the late 1920s and early 1930s several of the lots fronting Date Avenue on the east margin of the Project area were occupied by single family dwellings, with the Braun Company facilities occupying the southern portion (Figures 12). By the late 1930s industrial buildings gradually began to infill vacant lots adjacent to some of the residences. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and aerial photos show the significant developments that occurred following World War II as the Braun facilities were modified and expanded, and the remaining vacant lots were developed by industrial facilities, replacing some of the residential structures along Date Avenue (Figure 19–Figure 21). At this time other companies had buildings within the Project area: Alhambra Lumber Company; Union Oil Company; Southern California Edison Company. All the buildings were serviced by a spur line extending north into the Project area from the Southern Pacific line that ran directly south of what is now Mission Road, along the southern boundary of the Project area. By the late 1960s and early 1970s the small manufacturing and industrial businesses had completely pushed out the residential buildings within the Project area (Figure 22 and Figure 23), and during the 1980s and 1990s many of the 1930s- and 1950s-era industrial buildings were demolished and replaced by parking lots that remain to the present-day.

## NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

### Sacred Lands File Search

SWCA received the results of the NAHC’s SLF search and contact list request on July 10, 2018. The results were negative for any known sites in the Project area. The NAHC noted that the lack of recorded sites on the surface does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources below the surface. The NAHC included a list of 16 Native American contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area and recommended they be contacted prior to work (Table 3). None of the individuals were contacted by SWCA as part of the current study, and all Native American coordination for the Project is being conducted as part of the City’s compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21082.3) as described below. The SLF search results letter is included in Appendix C.

**Table 3. Native American Individuals and Groups Culturally Affiliated with the Project Area**

Name, Title	Affiliation
Charles Alvarez, Councilmember	Gabrielino
Eleanor Arrellanes	Chumash
Raudel Jo Banuelos, Jr.	Chumash
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Tribe
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.	Serrano
Delia Dominquez, Chairperson	Yowlumne Kitanemuk
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson	Chumash
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Josephu Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Luiseno Cahuilla

Rudy Ortega Jr., Tribal President	Fernandeno Tataviam
Robert Robinson, Chairperson	Tubatulabal Kawaiisu
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie, Chari	Chumash
Patrick Tumamait	Chumash
Lynn Valbuena	Serrano

## AB 52 Notification and Consultation

The City issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Project’s Environmental Impact Report on October 10, 2017. The City notified the NAHC and on October 16, 2017 received a letter from the NAHC confirming receipt of the NOP for a Draft Environmental Impact Report. As lead agency, the City mailed AB 52 notification letters to five (5) Native American contacts on October 12, 2017 (Table 4). The letter included a description of the proposed Project under review by the City of Alhambra Development Services Department, and a notification that requests for consultation under AB 52 must be received within 30 days. To-date, the City has received one reply from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation (the Tribe). In a letter dated October 23, 2017, Chairman Andrew Salas indicated that the Project is located in a sensitive area and may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of tribal cultural resources and requested formal consultation. On October 24, 2018 a consultation meeting took place between the Tribe, City, and Project applicant. The Project applicant provided information on the project description, historical uses of the project site, and intended timeline for the project build-out. The Tribe discussed the Tribal history, traditional practices, and reasons why they consider the Project site to be sensitive for tribal cultural resources. The notification letters are included here in Appendix C. Pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3(c), the Tribal response letter and all other records of correspondence are exempt from public disclosure and have been included here as a confidential attachment (Appendix D). Consultation with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation is on-going, and any additional correspondences will be appended to the confidential attachment.

**Table 4. AB 52 Notification and Consultation Results**

Native American Contact	City Planning Consultation Effort	Tribal Response
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribe Bernie Acuna, Tribal Chairman 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067-4618	<b>10/12/2017:</b> Letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No reply
Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribe Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director PO Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086	<b>10/12/2017:</b> Letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No reply
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	<b>10/12/2017:</b> Letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No reply

**Table 4. AB 52 Notification and Consultation Results**

<b>Native American Contact</b>	<b>City Planning Consultation Effort</b>	<b>Tribal Response</b>
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Director P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	<b>10/12/2017:</b> Letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No reply
Andrew Salas, Chairperson Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	<b>10/12/2017:</b> Letter sent by U.S. Mail. <b>10/24/2018:</b> Attended consultation meeting; provided summary of proposed project description, site history, and phased approach to build-out.	<b>10/23/2017:</b> Letter sent to City Planning acknowledging receipt of notification letter and requesting formal consultation because the Project area is considered sensitive for tribal cultural resources. <b>10/24/2018:</b> Attended consultation meeting; provided additional background on tribal history and practices that occurred in the project vicinity.

## **SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT**

### **Historic-Period Archaeological Resources**

A CHRIS records search did not identify any archaeological resources within the Project area or a 0.5-mile radius. All of the resources identified by the CHRIS search are built-environment resources, including a historic district (P-19-187014) located within the Project area. The district comprises six industrial buildings associated with the former C.F. Braun Company, established in Alhambra in 1921. The district and five of the buildings have been recommended eligible to the NRHP and CRHR.

Archival research was conducted to assess the potential for the presence and preservation of buried archaeological resources within the Project area, specifically the portions for which excavation has been proposed. Some of the vacant lots visible in aerial photographs from the 1924 and 1927 suggest surface modifications may have occurred within the Project area prior to this time, but it is not clear whether it was every under cultivation during the nineteenth century when it was owned by the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association between 1876 and ca. 1894, or the subsequent owner(s) before the early 1920s. It does not appear that any buildings or structures were constructed within the Project area at any time prior to 1924. The Southern Pacific Railroad was completed in 1873 and ran south of the Project area along what is now Mission Road, followed by a north-south running spur line constructed east of the Project area along what is now Raymond Avenue. Fremont Avenue was established in the 1880s, originally as the county-owned Pasadena Road. It is possible that materials could have been discarded within the Project area during any of the road or railroad constructions, or in association with the operation of agricultural properties in the surrounding area. It is unlikely that any of such materials were deeply buried, and are therefore unlikely to be have been preserved during subsequent land development.

The east half of the Project area was included in the Dolgeville town design. The Dolgeville Land Company subdivided the property and created the lots along Date and Cypress Avenues. According to the 1903 tract map, at least five of the lots in the Project area were sold in the first decade of the twentieth century. The unsold lots along Cypress Avenue were located adjacent to the parcel excluded from the Dolgeville plan, and it appears the two parcels remained undeveloped into the 1920s. Although some of

the sold lots within Dolgeville remained undeveloped, several of the properties along Date Avenue were likely developed with single-family homes between 1904 and 1924.

The first substantial development of the Project area occurred in early 1920s when the C. F. Braun & Company completed the first phase of construction for their industrial manufacturing facility, which included a railroad spur line connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad to the south. The Braun facility occupied the formerly vacant lots on the east side of the Project area, as well as those along what was formerly Cypress Avenue. The initial construction was completed in 1922 on the southern two-thirds of the Project area, excluding the parcels fronting Date Avenue. Sanborn Insurance maps from 1931 show that the Braun plant included buried pipelines installed between the buildings. The Braun facility expanded slightly during the 1930s but within the same footprint. In-fill along Date Avenue between the residential units began to include light industrial and storage buildings. This trend continued into the 1950s and eventually the residential dwellings began to be replaced, so that by the 1970s only industrial buildings were located along Date Avenue. The C. F. Braun & Company expanded significantly in the 1940s and the plant was redesigned. The redesign included the demolition of nearly all the original buildings and structures, and the construction of the brick administrative buildings fronting Fremont Avenue within the Project's proposed Office Plan Area. By the end of World War II, all but the eastern portion of the Project area was occupied by the Braun plant. Beginning in the 1960s, the industrial buildings began to be demolished and replaced with paved parking lots. Although the original buildings associated with the Braun plant were demolished and the 1920s single-family homes were all replaced, buried physical remains dating from this time period may have been preserved after the subsequent construction. These remains could include domestic refuse, industrial hardware, building materials, structural foundations, and historical infrastructure.

Though no known archaeological resources have been identified within the Project area, it is possible that archaeological resources are preserved below the surface. Specifically, Historic-period artifacts and features, especially those associated with residences along Date Avenue, as well as industrial uses within the remaining portions of the Project area being proposed for excavation. The single geotechnical bore taken within the Project area identified 5 feet of artificial fill overlying native alluvial sediments. The depth of the fill is likely to vary across the site and represents the zone in which the highest potential exists for encountering these resources. For these reasons, SWCA finds the Project area has a **high sensitivity for containing historic archaeological resources.**

## **Prehistoric Archaeological Resources**

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in a CHRIS records search within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project area. The SLF records search did not identify any sacred lands or sites in the Project area. Review of ethnographic literature indicated that the ethnographically documented Gabrielino community known as Otsungna was estimated to have been located more than 2 miles to the southwest of the Project area. The Project area is situated along a series of trails running between the Gabrielino village of Yaanga (southwest near the historic core of Los Angeles) and the Gabrielino settlement next to the San Gabriel Mission to the northeast. Trails used by the Spanish are reported as having followed existing paths used by the Gabrielino, certainly during the early expeditions. Having established the San Gabriel Mission and Pueblo of Los Angeles as prominent places, repeated use of the trails between these locations would have intensified during the nineteenth century. A township map created before 1871 shows three trails intersecting the Project area, the two northernmost of which are labeled "roads," the southernmost of which approximates the current alignment of Mission Road (see Figure 10). These trails are part of a braided network of paths that lead to several areas within the local geography, but generally trend northeast-southwest and form part of the travel corridor between the San Gabriel and Los Angeles.

Historical maps show a small, meandering seasonal stream located approximately 100 m (328 feet) northwest of the Project area (see Figure 5). The stream flows southwest through the pass north of City Terrace and ultimately discharges into the Los Angeles River. It is unlikely the stream offered a permanent source of water, though other types of important natural resources may be more common along its banks. The closest documented permanent water sources include those formed along the Raymond Fault, running east-west along what is now Huntington Drive in San Marino, approximately 3.25 miles northwest of the Project area. Other permanent sources in closer proximity were likely present but were not identified in archival research.

The geotechnical study describes five (5) feet of artificial fill overlying native Quaternary-age alluvial sediments composed of sandy silts, and silty sands to sands. The composition and depth of the fill is likely to vary across the site and it is not clear whether the fill was imported and deposited on top of the former surface or if it is simply disturbed sediments that once formed the surface. Deeply buried archaeological deposits can exist within alluvium below or intermixed with Historic-period disturbances (i.e., artificial fill), but site-specific conditions must be considered. Thus, the presence of artificial fill does not preclude the existence of prehistoric archaeological resources being present, nor does the presence of alluvium below the fill assure that any such archaeological material would be preserved.

The proximity of the Project area to the travel corridor between significant Gabrielino communities increases the overall sensitivity for unknown prehistoric archaeological resources to higher than low background levels, particularly for the archaeological remains of temporary open camps, typically identified by the presence of hearth features and other associated Native American artifacts. Individual burials, though unlikely, could also be located along such trails. The potential for any such prehistoric archaeological features or artifacts to be preserved is decreased by the ground disturbances associated with the historical modifications to the Project area, which may be relatively minimal in some locations. Where these disturbances have occurred, they have likely displaced any archaeological resources formerly located in the Project area and the sensitivity is lower than in native alluvial soils. Given of these factors, SWCA finds the Project area has a **moderate sensitivity for containing prehistoric archaeological resources.**

## Tribal Cultural Resources

Considerations for tribal cultural resources are essentially identical to those for prehistoric archaeological resources. The results of the CHRIS and SLF searches were negative for previously recorded tribal cultural resources within the Project area. The City submitted notification letters to the five tribal parties pursuant to AB 52. To-date the City has received one response requesting consultation from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. The initial letter from Chairman Andrew Salas indicated a high sensitivity for tribal cultural resources and requested consultation on the Project at which time further information would be provided. No additional information has been provided to substantiate the high sensitivity mentioned in the letter and consultation with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation is currently on-going.

The Project area was assessed for the potential to contain deeply buried, previously unidentified archaeological materials, including those that meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource, and was found to be moderate. SWCA also finds the Project area has a **moderate sensitivity for containing tribal cultural resources.**

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No previously recorded tribal cultural resources were identified by the CHRIS within the Project area. The NAHC's search of the SLF did not identify any sacred lands or sites. One letter has been received in

response to the City's AB 52 notifications. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation requested formal consultation, which is on-going.

The Project area was assessed for the potential to contain unknown archaeological and tribal cultural resources. Separate considerations were given for prehistoric archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources, which are affiliated exclusively with Native Americans, and Historic-period archaeological resources, which have no Native American affiliations. The potential for encountering unknown historic archaeological resources was found to be high due to the extensive construction and demolition record dating at least to 1904 with the establishment of the town of Dolgeville. Specifically, there is potential to encounter the subsurface remains of building foundations and refuse deposits (including glass, metal, wood, ceramics, brick) associated with residential and industrial use of the property over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Given the location of the Project area within a well-established travel corridor between known prominent Gabrielino communities (increased sensitivity), and the extent of disturbances to the physical setting (decreased sensitivity), the potential for unknown prehistoric archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources is found to be moderate. Specifically, there is potential to encounter subsurface remains of temporary camps that include hearth features, stone tools or debris, shell and faunal remains, ceramic sherds. Though unlikely, individual Native American burials could also occur. If present, such resources have the potential to be significant under CEQA.

Given the likelihood of encountering these resources, the following mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that if any inadvertent archaeological resource discoveries occur during construction of the Project, they will be handled in compliance with State law such that any potential impacts will be less than significant. Mitigation Measures Arch-1 through Arch-4 include procedures to follow in the event of an inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources. However, if additional measures for the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources are required as a result of AB 52 consultation, they should be carried out in concert with the recommended Mitigation Measures Arch-1 to Arch-4. Therefore, with implementation of MM-Arch-1 to MM-Arch-4, SWCA finds the Project will result in less than significant impacts to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources under CEQA.

- **MM-Arch-1: Retain a Qualified Archaeologist.** The project applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology, who will carry out all mitigation measures related to archaeological resources.
- **MM-Arch-2: Prepare a Monitoring Plan.** Prior to the commencement of excavation, an Archaeological Resources Monitoring Plan (Monitoring Plan) shall be prepared. The Monitoring Plan shall include, but not be limited to, a monitoring protocol for any initial excavation conducted for the Project, a construction worker training program, and discovery and processing protocol for inadvertent discoveries of archaeological and tribal cultural resources. The Monitoring Plan should identify areas with moderate to high sensitivity determined for archaeological resources that require monitoring and detail a protocol for determining circumstances in which additional or reduced levels of monitoring (e.g., spot-checking) may be appropriate. Specifically, SWCA recommends that the Monitoring Plan include a framework for assessing the geoarchaeological setting to determine whether sediments capable of preserving archaeological remains are present (e.g., in native versus fill soils), and the depth at which these sediments would no longer be capable of containing archaeological material.
- **MM-Arch-3: Worker Training.** Prior to the commencement of excavation, at the project kickoff, the selected qualified archaeologist or their designee will provide a briefing to construction crews to provide information on regulatory requirements for the protection of archaeological resources. As part of this training, construction crews shall be briefed on proper

procedures to follow should unanticipated archaeological resources discoveries be made during construction. Workers will be provided contact information and protocols to follow if inadvertent discoveries are made. In addition, workers will be shown examples of the types of archaeological resources that would require notification of the project archaeologist.

- **MM-Arch-4: Monitoring for Archaeological Resources.** Prior to ground disturbance, an archaeological monitor shall be present during initial excavation activities as stipulated in the Monitoring Plan. The qualified archaeologist may designate an archaeologist to conduct the monitoring under their direction. Specifically, SWCA recommends field observations regarding the geoarchaeological setting to determine the presence of sediments capable of preserving archaeological remains, and the depth at which these sediments would no longer be capable of containing archaeological material. In the event that archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the vicinity of the discovery will temporarily halt and, if needed, redirected while the archaeological monitor can evaluate the find. The duration and timing of the monitoring shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Department of City Planning and the Project applicant. At the conclusion of monitoring activities, a technical report will be prepared documenting the methods and results of all work completed under the Monitoring Plan. The report will be prepared under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist and submitted to the Project applicant, the City of Alhambra, and the SCCIC.

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**Appendix A.  
Report Figures**

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Figure 1. Project area and vicinity within Los Angeles County.

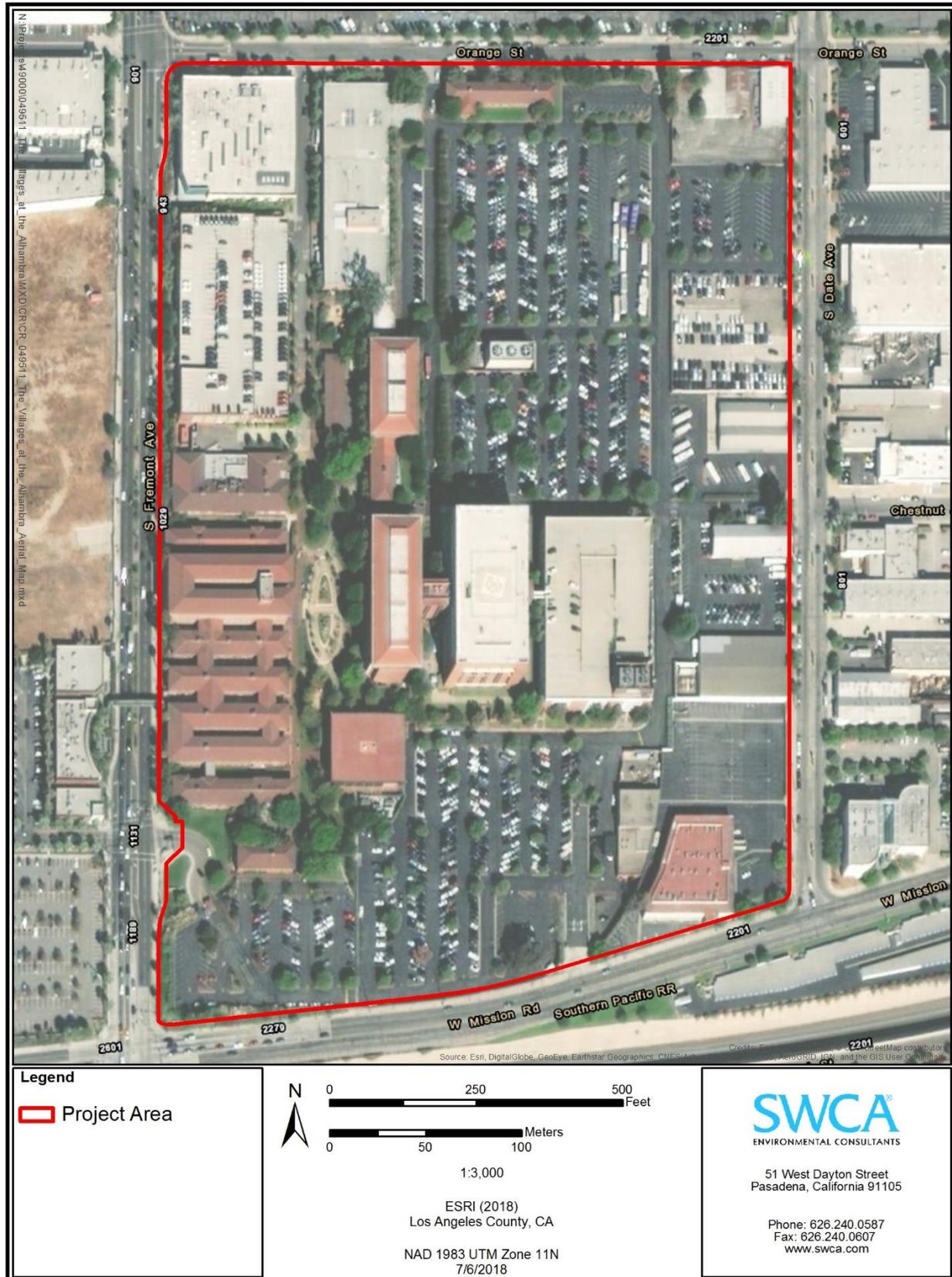
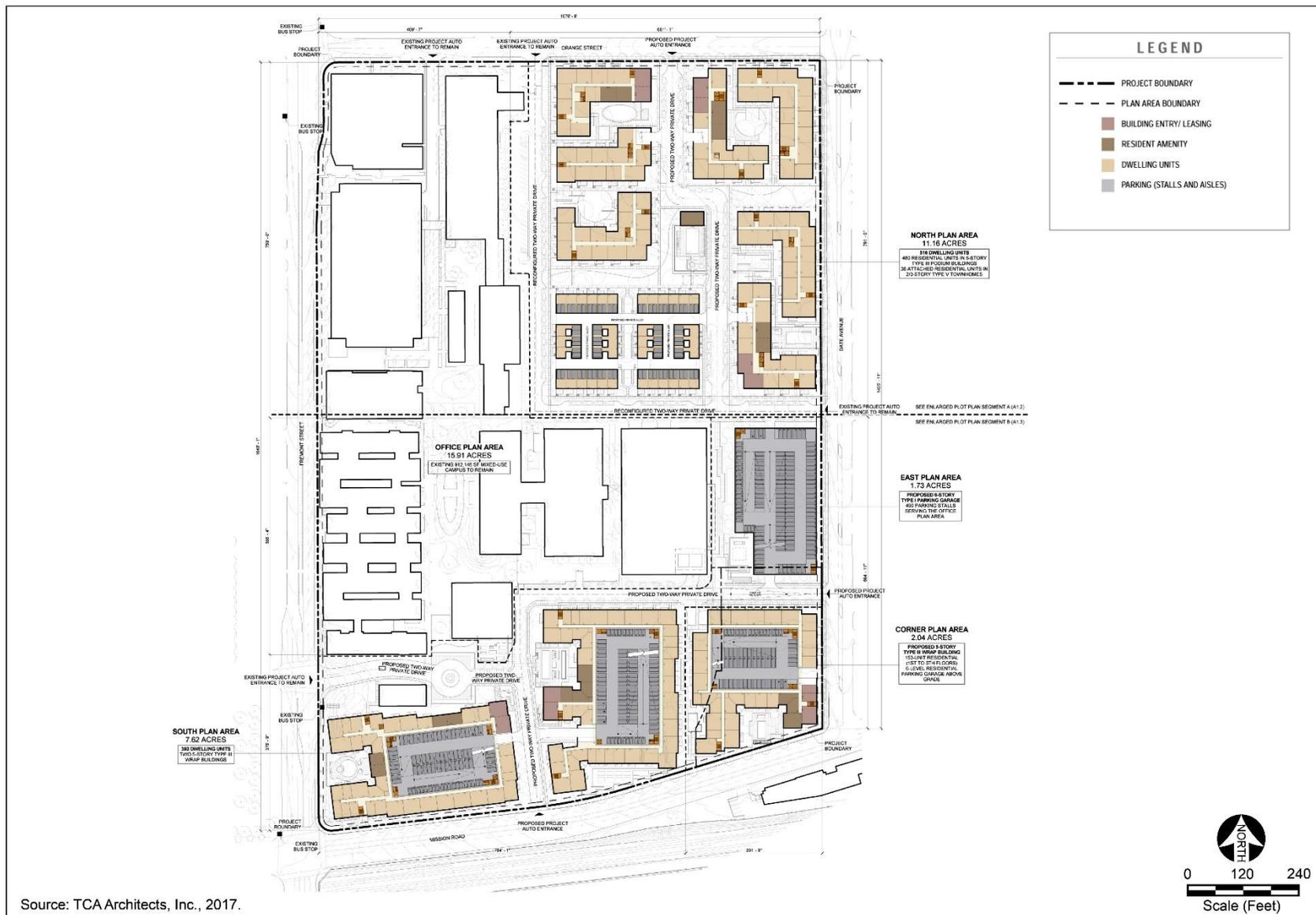


Figure 2. Project area with surrounding streets on an aerial photograph



**Figure 3.** Proposed Project design with ground disturbances associated with building construction occurring within the North, East, Corner, and South Plan Areas.

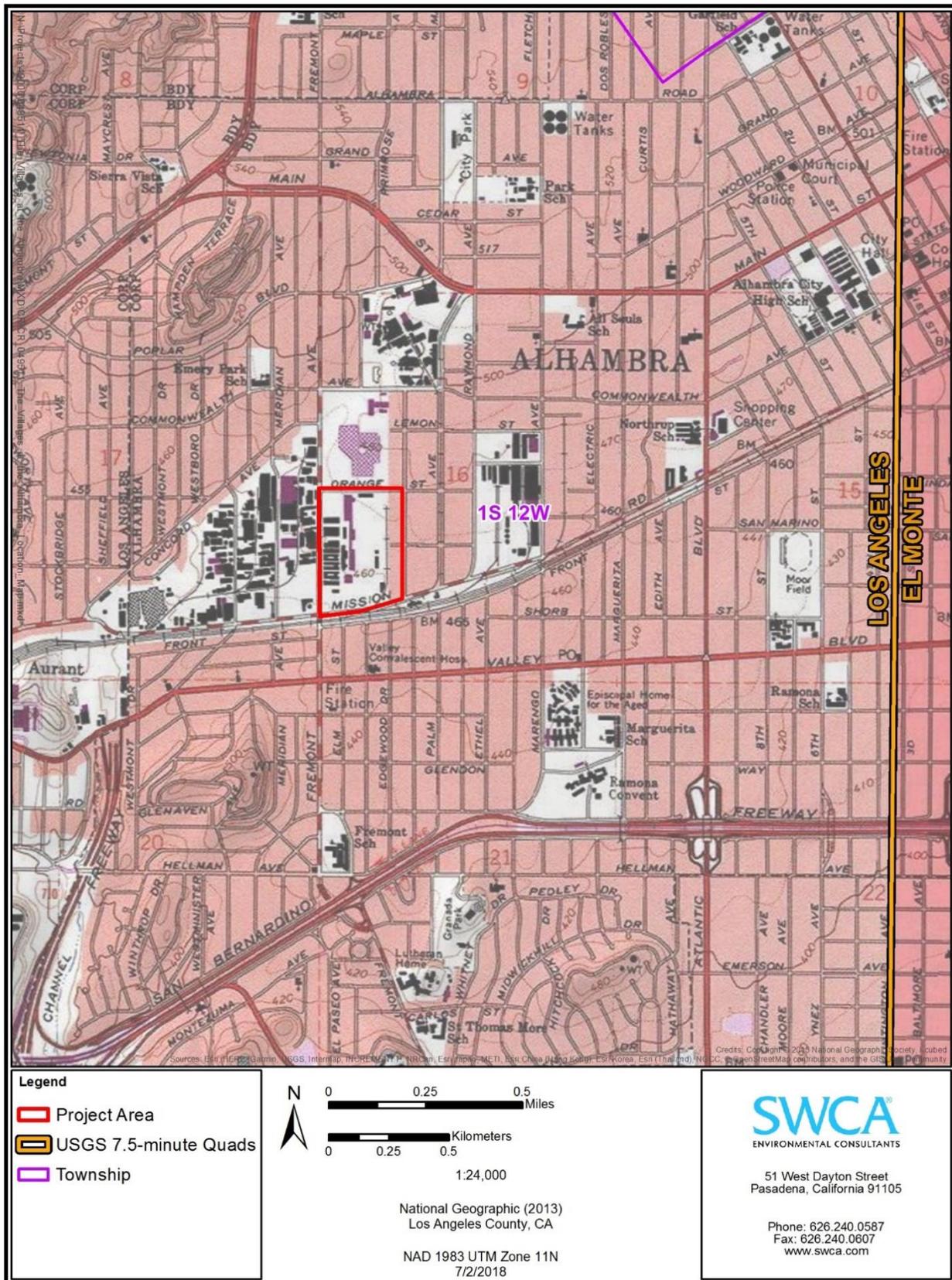


Figure 4. Project area on a USGS quadrangle.

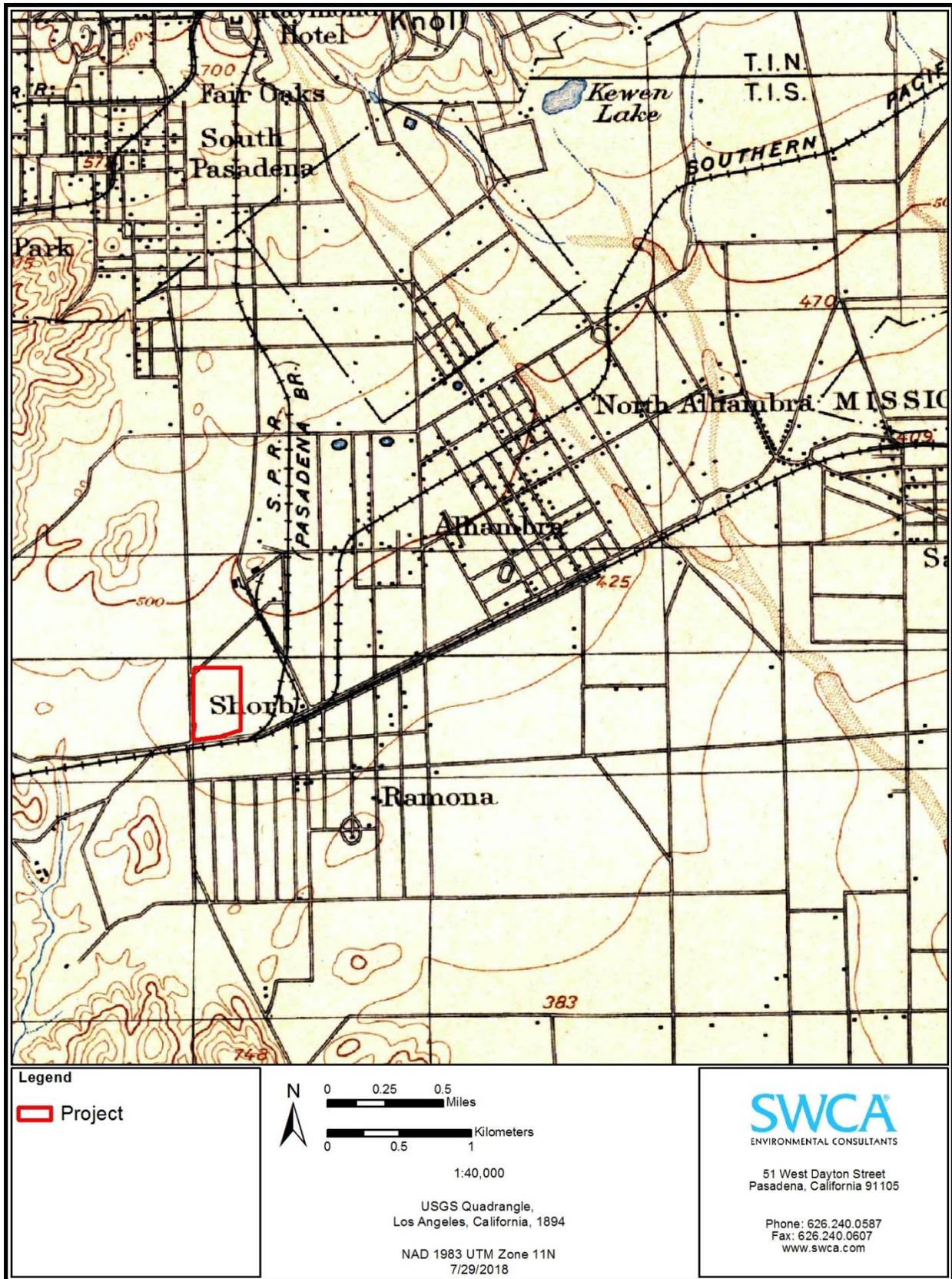


Figure 5. Project area plotted on the 1894 USGS quadrangle, Los Angeles, California.

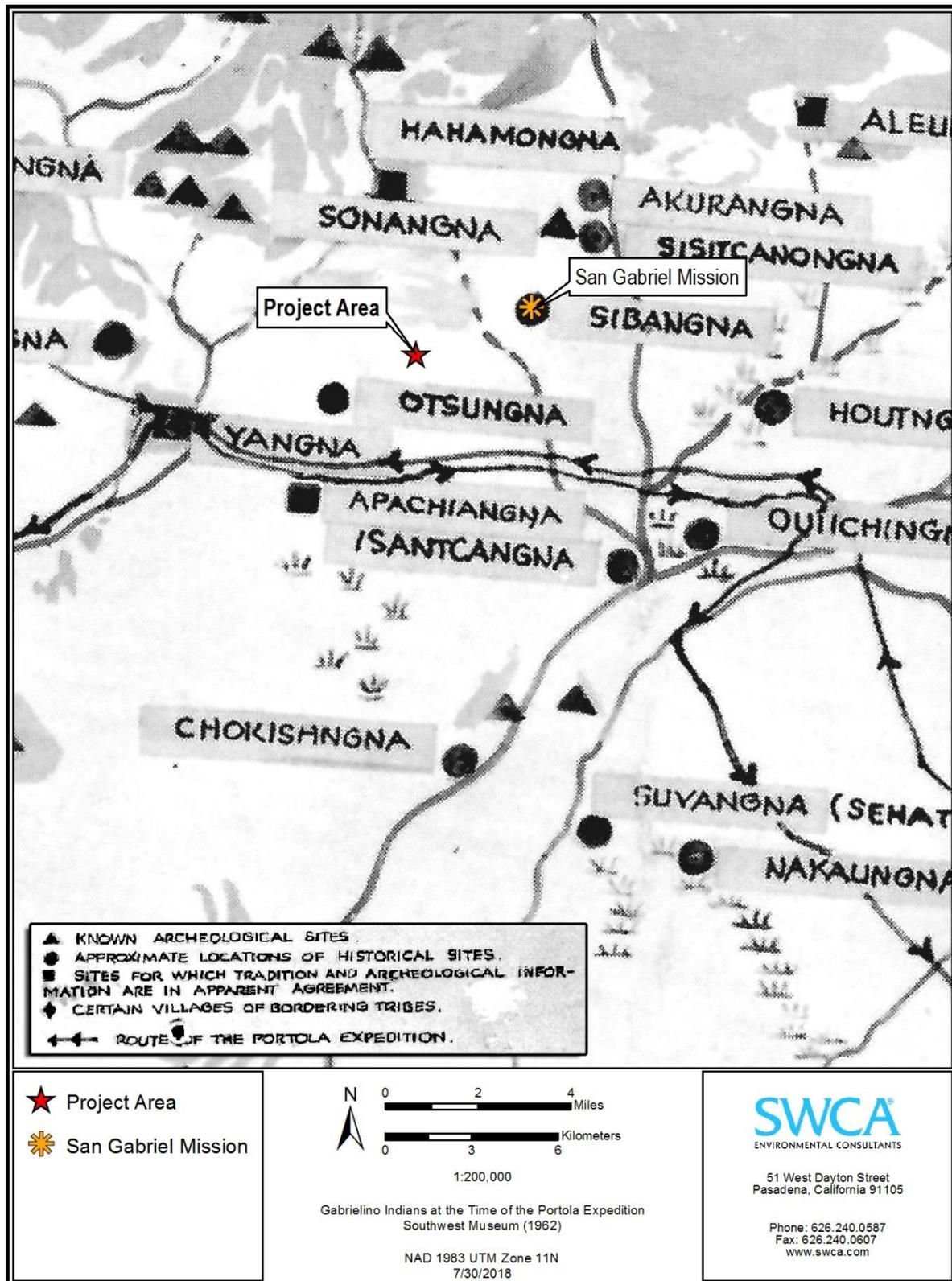
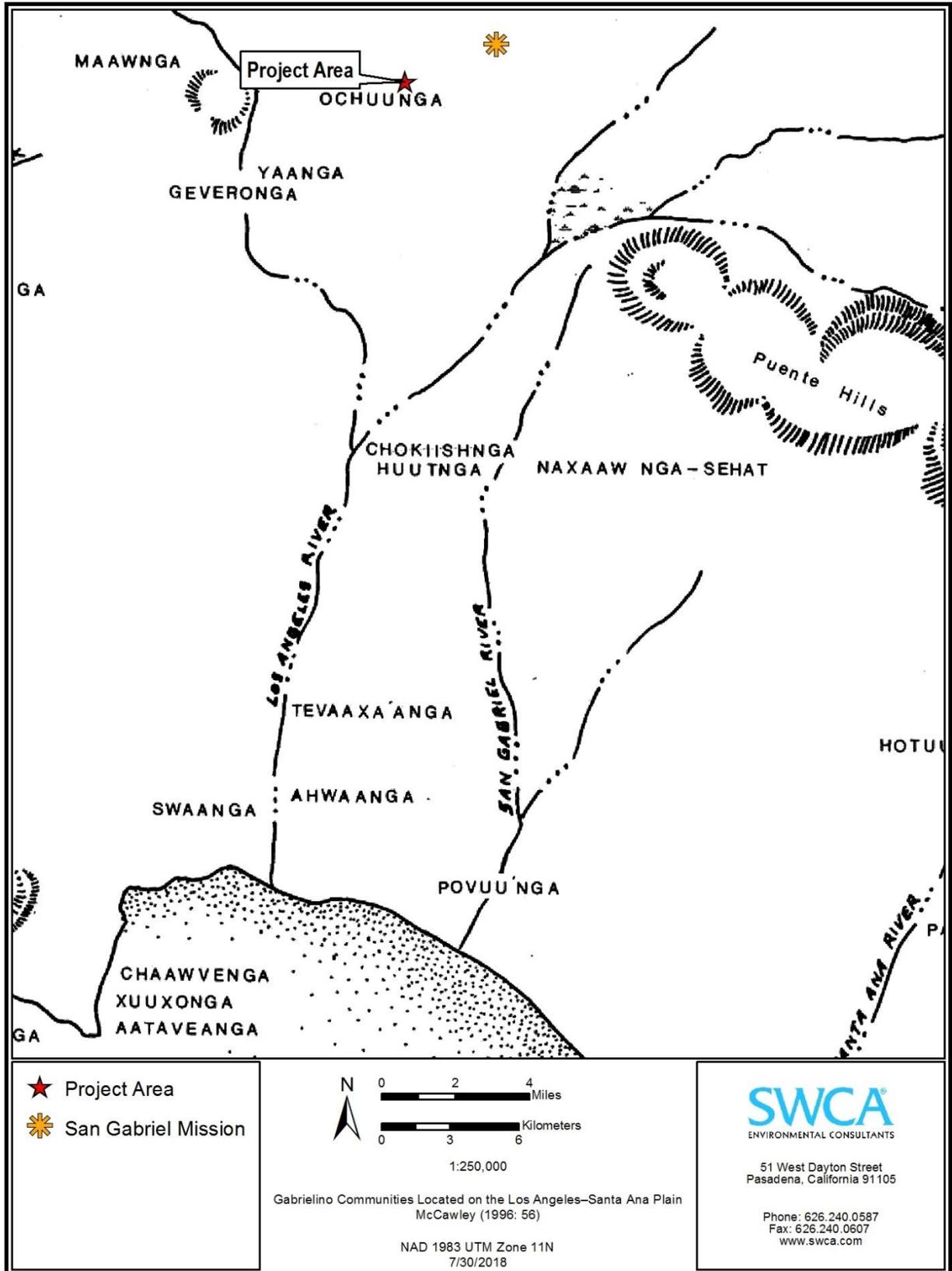
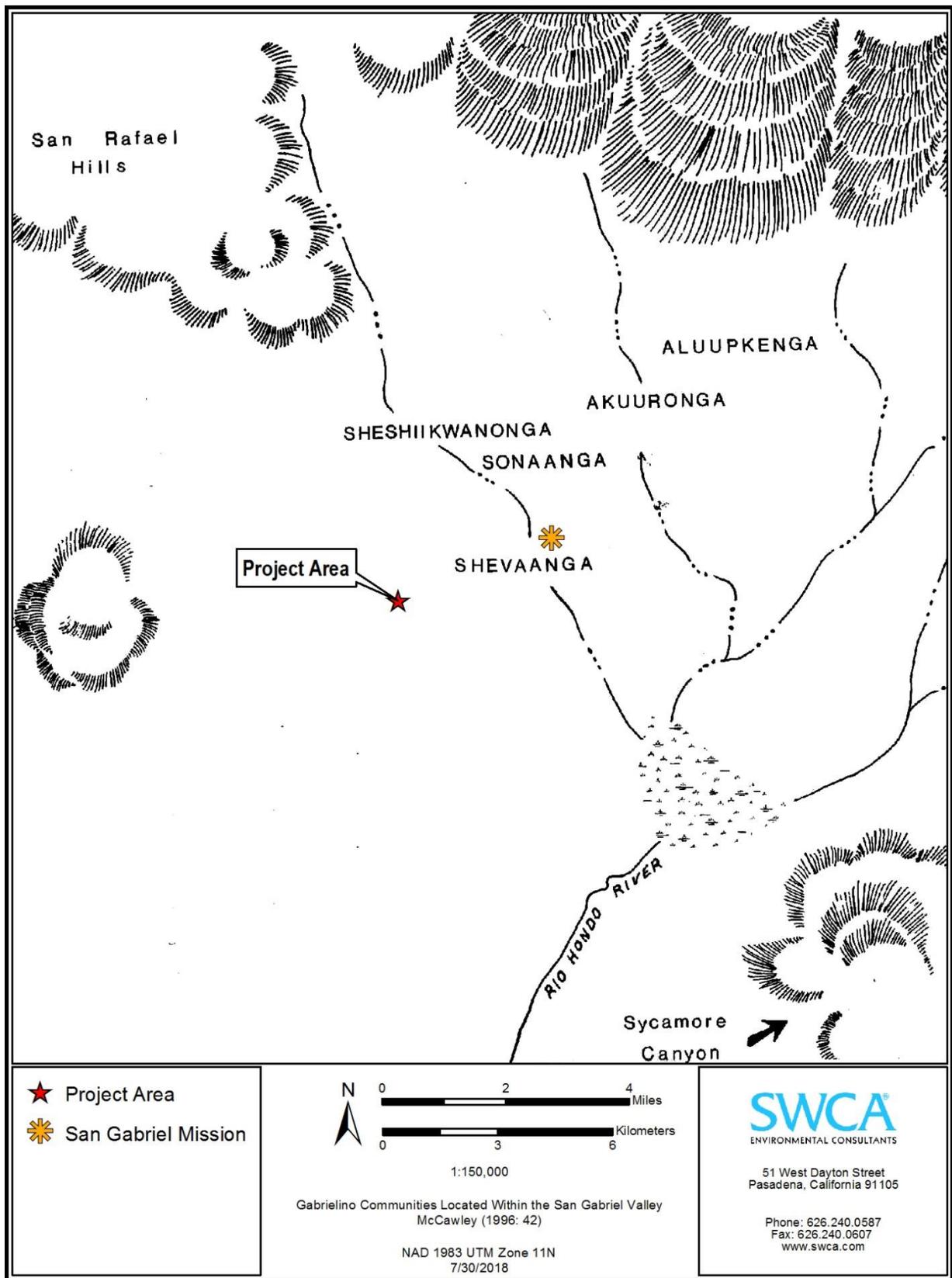


Figure 6. Project area plotted on the Southwest Museum (1962; reprinted in Johnston 1962), *The Gabrielino Indians at the Time of the Portola Expedition*.



**Figure 7.** Project area plotted on McCawley's (1996: 56) map showing Gabrielino communities in the Los Angeles Basin. (Note the addition of the San Gabriel Mission northeast of the Project area.)



**Figure 8.** Project area plotted on McCawley's (1996: 56) map of Gabrielino communities in the Sab Gabriel Valley. (Note the addition of the San Gabriel Mission northeast of the Project area.)

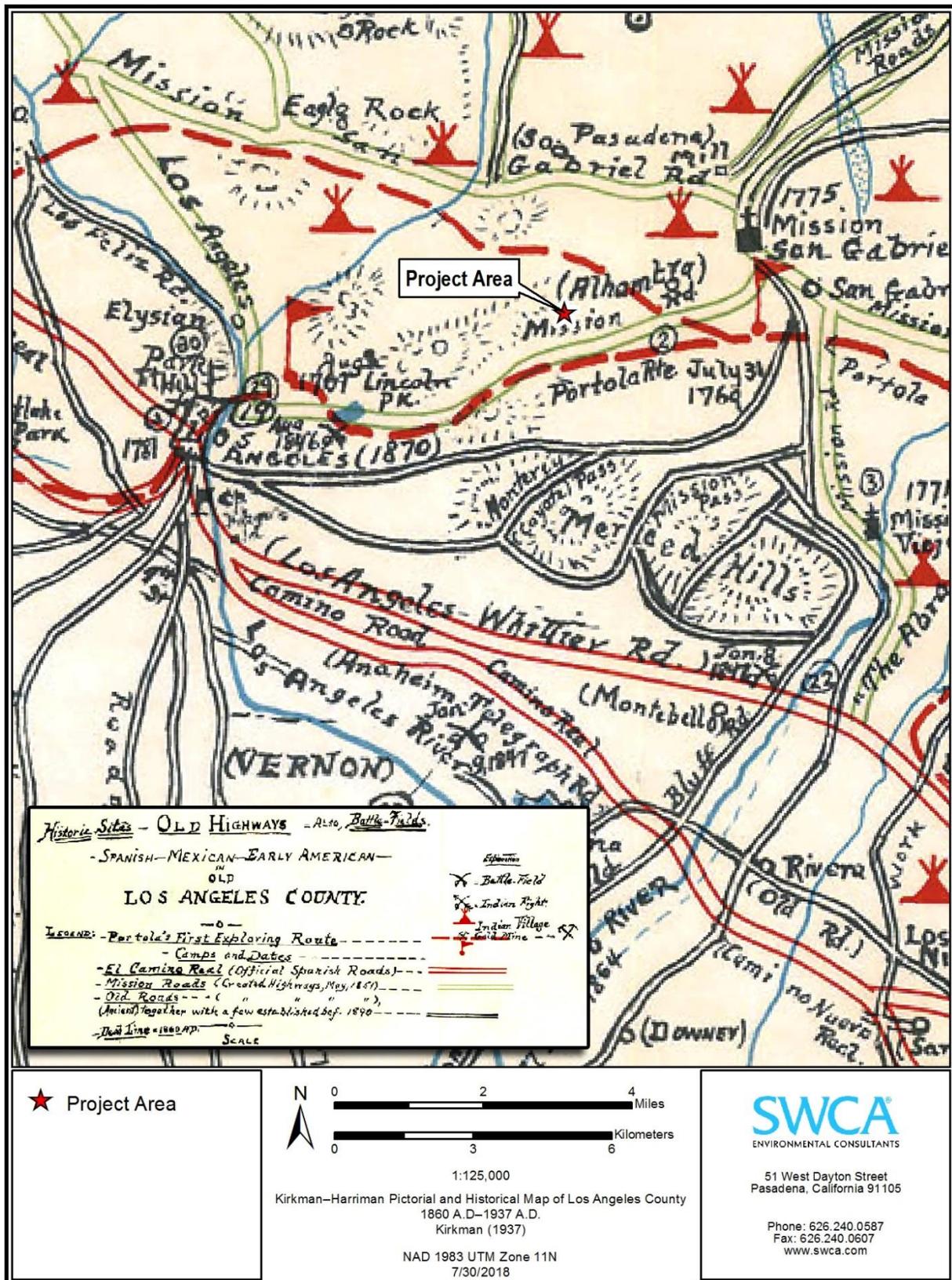


Figure 9. Project area plotted on the Kirkman-Harriman map (Kirkman 1938) illustrating the general locations of historical events and roads.

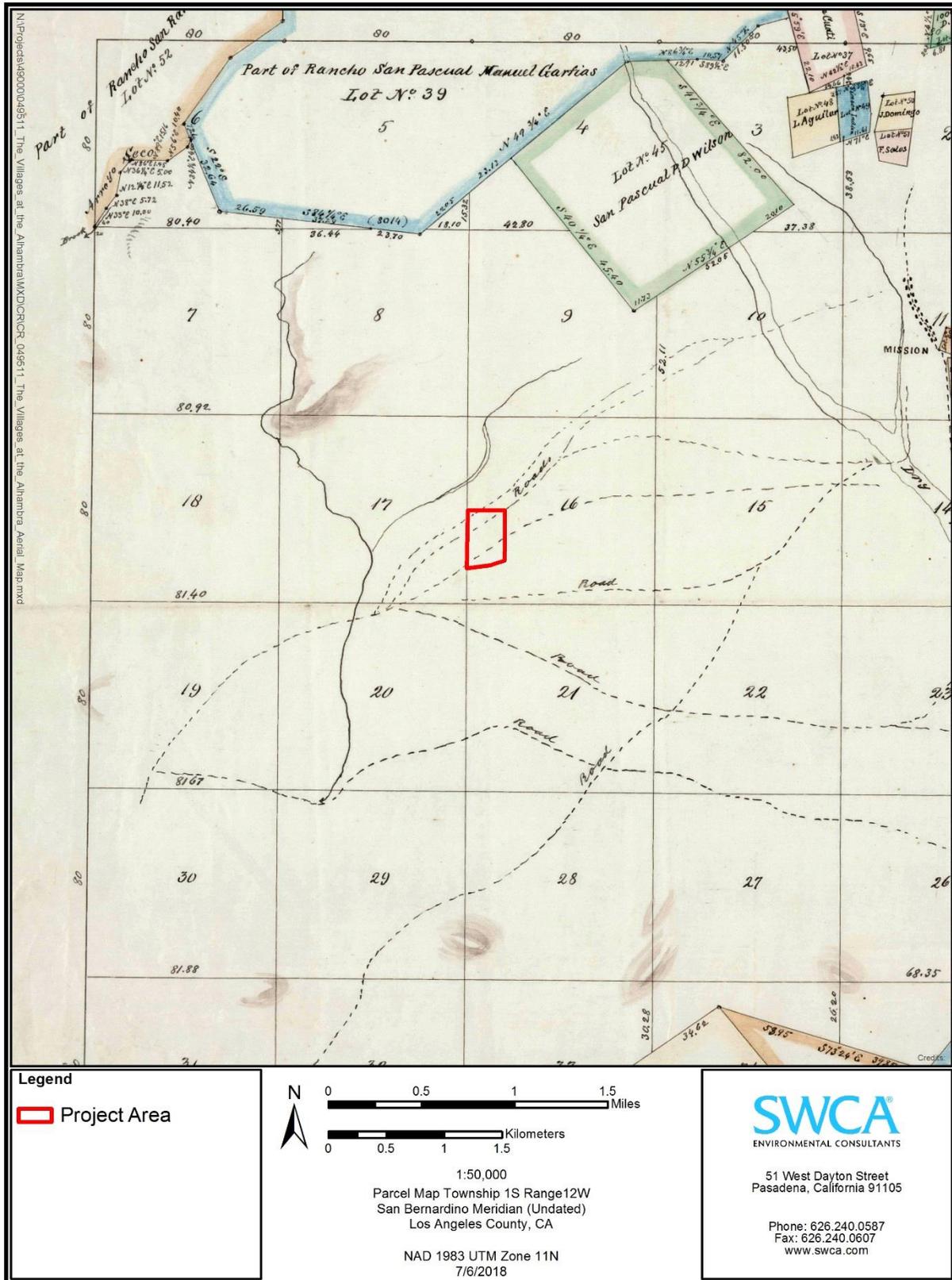
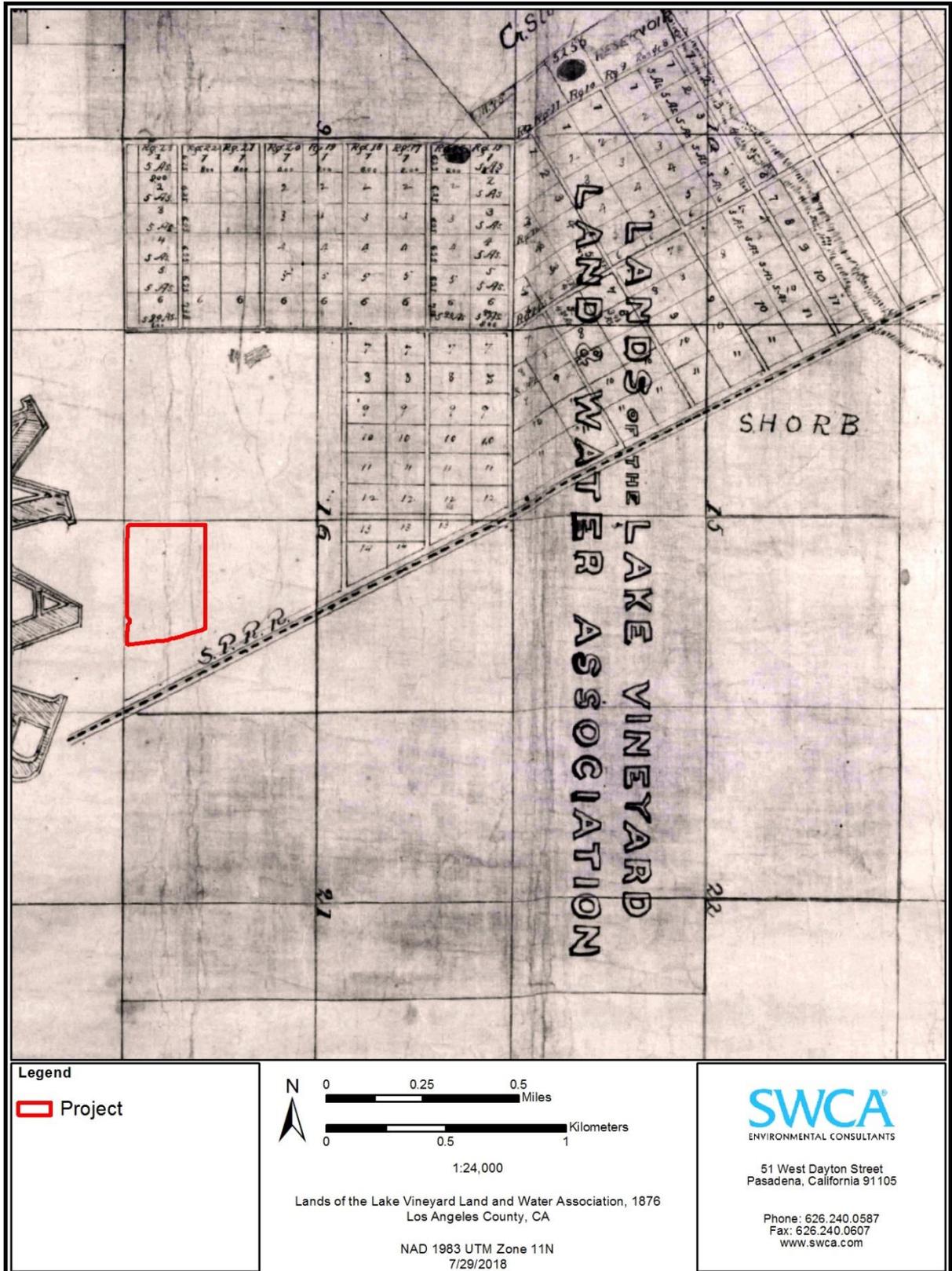


Figure 10. Survey map of Township 1 South, Range 12 West, ca. 1850–1871.



**Figure 11.** Project area (red outline) depicted on Sheet 3 of the Lands of the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association, 1876.

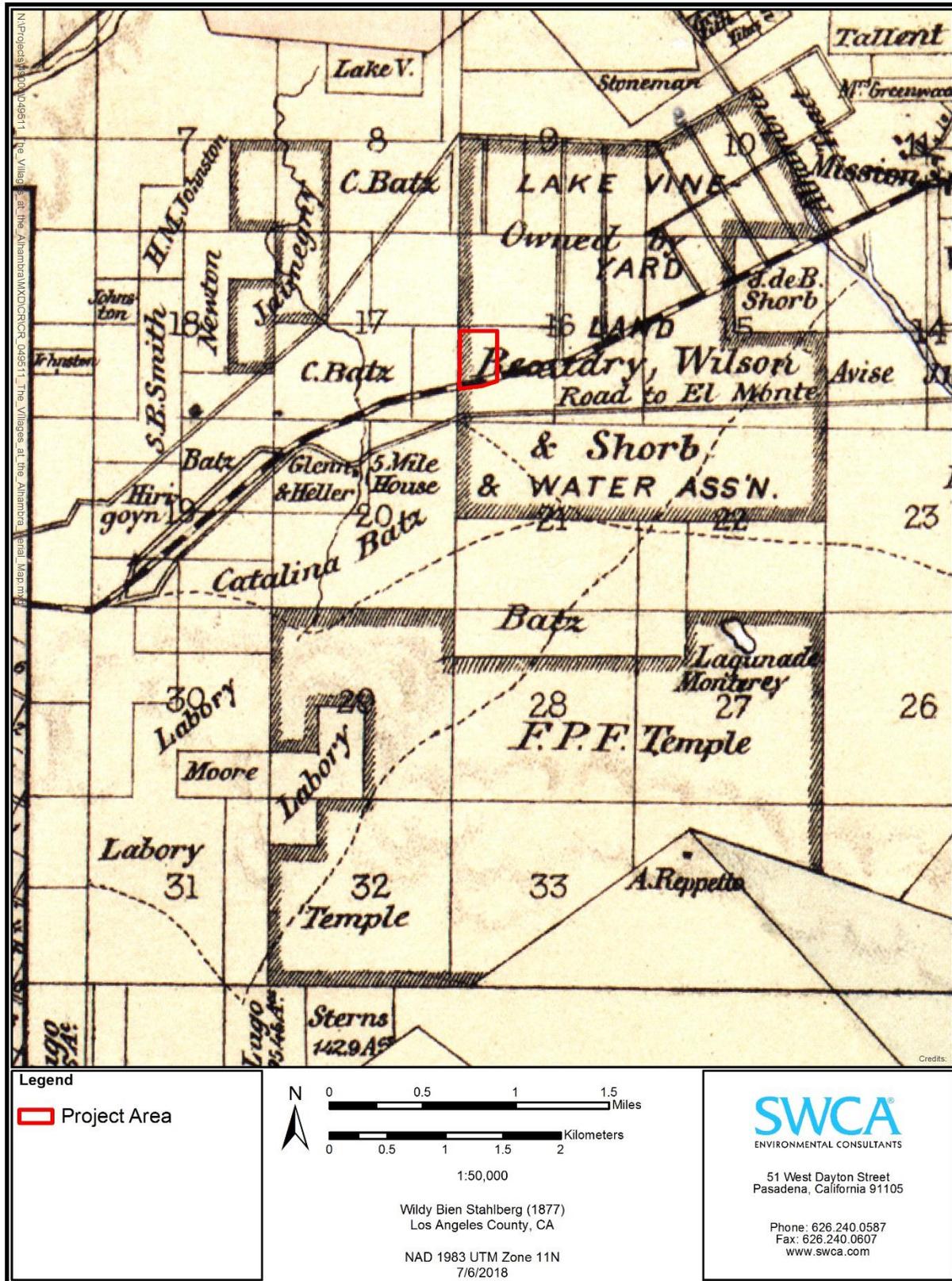


Figure 12. Project area plotted on a Los Angeles County land ownership map, 1877.

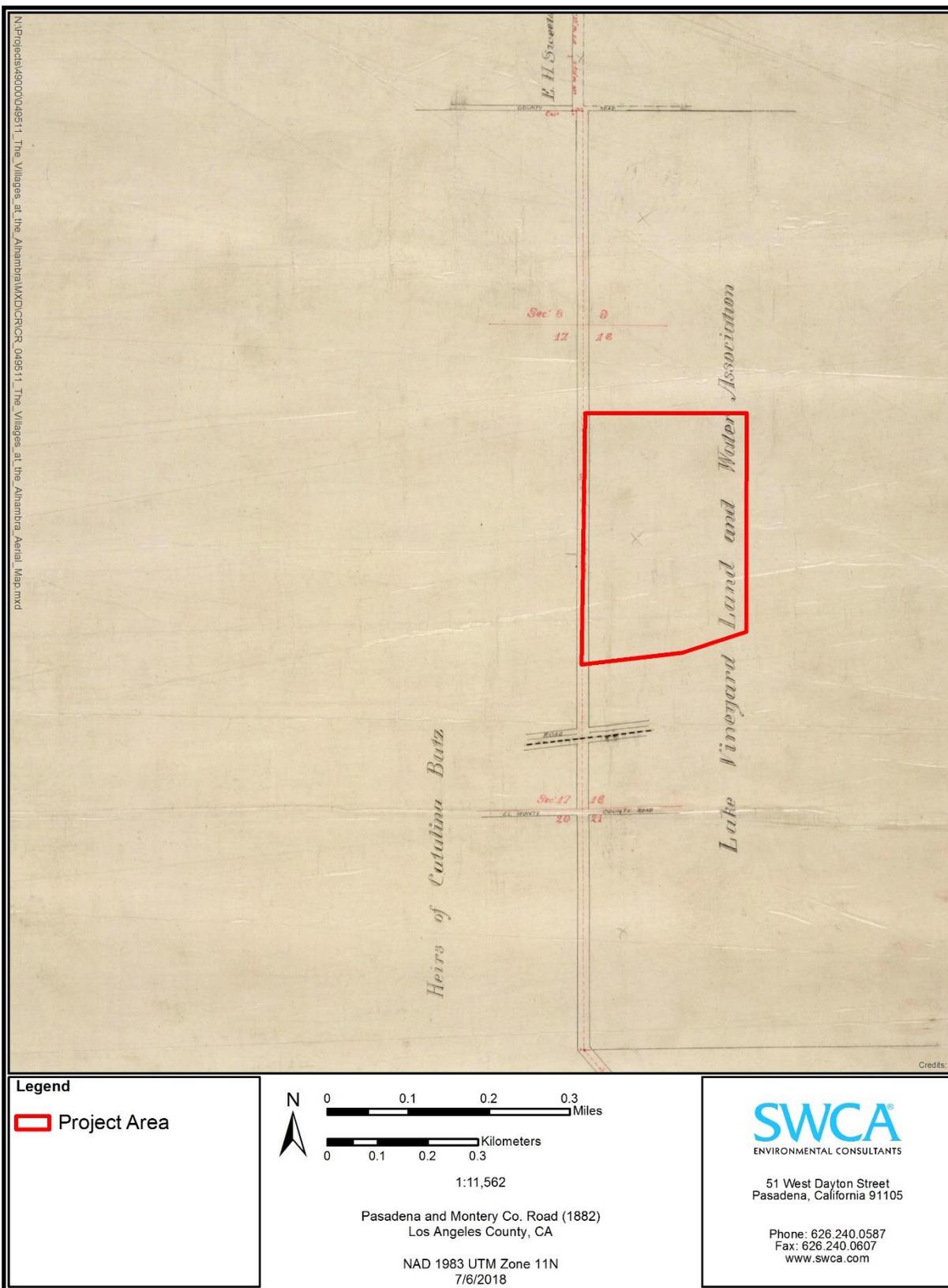


Figure 13. Project area plotted on a sketch map completed for the survey of Pasadena and Monterey County Roads, 1882.

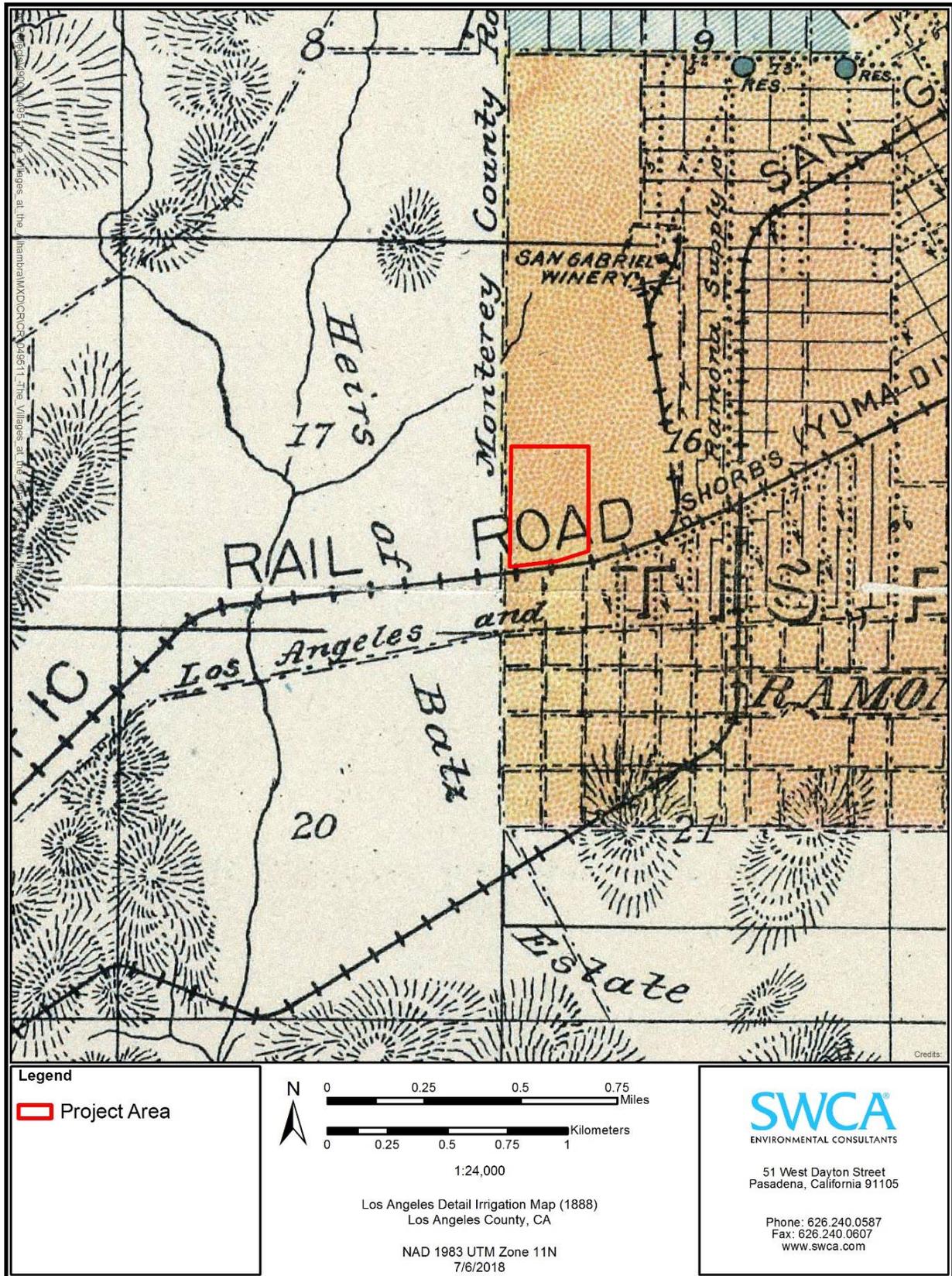
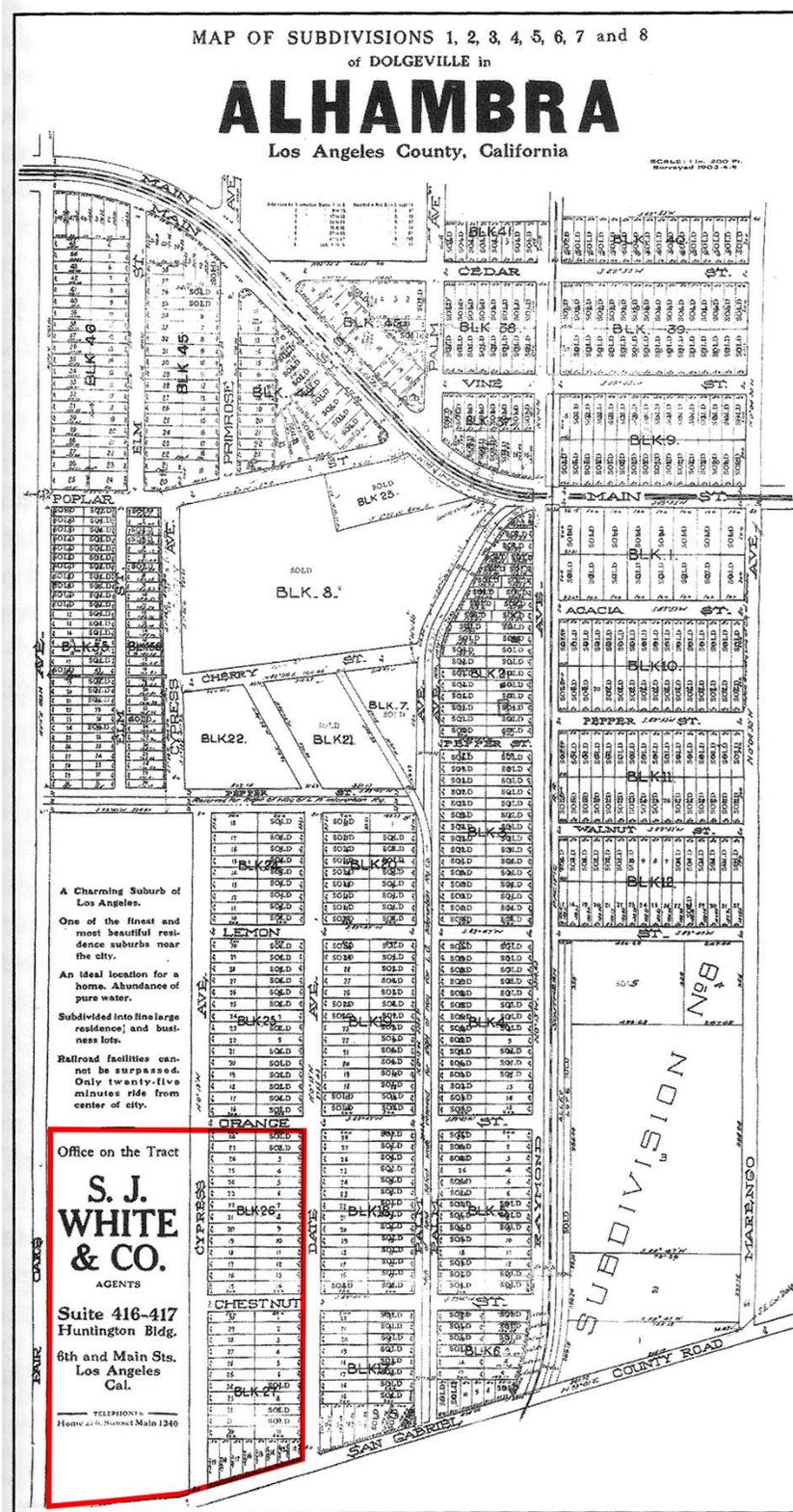


Figure 14. Project area plotted on Hall's (1888) Los Angeles irrigation map.



**Figure 15.** Huntington’s 1903 design for the development of Dolgeville with the Project area delineated in the southwest corner (red outline). Note that text is used to indicate lots that had been sold, of which there are only five within the Project area, all along Date Avenue. The west half of the Project area is notably excluded from the design.



**Figure 16.** Aerial photograph facing northeast from the intersection of Mission Road and Freemont Avenue showing the initial buildings constructed for the C.F. Braun Company. Note the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad at the bottom of the frame.



Figure 17. Project area (red outline) shown on a 1927 aerial.

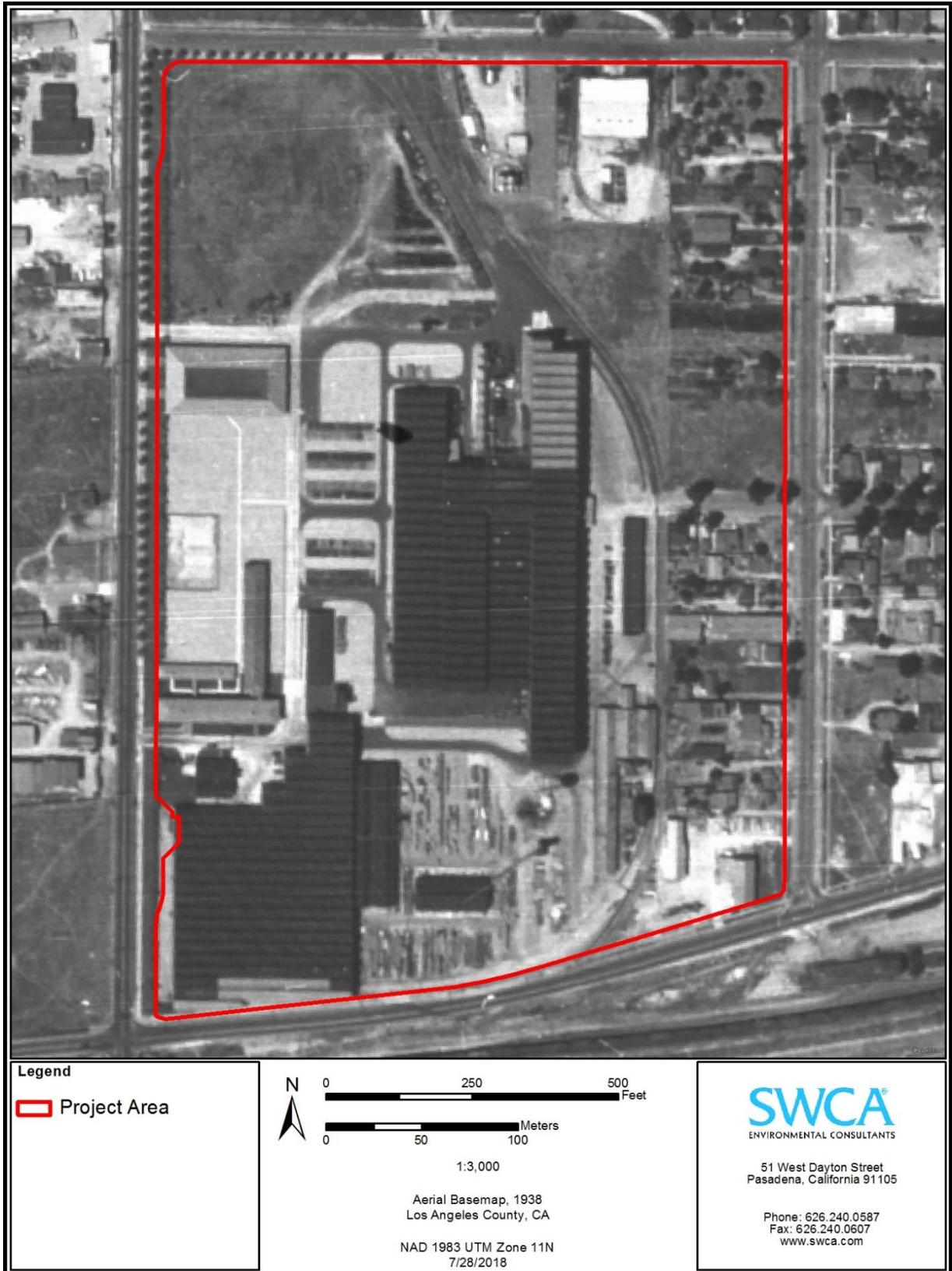


Figure 18. Project area (red outline) shown on a 1938 aerial.

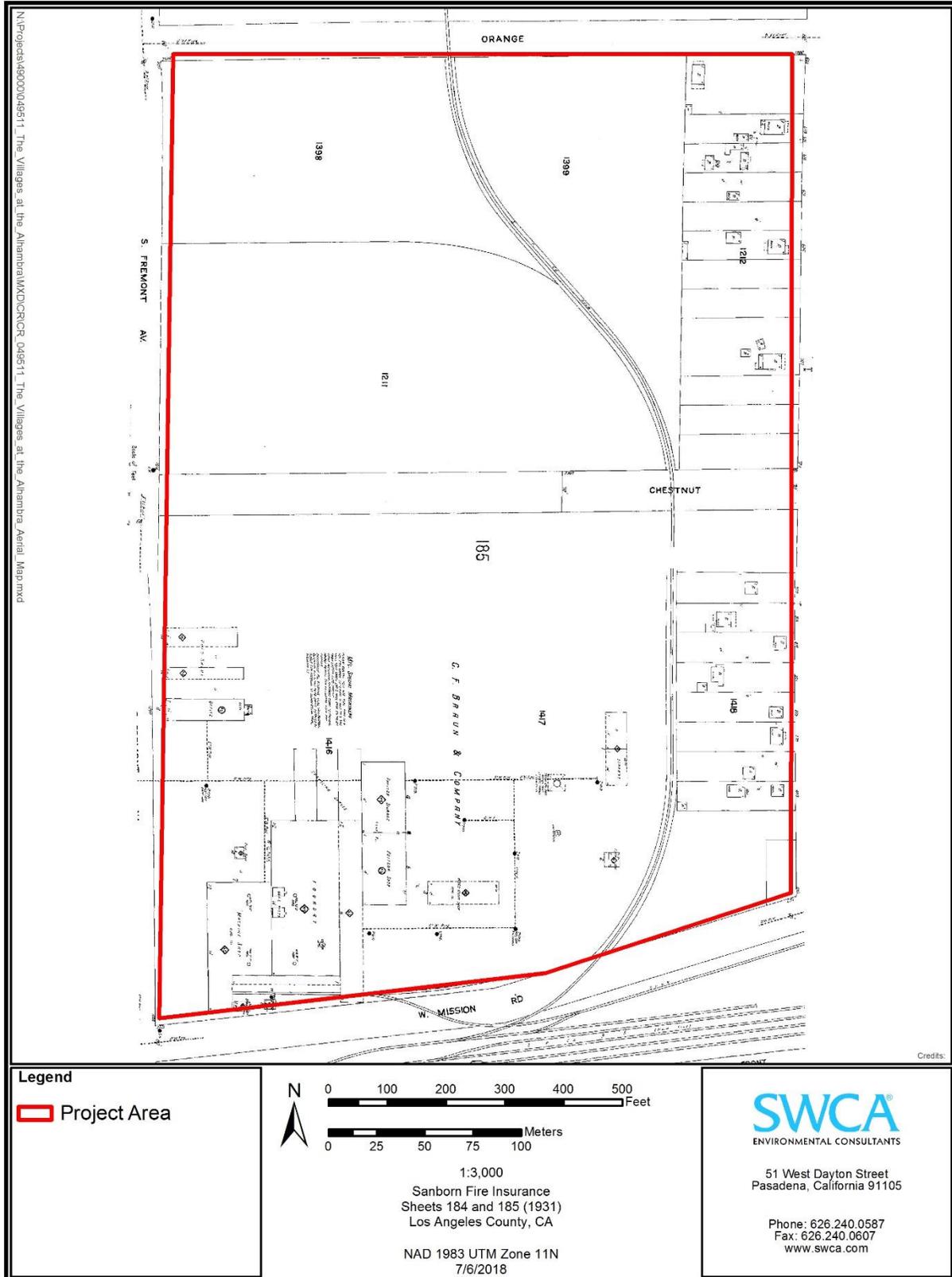


Figure 19. Project area (red outline) plotted on 1931 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

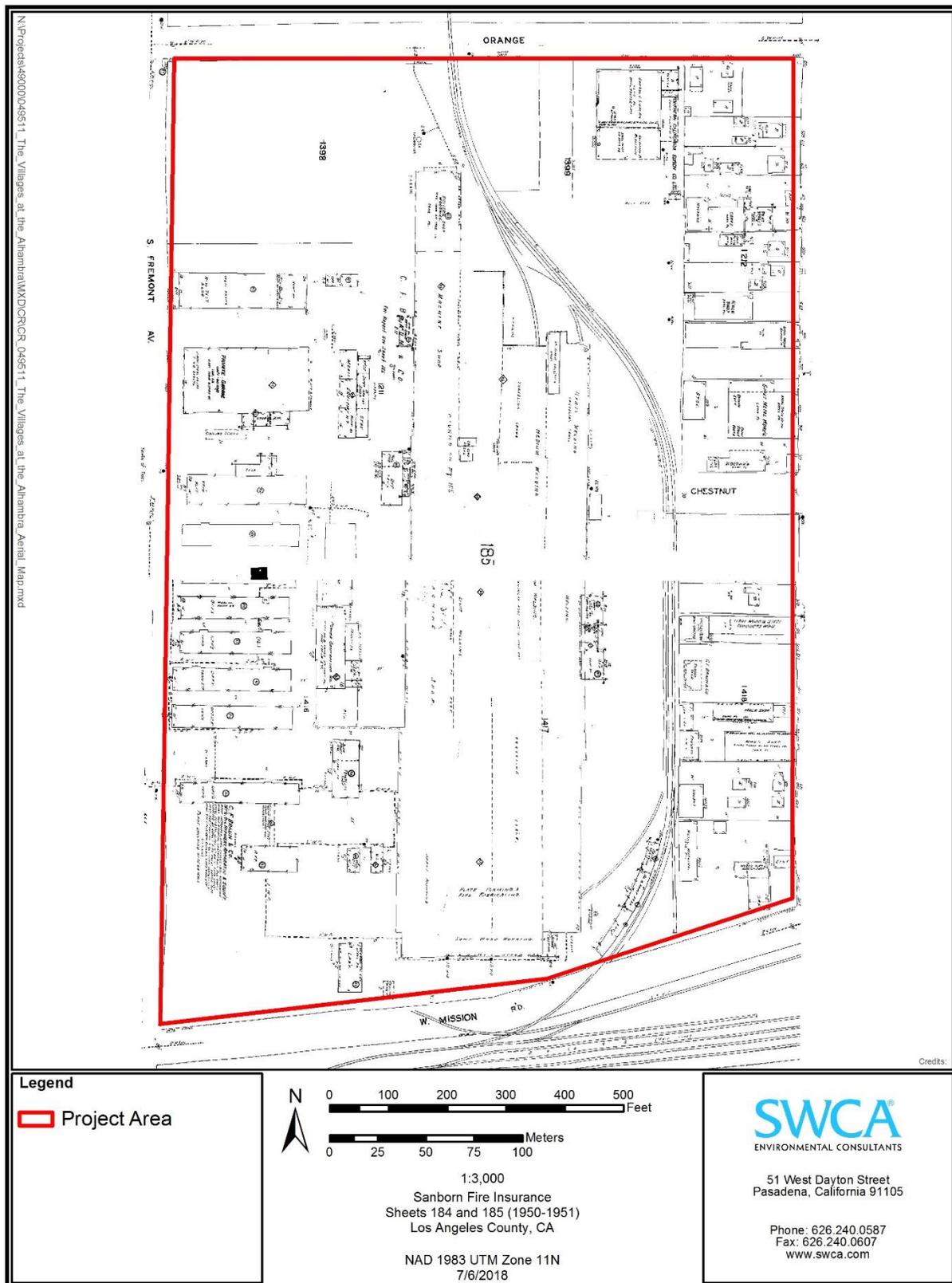


Figure 20. Project area (red outline) plotted on 1950–1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

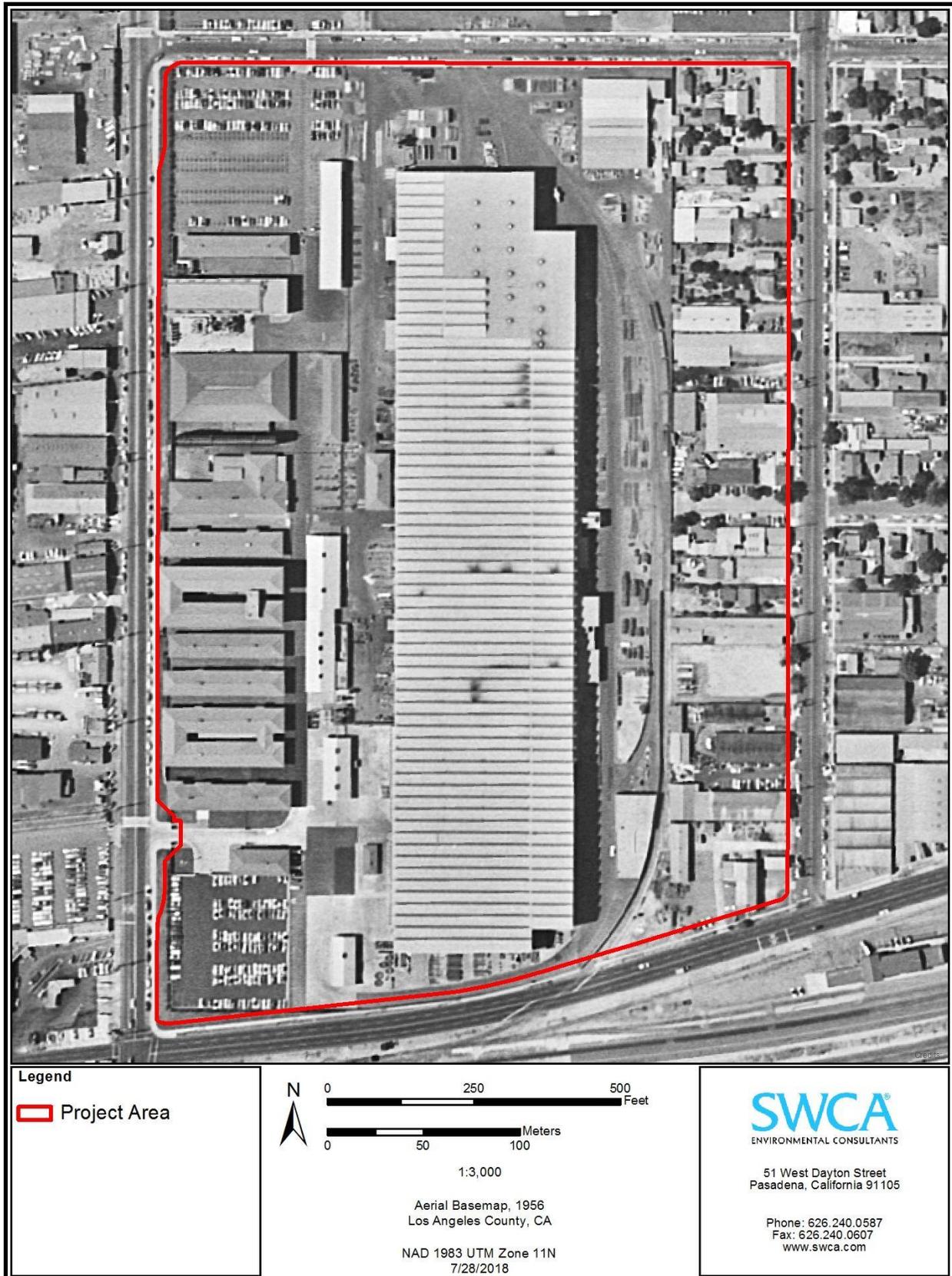


Figure 21. Project area (red outline) shown on a 1956 aerial.



Figure 22. Project area (red outline) shown on a 1968 aerial.

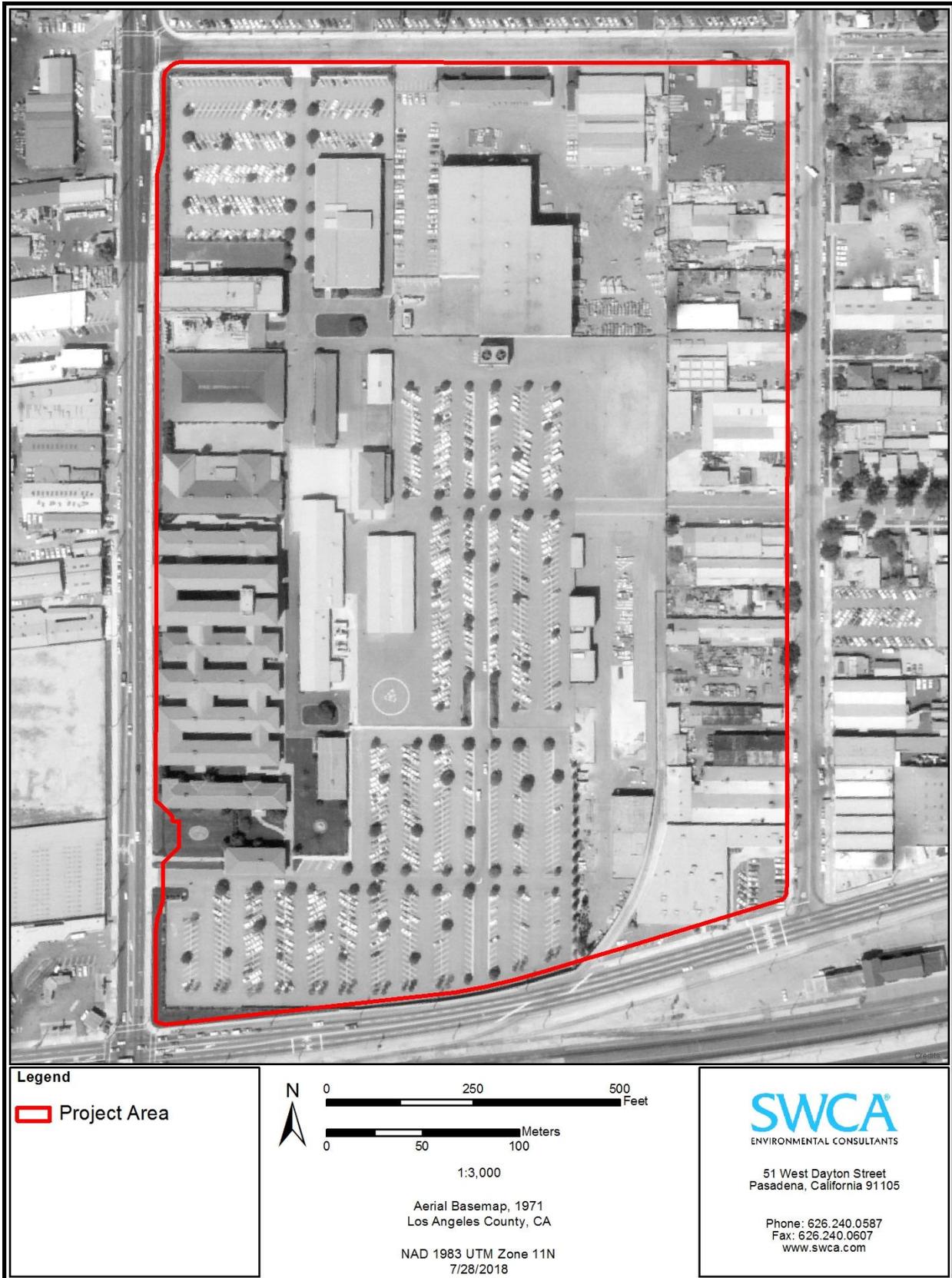


Figure 23. Project area (red outline) shown on a 1971 aerial.

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**Appendix B.**  
**Sacred Lands File Search**

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**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



July 10, 2018

Alex Wesson

SWCA

Sent by Email: [awesson@swca.com](mailto:awesson@swca.com)

Re: The Villages at The Alhambra, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Wesson,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the presence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-573-1033 or [frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Frank Lienert".

Frank Lienert  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Alex Wesson".

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts  
July 10, 2018**

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians  
Kenneth Kahn. Chairperson  
P.O. Box 517 Chumash  
Santa Ynez , CA 93460  
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org  
(805) 688-7997

(805) 686-9578 Fax

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians  
Rudv Ortega Jr.. Tribal President  
1019 Second Street. Suite 1 Fernandeno  
San Fernando , CA 91340 Tataviam  
rortega@tataviam-nsn.us  
(818) 837-0794

(818) 837-0796 Fax

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians  
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie. Chair  
365 North Poli Ave Chumash  
Ojai , CA 93023  
itumamait@hotmail.com  
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Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians  
Patrick Tumamait  
992 El Camino Corto Chumash  
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(805) 216-1253 Cell

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Teion Indians  
Delia Dominguez. Chairperson  
115 Radio Street Yowlumne  
Bakersfield , CA 93305 Kitanemuk  
deedominguez@juno.com  
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Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Morales. Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tonava  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lee Clauss. Director-CRM Dept.  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov  
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Kern Valley Indian Community  
Robert Robinson. Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1010 Tubatulabal  
Lake Isabella , CA 93283 Kawaiisu  
brobinson@iwvisp.com  
(760) 378-2915 Cell

Gabrielino-Tonava Tribe  
Linda Candelaria. Chairperson  
No Current Address on File Gabrielino

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed  
**The Villages at The Alhambra, Los Angeles County**

**Native American Heritage Commission**

**Native American Contacts**

**July 10, 2018**

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
Joseph Ontiveros. Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla  
iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 663-5279  
~~(951) 654-5544 ext 4137~~  
(951) 654-4198 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena  
26569 Community Center Dr. Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas. Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino  
Covina , CA 91723  
admin@gabrielinoindians.org  
(626) 926-4131

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians  
Eleanor Arrellanes  
P.O. Box 5687 Chumash  
Ventura , CA 93005  
(805) 701-3246

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians  
Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.  
331 Mira Flores Court Chumash  
Camarillo , CA 93012  
(805) 427-0015

Gabrielino-Tonava Tribe  
Charles Alvarez. Councilmember  
23454 Vanowen St. Gabrielino  
West Hills , CA 91307  
roadkincharles@aol.com  
(310) 403-6048

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed  
**The Villages at The Alhambra, Los Angeles County**

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**Appendix C.**  
**Native American Coordination Documents**

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## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
Phone (916) 373-3710



October 16, 2017

Paul Lam  
City of Alhambra  
111 S. First Street  
Alhambra, CA 91801-3796

Sent via e-mail: plam@cityofalhambra.org

RE: SCH# 2017101025; The Villages At The Alhambra Project, City of Alhambra; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Lam:

The Native American Heritage Commission has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for Draft Environmental Impact Report for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code § 21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code section 21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (b)). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an environmental impact report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064 subd. (a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064 (a)(1)). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources with the area of project effect (APE).

**CEQA was amended significantly in 2014.** Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a **separate category of cultural resources**, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code § 21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.2). Please reference California Natural Resources Agency (2016) "Final Text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form," <http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/ab52/Clean-final-AB-52-App-G-text-Submitted.pdf>. Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. § 800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends **lead agencies consult with all California Native American tribes** that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments. **Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.**

OCT 23 REC'D

## AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project: Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a **lead agency** shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:
  - a. A brief description of the project.
  - b. The lead agency contact information.
  - c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (d)).
  - d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21073).
2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report: A **lead agency** shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1(b)).
  - a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code § 65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (b)).
3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe: The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:
  - a. Alternatives to the project.
  - b. Recommended mitigation measures.
  - c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).
4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation: The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:
  - a. Type of environmental review necessary.
  - b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
  - c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
  - d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (a)).
5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process: With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code sections 6254 (r) and 6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (c)(1)).
6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document: If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:
  - a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
  - b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (b)).

7. Conclusion of Consultation: Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
  - a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
  - b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.2 (b)).
  
8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document: Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (a)).
  
9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation: If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (e)).
  
10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:
  - a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
    - i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
    - ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
  - b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
    - ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
    - iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
  - c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
  - d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code § 21084.3 (b)).
  - e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a nonfederally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code § 815.3 (c)).
  - f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code § 5097.991).
  
11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource: An environmental impact report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
  - a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.2.
  - b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
  - c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code § 21082.3 (d)).

*This process should be documented in the Cultural Resources section of your environmental document.*

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: [http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation\\_CalEPAPDF.pdf](http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf)

## SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires **local governments** to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code § 65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: [https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09\\_14\\_05\\_Updated\\_Guidelines\\_922.pdf](https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf)

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. **Tribal Consultation:** If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. **No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation.** There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. **Confidentiality:** Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code section 65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code § 65352.3 (b)).
4. **Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation:** Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
  - a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
  - b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>

### NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=1068](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068)) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
  - a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
  - b. If any known cultural resources have been already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
  - c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
  - d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
  - a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.



**City of Alhambra**  
Development Services Department

October 12, 2017



*Gateway  
to the  
San Gabriel Valley*

*111  
South First Street  
Alhambra  
California  
91801*

Soboba Band of Luisefño Indians  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: West Mission Road and Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803

CASE NO.: Residential Planned Development RP-17-7, Conditional Use Permit CU-17-9, Vesting Tentative Tract Map TT 74194, Variance V-17-10, Development Agreement, and Application for Design Review

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the City of Alhambra Development Services Department is reviewing the proposed project described below. Per AB 52, the tribe has the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. A brief project description is as follows:

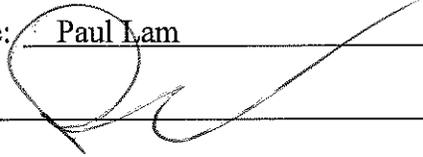
The Project includes redevelopment of portions of the 38.38-acre Project site with up to 1,061 dwelling units in a planned residential community. The proposed dwelling units would include a range of product sizes and types, including stacked flats and townhome residences. The entire Project would be landscaped and would include a variety of amenities for residents. All but one of the existing office buildings on the site would be retained as part of the Project.

The Project Site consists of the entire City of Alhambra block bounded by Fremont Avenue on the west, Mission Road on the south, Date Avenue on the east, and Orange Street on the north. The total site area is approximately 1,675,498 square feet (or 38.38 acres). The Project Site is fully developed with office, warehouse, storage, utility substation, and surface parking lot uses. Specific Project addresses are: 1000 South Fremont Avenue; 920 South Fremont Avenue; 2215 West Mission Road; 629, 635, 701, 825 and 1003 South Date Avenue; Alhambra, CA 91803.

You have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you want to consult on this project. Please provide the lead contact person's contact information. Please mail your request to:

Paul Lam, City of Alhambra  
Development Services Department  
Planning Division, City Hall  
111 S. First Street  
Alhambra, CA 91801

Print Name: Paul Lam

Signature: 

Date: October 12, 2017

**City of Alhambra**  
Development Services Department

October 12, 2017



*Gateway  
to the  
San Gabriel Valley*

*111  
South First Street  
Alhambra  
California  
91801*

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairman  
P. O. Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723

RE: West Mission Road and Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803

CASE NO.: Residential Planned Development RP-17-7, Conditional Use Permit CU-17-9, Vesting Tentative Tract Map TT 74194, Variance V-17-10, Development Agreement, and Application for Design Review

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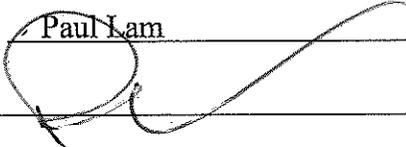
The Project includes redevelopment of portions of the 38.38-acre Project site with up to 1,061 dwelling units in a planned residential community. The proposed dwelling units would include a range of product sizes and types, including stacked flats and townhome residences. The entire Project would be landscaped and would include a variety of amenities for residents. All but one of the existing office buildings on the site would be retained as part of the Project.

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Paul Lam, City of Alhambra  
Development Services Department  
Planning Division, City Hall  
111 S. First Street  
Alhambra, CA 91801

Print Name: Paul Lam

Signature: 

Date: October 12, 2017

**City of Alhambra**  
Development Services Department

October 12, 2017



*Gateway  
to the  
San Gabriel Valley*

*111  
South First Street  
Alhambra  
California  
91801*

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
PO Box 696  
San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: West Mission Road and Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803

CASE NO.: Residential Planned Development RP-17-7, Conditional Use Permit CU-17-9, Vesting Tentative Tract Map TT 74194, Variance V-17-10, Development Agreement, and Application for Design Review

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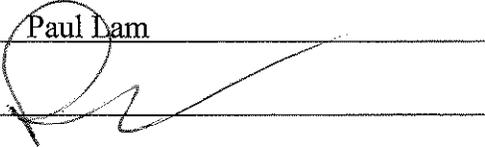
The Project includes redevelopment of portions of the 38.38-acre Project site with up to 1,061 dwelling units in a planned residential community. The proposed dwelling units would include a range of product sizes and types, including stacked flats and townhome residences. The entire Project would be landscaped and would include a variety of amenities for residents. All but one of the existing office buildings on the site would be retained as part of the Project.

The Project Site consists of the entire City of Alhambra block bounded by Fremont Avenue on the west, Mission Road on the south, Date Avenue on the east, and Orange Street on the north. The total site area is approximately 1,675,498 square feet (or 38.38 acres). The Project Site is fully developed with office, warehouse, storage, utility substation, and surface parking lot uses. Specific Project addresses are: 1000 South Fremont Avenue; 920 South Fremont Avenue; 2215 West Mission Road; 629, 635, 701, 825 and 1003 South Date Avenue; Alhambra, CA 91803.

You have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you want to consult on this project. Please provide the lead contact person's contact information. Please mail your request to:

Paul Lam, City of Alhambra  
Development Services Department  
Planning Division, City Hall  
111 S. First Street  
Alhambra, CA 91801

Print Name: Paul Lam

Signature: 

Date: October 12, 2017

**City of Alhambra**  
Development Services Department

October 12, 2017



*Gateway  
to the  
San Gabriel Valley*

*111  
South First Street  
Alhambra  
California  
91801*

Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribe  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
PO Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: West Mission Road and Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803

CASE NO.: Residential Planned Development RP-17-7, Conditional Use Permit CU-17-9, Vesting Tentative Tract Map TT 74194, Variance V-17-10, Development Agreement, and Application for Design Review

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the City of Alhambra Development Services Department is reviewing the proposed project described below. Per AB 52, the tribe has the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. A brief project description is as follows:

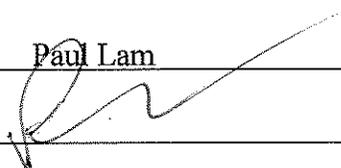
The Project includes redevelopment of portions of the 38.38-acre Project site with up to 1,061 dwelling units in a planned residential community. The proposed dwelling units would include a range of product sizes and types, including stacked flats and townhome residences. The entire Project would be landscaped and would include a variety of amenities for residents. All but one of the existing office buildings on the site would be retained as part of the Project.

The Project Site consists of the entire City of Alhambra block bounded by Fremont Avenue on the west, Mission Road on the south, Date Avenue on the east, and Orange Street on the north. The total site area is approximately 1,675,498 square feet (or 38.38 acres). The Project Site is fully developed with office, warehouse, storage, utility substation, and surface parking lot uses. Specific Project addresses are: 1000 South Fremont Avenue; 920 South Fremont Avenue; 2215 West Mission Road; 629, 635, 701, 825 and 1003 South Date Avenue; Alhambra, CA 91803.

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Paul Lam, City of Alhambra  
Development Services Department  
Planning Division, City Hall  
111 S. First Street  
Alhambra, CA 91801

Print Name: Paul Lam

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_

Date: October 12, 2017

**City of Alhambra**  
Development Services Department

October 12, 2017



*Gateway  
to the  
San Gabriel Valley*

*111  
South First Street  
Alhambra  
California  
91801*

Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribe  
Mr. Bernie Acuna, Tribal Chairman  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90067-4618

RE: West Mission Road and Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803

CASE NO.: Residential Planned Development RP-17-7, Conditional Use Permit CU-17-9, Vesting Tentative Tract Map TT 74194, Variance V-17-10, Development Agreement, and Application for Design Review

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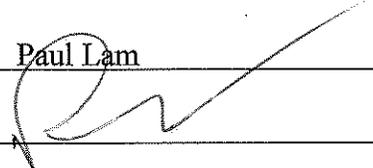
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The Project Site consists of the entire City of Alhambra block bounded by Fremont Avenue on the west, Mission Road on the south, Date Avenue on the east, and Orange Street on the north. The total site area is approximately 1,675,498 square feet (or 38.38 acres). The Project Site is fully developed with office, warehouse, storage, utility substation, and surface parking lot uses. Specific Project addresses are: 1000 South Fremont Avenue; 920 South Fremont Avenue; 2215 West Mission Road; 629, 635, 701, 825 and 1003 South Date Avenue; Alhambra, CA 91803.

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Paul Lam, City of Alhambra  
Development Services Department  
Planning Division, City Hall  
111 S. First Street  
Alhambra, CA 91801

Print Name: Paul Lam

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_

Date: October 12, 2017

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**Appendix D.**  
**Confidential Native American Coordination Documents**  
**[CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION]**

Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. This document contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of archaeological sites, which should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 54 USC 307103 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 USC Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act)

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