

# **Appendix L**

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## Tribal Cultural Resources

## **Appendix L.1**

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### Tribal Cultural Resources Report

# TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE NEW BEATRICE WEST PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to assist in the identification and documentation of potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that could occur as a result of activities proposed for the New Beatrice West Project (Project). The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project proposes the construction of a new eight-story office building comprised of office space and ground floor commercial space across an approximately 4.51-acre site. The Project site is located at 12575 West Beatrice Street, 12553–12575 West Beatrice Street, and 5410–5454 South Jandy Place (identified herein as 12575 West Beatrice Street) and 12541 West Beatrice Street in the Palms–Mar Vista–Del Rey Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 2 South; Range 15 West; Section 23; located on the *Venice*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

The present study documents the results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File, and tribal consultation completed by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No known Native American resources were identified within the Project site through the SCCIC records search completed (September 3, 2020) or through a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (completed August 13, 2020).

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City on December 7, 2020. To date no communication or request for consultation have been received. SCCIC records indicate that five prehistoric habitation sites, including P-19-000193/CA-LAN-000193/H, P-19-000356/CA-LAN-000356, P-19-001932/CA-LAN-001932/H, P-19-002379/CA-LAN-002379, and P-19-002769/CA-LAN-002769, have been previously recorded approximately 1765 to 2580 feet (540 to 800 meters) outside the Project site. Of these five prehistoric habitation sites, two sites (P-19-000193/CA-LAN-000193/H and P-19-002769/CA-LAN-002769) document the presence of human remains/burials. While these resources have been recorded in the surrounding area, government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within the Project site. Given that no known TCR has been identified, no resource-specific mitigation for TCRs appears to be necessary. However, in consideration of the known sensitivity of the surrounding area for cultural resources, it is recommended that periodic archaeological and Native American monitoring be conducted. A qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards, should oversee and adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits or material and as approved by the City.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the New Beatrice West Project (Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File, and tribal consultation completed by the lead agency (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. This study closes with a summary of recommended mitigation.

## 1.1 Project Personnel

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, co-authored the report, and provided management recommendations for TCRs. Linda Kry, BA, co-authored the report and provided management oversight. Adriane Gusick, BA, and William Burns, MSc, RPA, co-authored the report. Kira Archipov, BS, and Nicholas Hanten, MA, contributed to the report. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance and assisted with report preparation.

## 1.2 Project Location

The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) area within Section 23 of Township 2 South; Range 15 West; and on the *Venice, CA* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (See Figure 1). The Project site consists of property located at 12575 West Beatrice Street, 12541 West Beatrice Street, 12553-12575 West Beatrice Street, and 5410-5454 South Jandy Place within the Palms–Mar Vista–Del Rey Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles (See Figure 2). The Project site is located within a generally commercial office and industrial area and is bounded by office uses and surface parking immediately to the north, with State Route 90 (SR 90) located further north; office and surface and structure parking immediately to the east with Grosvenor Boulevard located further east; Beatrice Street to the south; and Jandy Place to the west. Across Beatrice Street to the south is a five-story apartment building; across Jandy Place to the west are converted warehouse structures used for office uses and surface parking.

## 1.3 Project Description

The Project includes the construction of a new eight-story office building with a total floor area of 199,500 square-feet comprised of 196,100 square-feet of office space and 3,400 square-feet of ground floor commercial space. The height of the proposed building would be approximately 135 feet to the top of the roof and 155 feet to the top of the elevator tower. A mechanical penthouse component could extend approximately 20 feet above the roof or parapet height. As part of the Project, the existing structures at 12575 West Beatrice Street would be removed while the existing office building at 12541 West Beatrice Street would be retained. As part of the Project, the existing property lot lines would be adjusted to accommodate a corner

landscape parcel, a building site for the construction of the proposed new building (at 12575 West Beatrice Street, 12553-12575 West Beatrice Street, and 5410-5454 South Jandy Place), and a parcel for the existing building (at 12541 West Beatrice Street). When the lot line adjustment is complete, the lot at 12575 West Beatrice Street would contain approximately 103,281 square-feet (2.37 acres) and the lot at 12451 West Beatrice Street would contain approximately 93,182 square-feet (2.14 acres). An approximately 389-square-foot lot would also be created at the corner of Jandy Place and Beatrice Street for landscaping and open space purposes.

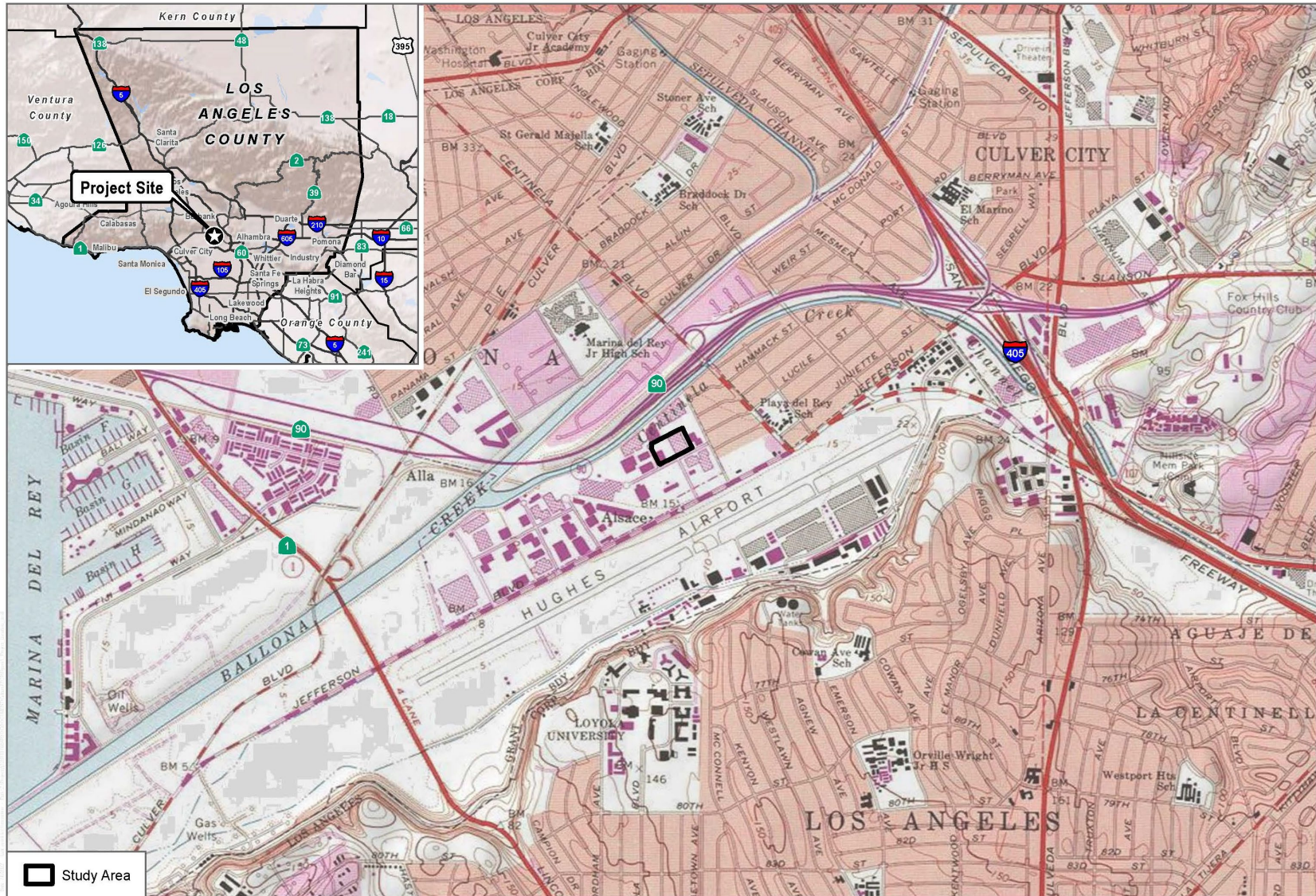
The Project would provide 811 parking spaces, fulfilling the requirements of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. The majority of the parking spaces (791 spaces) would be provided in five levels of structured parking, including three levels above grade and two subterranean levels, with the remaining spaces (20 spaces) provided in a surface parking area. It is anticipated that the two subterranean levels will extend 20 feet below the existing site grade.

The Project would include landscaped courtyards and walkways to connect and integrate the proposed building with the office building to remain to create an integrated creative office campus. The Project would provide approximately 38,033 square-feet of landscaping throughout the Project site.

Project design, as proposed with the subterranean parking levels, would exceed the maximum depth to which soils likely to support the presence of archaeological resources or related TCRs, which are considered to most likely to be present within 10 feet of the ground surface. As such, the Project would have the potential for encountering unknown buried cultural resources and/or TCRs. Subsurface cultural resources and TCR sensitivity and related management strategies are discussed in detail through this report.



TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE NEW BEATRICE WEST PROJECT



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Venice Quadrangle

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**FIGURE 1**

**Project Location**

New Beatrice West Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

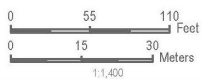
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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2020, Los Angeles County 2011

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**FIGURE 2**

**Project Site**

New Beatrice West Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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## 2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

### 2.1 State

#### 2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources

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

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

## 2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

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

- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

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

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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



## California State Assembly Bill 52

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

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

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

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on 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]).

### 2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

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

## 2.1 Local Regulations

### 2.1.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

For the purposes of LA, this definition has been broken down into four HCM designation criteria that closely parallel the existing NRHP and CRHR criteria:

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

### 2.1.2 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

As described by the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, the Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) Ordinance was adopted in 1979 and amended in 2004 to identify and protect neighborhoods with

distinct architectural and cultural resources. HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.

Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175891 states (Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.20.3):

Features designated as contributing shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- (2) owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
- (3) retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

Regarding effects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code states the following (Section 91.106.4.5, Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings):

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure.



## 3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### 3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Project site is currently developed with a one-story (20-foot tall), 23,072-square-foot office building and two single-story accessory buildings comprised of 5,044 square-feet and 2,144 square-feet at 12575 West Beatrice Street, and a two-story (26-foot tall) 87,881-square-foot office building at 12541 West Beatrice Street as well as surface parking. Vehicular and pedestrian access to the Project site is provided along West Beatrice Street and along Jandy Place, with one driveway on Jandy Place and four driveways on West Beatrice Street. The Project site contains limited to sparse landscaping in the form of non-native/non-protected trees, hedges, and shrubs. There are approximately 61 trees on the Project site, including 51 Tipuana (*Tipuana tipu*) trees, 8 Ficus species (*benjamina*, *retusa* and *rubiginosa*), and 2 California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees, which are considered a protected species under City of Los Angeles ordinance. The two existing California sycamore trees would remain on the Project site.

The Project site is located within a commercial office and industrial low- and medium-rise, mixed-use neighborhood. The area surrounding the Project site includes a variety of land uses, including office, light industrial, and manufacturing uses interspersed with multi-family and single-family residential uses. Specifically, land uses surrounding the Project site include office uses immediately north, east, and west of the Project site with commercial and multi-family uses located south of the Project site (across Beatrice Street). Adjacent to the eastern side of the Project site are two-story commercial office/industrial buildings. Further east of the Project site, across Grosvenor Boulevard, are single-family residences filling the area from Hammock Street to West Beatrice Street. A five-level parking structure is located adjacent to the Project site's northeastern side. The Centinela Creek Channel and State Route 90 are also located further north of the Project site.

The Project site is situated in the Playa Vista neighborhood of Los Angeles, southwest of Culver City, and approximately 2.6 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The Project site's current elevation is 23 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl). Historical maps indicate the presence of the extensive Ballona Lagoon (currently in the location of Marina Del Rey) to the west of the Project site. In addition, this area falls in the ancient floodplain of the Los Angeles River in a low-lying area between the Ballona Bluffs to the south and the Santa Monica plain to the north. An archaeological report prepared for the nearby Admiralty Place Development Project included a robust analysis of the prehistoric environment (Dillon et al 1988). Pertinent sections have been provided as follows:

This area falls in the ancient floodplain of the Los Angeles River in a low-lying area between the Ballona Bluffs to the south and the Santa Monica plain to the north. The dominant geographic feature in the area is the Ballona Gap, one of the two courses of the Los Angeles River, which flowed around the Baldwin hills along the edge of the Ballona Escarpment and

met the sea at what is now Marina del Rey. The other course approximates the present, channelized course of the river which flows south to meet the sea near Long Beach.

In prehistoric and early historic times, the Los Angeles River, depending upon its load, the year's rainfall, and other natural factors, either flowed west or south, with the result that the western course periodically carried very little water that sometimes the flow could not overcome the force of longshore drift along what is now Venice Beach and an impounded lagoon formed. In addition to anthropogenic or human-induced changes, are those of nature itself. Only the final chapter of such changes in our study area is known, that relating to the end of the first quarter of the 19th century. A great flood in 1815 caused the Los Angeles River to flow down its western channel, but another flood in 1825 caused the stream to change its course back to the east, leaving the western channel a mere remnant presently called Ballena Creek. Geological borings indicate that the alluvial soils deposited by the Los Angeles River are composed of clay, silt and sand to depths of 30 to 35 feet. Currently the water table is some 10 to 14 feet below the present, filled, ground surface. The ... site was located on the edge of the ancient lagoon, probably at an elevation just above the highest zone of high water, presumably so that its inhabitants could take advantage of the abundant shellfish, migratory waterfowl, and fish resident in the adjacent lagoon and its marshy margins. [Dillon et al 1988: 5-7]

Existing development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pliocene and the Holocene geologic age. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA 2020), soils within the Project site are dominated by the Urban Land commercial complex (65%) with minor components, including Typic xerorthents, dredged spoil (25%), Bolsa (5%), and Aquic Xerorthents (5%), all of which, are associated with low slope alluvial conditions. Such low-slope locations are characteristically depositional soils dating to the late Holocene (< 11,700 years ago).

Due to the nature of past development on the Project site, and associated with the surroundings structures and existing paved area within the Project vicinity, native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have likely been disturbed. However, there is a possibility that subsurface Native American resources could be present, as have been encountered in areas surrounding the Project site as documented within the CHRIS records search (see Section 5, Background Research).

## 4 CULTURAL SETTING

### 4.1 Prehistoric Overview

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. There is no single “correct” chronology; California archaeologists have developed multiple chronologies based on new information and to serve variable research objectives (Byrd and Raab 2007; Douglass et al eds 2016; Glassow et al. 2007; Moratto 1984; and Wallace 1955). To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

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

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

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San

Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

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

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

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

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

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

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed and is generally inclusive of the Millingstone Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Period (Douglas et al eds 2016) (among others) and the Intermediate Period (Douglas et al 2016) (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and

cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

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

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

## 4.2 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of these cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the

culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005: 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, Merriam, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

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

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

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

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

### 4.2.1 Gabrieleño/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

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

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

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of Yanga (also known as *Yaangna*, *Janga*, and *Yabit*), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles (McCawley 1996: 56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first documented by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the individuals to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were members of San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory. Second in size, and less thoroughly documented, the village of Cahuenga was located just north of the Cahuenga Pass.

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

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

We set out at a half past six in the morning from this pleasing, lush river and valley of Our Lady of Angeles of La Porciúncula. We crossed the river here where it is carrying a good deal of water almost at ground level, and on crossing it, came into a great vineyard of grapevines and countless rose bushes having a great many open blossoms, all of it very dark friable soil. Keeping upon a westerly course over very grass-grown, entirely level soils with grand grasses, on going about half a league we came upon the village belonging to this place, where they came out to meet and see us, and men, women, and children in good numbers, on approaching they commenced howling at us though they had been wolves, just as before back at the spot called San Francisco Solano. We greeted them and they wished to give us seeds. As we had nothing at hand to carry them in, we refused [Brown 2002:339-341, 343].

The Portola party passed westward through the La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159) the following day. This was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar and other area-specific resources (Westec 1983). A pertinent excerpt from Father Juan Crespi's August 3, 1769 diary entry is provided here:

The Captain told me that when they scouted here, in a ravine about half a league to the westward they came upon about forty springs of pitch, or tar, boiling in great surges up out of the ground, and saw very large swamps of this tar, enough to have caulked many ships. [Brown 2002:341]

Upon leaving the La Brea Tar Pits, the Portola expedition continued westward, camping on August 4, 1769 near what is now the route Interstate 405 before heading northward into the mountains. Details of the day's travels are provided below:



At a quarter past six in the morning we set out from this copious spring at the San Esteban Sycamores .... We pursued our way northwestward and on going about a quarter-league [0.85 mile], we came into a little flat hollow between small knolls, and then onward across level tablelands of dark friable soil....we turned west-northwestward and on going two hours, all over level soil, came to the watering place: two springs rising at the foot of a high tableland, their origin being higher up on the large plain here....At this spot we came upon a village at the aforesaid tableland and as soon as we arrived and set up camp, six very friendly, compliant tractable heathens came over, who had their little houses roofed with grass, the first we have been seeing of this sort. They brought four or six bowls of the usual seeds and good sage which they presented to our Captain. On me they bestowed a good-sized string of the sort of beads they all have, made of white seashells and red ones, though not very bright-colored, that look to be coral. [Brown 2002:345-349]

The name of this village referenced to be near the August 4, 1769 Portola camp is unknown, and would have been located approximately 3 miles from the named village near Santa Monica (*Kuruvunga*) and 5 miles from *Sa'anga* near the mouth of Ballona Creek. Sa'anga, likely within 1.6 miles of the present Project site, has also been commonly referred to as *Guaspet* or *Guashna*, (NEA and King 2004), *Saan* (Kroeber 1925), or *Saa'anga* or *Waachbnga* (McCawley 1996). Ethnohistoric research completed by John Johnson (1988) pertaining to the inhabitants of San Clemente Island and Santa Catalina Island has indicated that there were many marriage ties between these islands and this village in the vicinity of the Ballona wetlands. Mission records indicate that a total of 95 neophytes came from this village; 87 of these individuals at Mission San Gabriel and the remaining eight at Mission San Fernando (NEA and King 2004). These records further suggest that marriage was common with the surrounding outside villages, but perhaps most often occurring with members of the large village of Yanga.

The Tongva 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 wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996). The collected food resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

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

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

### 4.3 Historic-Period Overview

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

#### 4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan 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 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portola 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, Portola established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portola 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 Portola expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named “the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula” or “Our Lady the Queen of the 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 (Kyle 2002). Mission San Fernando Rey de España was established nearly 30 years later on September 8, 1797.

### 4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

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

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Nine ranchos were granted between 1837 and 1846 in the future Orange County (Middlebrook 2005). Among the first ranchos deeded within the future Orange County were Manuel Nieto’s Rancho Las Bolsas (partially in future Los Angeles County), granted by Spanish Governor Pedro Fages in 1784, and the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, granted by Governor José Joaquín Arrillaga to José Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta in 1810 (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The secularization of the missions (enacted 1833) following Mexico’s independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. The Project site fell within a 13,920-acre Rancho La Ballona granted to Agustin and Ignacio Machado and Felipe and Tomas Talamantes in 1839 (McCawley 1996).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers

associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

### 4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

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

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

## 4.4 Project Site Historic Context

### 4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

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

Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined

with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

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

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

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## 5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 5.1 SCCIC Records Search

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the Project, SCCIC staff conducted a CHRIS records search on September 3, 2020 for the Project site and surrounding 0.5-mile. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE). The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A.

#### 5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records indicate that 23 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project site between 1969 and 2015 (Table 1). None of these previous studies intersect or overlap the current Project site; however, report LAN-09481 is briefly summarized following Table 1 as it relates to a previously recorded cultural resource, specifically resource P-19-000193/CA-LAN-193/H, identified within the Project’s record search area. Furthermore, four studies (LA-00253, LA-02558, LA-02673, and LA-03495) not mapped within the Project’s records search area, are summarized below as they directly address the prehistoric village site, *Sa’anga* (P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047; see Sections 4.2.1 and 5.1.2), recorded approximately 1.6 miles outside the Project site.

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-00069	Rosen, Martin D.	1974	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources in Playa Del Rey Area, Leighton and Associates	Outside
*LA-00253	Dillon, Brian D.	1988	Report on Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at CA-LAN-47, the Admiralty Site, Marina Del Rey, California.	Outside
LA-00436	Pence, Robert L.	1979	Archaeological Assessment of the Summa Corporation Property, Culver City, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-00729	Peck, Stuart L.	1947	Mar Vista Site (193)	Outside
LA-01173	Dillon, Brian D.	1982	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Parcel Near Centinela and Ballona Creeks in the City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-01619	McAuley, Tamara K.	1986	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the Jefferson Boulevard Site	Outside
LA-02372	Homburg, Jeffrey A.	1991	Late Prehistoric Change in the Ballona Wetland.	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
*LA-02558	Altschul, Jeffery	1990	Gateway Project	Outside
*LA-02673	Altschul, Jeffery H., Jeffery A. Homburg, and Richard S. Ciolek-Torrello	1992	Life in Ballona: Archaeological Investigations at the Admiralty Site (CA-[LAN-]47) and the Channel Gateway Site (CA-LAN-1596h)	Outside
*LA-03495	Levine, Harvey S.	1969	A Review of Indian Burial Findings at Marina Del Rey	Outside
LA-03898	Anonymous	n.d.	Proposal for Archaeological Investigations in the Area of Hammock Street and Port Drive (vii-l.a.-90,405; Lincoln Blvd. to Slauson Avenue)	Outside
LA-04100	Greenwood, Roberta S., De Vries, David, Rasson, Judith R., and Slawson, Dana n.	1991	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project, Technical Report 5. Historic American Engineering Record, Hughes Aircraft Company, Howard Hughes Industrial Complex.	Outside
LA-04863	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. La 905-06 Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-05557	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 905-01 County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06570	Swanson, Mark T.	1991	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project, Technical Report 1. Visual and Aesthetic Impact of the Playa Vista Project on Adjacent Properties 45 Years of Age and Older.	Outside
LA-06904	Altschul, Jeffrey H., Stoll, Anne Q., Grenda, Donn R., and Ciolek-Torrello, Richard	2003	Playa Vista Monograph Series Test Excavation Report 4. Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project at the Base of the Bluff. Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Along Lower Centinela Creek, Marina Del Rey, California.	Outside
LA-06905	Unknown	1998	Hughes Industrial Historic District Historic Resource Treatment Plan Volume One	Outside
LA-07192	Hampson, R. Paul	1991	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project, Technical Report 2. Historical Test Excavations, Playa Vista, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07724	Keller, Angela H.	1999	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project, Technical Report 9. Evaluation of SR 10, a Nonarchaeological Assemblage in the Ballona Wetlands, Marina Del Rey, California	Outside
LA-07725	Altschul, Jeffrey H.	2001	Playa Vista: Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-LAN-54	Outside
LA-09333	Unknown	1995	Determination of Eligibility Report Hughes Industrial Historic District	Outside
LA-09468	Anonymous	1991	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project, Technical Report 4. Historic Property Survey Report for the Hughes Aircraft Site at Playa Vista.	Outside



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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-09479	Grenda, Donn R., Angela H. Keller, David Maxwell, E. Jane Rosenthal, Paul Souders, Ayse Taskiran, Jeffrey H. Altschul, Su Benaron, and Christopher J. Doolittle	1999	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project, Test Excavation Report 2. At the Head of the Marsh, Middle Period Settlement along Upper Centinela Creek, Archaeological Treatment Plan on CA-LAN-60, CA-LAN-193, and CA-LAN-2768, Marina del Rey, CA.	Outside
*LA-09481	Altschul, Jeffrey H., Richard S. Ciolek-Torrello, Jeffrey A. Homburg, and Mark T. Swanson	1991	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project Research Design. Statistical Research Technical Series No. 29, Pt. 1.	Outside
LA-09921	Scott Billat	2009	New Tower Submission Packet for SCE Juniette Centinela, #LA0363D	Outside
LA-10152	Anonymous	2007	Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project (PVAHP). Programmatic Agreement, Playa Vista Project, Annual Reports, September 1996 through 2007.	Outside
LA-13177	Grimes, Teresa	2013	Historic Treatment Plan, Hercules Campus Building, The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Corps), Section 404 Permit No. 90-00426-EV	Outside
*Note: Mapped outside records search area, but summarized to address potential archaeological sensitivity of Project site and vicinity.				

**LA-00253 (outside of Project site)**

LA-00253 describes an archaeological investigation for proposed Admiralty Place Development completed by Brian D. Dillon, PhD in 1988. The investigation included a surface collection of site P-19-000047 which produced shells, debitage, cores, handstones, choppers, and bowl fragments. In addition, subsurface testing revealed midden soils as shallow as 30 cm below the disturbed overburden surface. Dillon reported that intact portions of the site remain.

**LA-02558 (outside of Project site)**

LA-02558 was completed by Statistical Research in 1989 for the Channel Gateway Project within the boundaries of site P-19-00047. Trenching excavations revealed intact midden soils on the site. Four fragments of human remains were positively identified. The report concluded with the observation that intact portions of the site appeared to remain and recommended additional testing to be conducted.

**LA-02673 (outside of Project site)**

LA-02673 was completed by Statistical Research in 1992 as the continuation of LA-02558. The report documents a more rigorous investigation of site P-19-000047 at the request of the Southern California Gabrielino Indian Band. A combination of hand excavation and monitored machine excavation yielded similar artifacts to previous investigations as well as revealed the midden layer. This study succeeded in establishing clear boundaries to P-19-000047.

**LA-03495 (outside of Project site)**

LA-03495 provides a brief article by Harvey S. Levine written in 1969. Levine reported two burials found that year, both of which were excavated by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). The article also summarized artifacts that were been found in the vicinity in the past, which include additional burials, large stone bowls, mortars, pestles, projectile points, fish bones, and shells.

**LA-09481 (outside of Project site)**

*Playa Vista Archaeological and Historical Project Research Design. Statistical Research Technical Series No. 29, Pt. 1.* (Altschul et al. 1991) documents the results of a phased study designed for a mixed-use developmental project consisting of a records search, background research, and pedestrian survey. The study area encompasses 1087-acres of land within the metropolitan area of Los Angeles. The portion of the study that is nearest to the proposed Project site is 240 meters (800 ft) south. This portion contains P-19-000193/CA-LAN-193/H (discussed below in Section 5.1.2). Altschul et al. explain that there is a discrepancy between the information provided by the Archaeological Information Center at UCLA and the information uncovered in this 1991 study. The site files provided by the Information Center are more conducive of a different site within the vicinity. P-19-000193/CA-LAN-193/H was originally recorded in 1952 by Hal Eberhart who describes it as a village site. However, according to Van Horn (1984) the area was covered in asphalt in the early 1950s, and therefore, could not have been identified by Eberhart in 1952. Consequently, artifacts allegedly discovered in an excavation of the area conducted in 1939 by R.L. Beals are on display at the UCLA Museum. There is no documentation of this excavation except for the museum artifacts. Altschul et al. note that the site was also identified in a letter by R.C. Nelson (no date) when the area had railroads, but no other developed roads. The letter is based off of a discussion with a local hunter. Although P-19-000193/CA-LAN-193/H is believed to be of significant cultural value, at the time of this study, no further documentation was present to verify this.

**5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

The SCCIC records indicate that 21 previously recorded cultural resources have been documented within a 0.5-mile of the Project site. Of these, 16 are historic-era buildings or structures. Historic built environment resources or non-archeological resources fall outside of the scope of the present study and will not be addressed in this report. The remaining five resources are archaeological resources, and consist of three prehistoric archaeological sites and two multi-component archaeological sites with both prehistoric and

historic-era components. Table 2, below, summarizes all five previously recorded archaeological sites identified within the records search area. None of these archaeological sites intersect or overlap the Project site; however, these sites have a complex archival record that will be discussed in detail following Table 2, to address the archaeological sensitivity of the Project site and vicinity. Further, although not identified within the Project site’s records search area, a summary of resource P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047 is also provided as it discusses the prehistoric site *Sa'anga*, previously discussed in Sections 4.2.1 and 5.1.1. The exact location of these sites has not been disclosed with the intent of keeping their locations confidential. The SCCIC records search results complete with non-archaeological and archaeological resources is included within Confidential Appendix A.

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

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Age and Type	Description	Recording Events	Proximity to Project Site
*000047	000047	Prehistoric Site	Sa'anga	1961 (K. Johnson); 1965 (Burnham and Romoli); 1988 (Marcus Lopez, Alliance of Native Americans); 1988 (Vera Rocha, Gabrielino Indian People)	Within ~2574 meters (m) (8444 ft)
**000193	000193/H	Multi-component Site	Prehistoric resources: burials and associated burial/ritual features, midden, hearths/pits, and habitation debris.  Historic resources: mid-twentieth century refuse related to the Hughes Aircraft facilities.	1912 (R. C. Nelson); 1952 (Eberhart); 1999 (Donn Grenda et al., SRI); 2001 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)	Within ~760 meters (m) (2485 ft)
**000356	000356	Prehistoric Site	Shell midden	1960 (Tom King)	Within ~760 m (2500 ft)

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

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Age and Type	Description	Recording Events	Proximity to Project Site
001932	001932/H	Multi-component Site	Prehistoric resources: habitation debris  Historic resources: surface scatter of historic refuse  California Historical Resource Status Code 6Y: ineligible for the National Register through the Section 106 process - not evaluated for the California Register or Local Listing.	1990 (N. Spain, Statistical Research); 1999 (Benjamin Vargas, Statistical Research Inc)	Within ~540 m (1765 ft)
**002379	002379	Prehistoric Site	Habitation debris	1995 (Chester King, Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	Within ~800 m (2624 ft)
**002769	002769	Prehistoric Site	Habitation debris and a human tooth	1999 (Jeffrey H. Altschul, SRI)	Within ~785 m (2580 ft)
~ Note: Approximate distance. *Note: Mapped outside records search area, but summarized to address potential archaeological sensitivity of Project site and vicinity. **Note: No record of formal evaluation for the resource was provided within related records.					

**P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047**

P-19-000047 was recorded as a large shell midden in 1961, within approximately 2574 m (1.6 miles or 8444 ft) of the Project site. The direction will remain unspecified here to maintain locational confidentiality. The site reportedly yielded numerous artifacts associated with food preparation and tool manufacture including stone bowls, projectile points, debitage, bone tools, beads, antler harpoons, choppers, hammerstones, scrapers, and pestles. Two burials were reported at the site within site forms on file with the SCCIC. The Southern California Gabrieleño People identified the site as sacred village site *Sa'anga* (see Confidential Appendix A). Portions of the site have undoubtedly been destroyed due to development. However, the possibility of intact portions of the site exists (see summary of reports LA-00253, LA-02558, LA-02673, and LA-03495 in Section 5.1.1).

P-19-000047 is a listed Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM-490), which is a database maintained by the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources. The resource meets the criteria for HCM designation, having yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The inventory notes that the site has yielded “upwards of a dozen human burials and unique harpoon heads” (Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory 2018).

**P-19-000193/CA-LAN-193/H**

The current record (2009) for site P-19-000193/CA-LAN-193/H describes the site as a multi-component site measuring 95 m east to west by 20 m north to south (312 by 65 ft) at an elevation of 5 ft amsl and is within approximately 760 m (2485 ft) of the Project site.

The site was first informally documented in 1912 by R.C. Nelson in the form of a letter. In this letter, Nelson documents the findings as relayed to him by a hunter living in the vicinity, as a refuse heap containing artifacts and skeletal material; however, details about the types of artifacts and skeletal material is not provided within the letter. In addition, Nelson documents his efforts to locate former camps along waterways and springs in the vicinity of the site, and concluded that no water courses were identified, and the landscape was “unfit for camp sites.”

In 1952, the site was formally documented by Hal Eberhart in an archaeological survey record. The site is noted to consist of prehistoric bone, marine shell, asphaltum, groundstone, metates, projectile points, fire-affected rock, beads, fishhooks, human remains, pestles, lithics, and food remains. Eberhart describes the resources to be part of a village site and notes that the site was excavated in 1939 by R.L. Beals. No specific depths of the discovery are provided, but Eberhart does note that the site is a “deep deposit”.

From 2000 through to 2001, an archaeological data recovery excavation was conducted by Scott Kremkau from Statistical Research, Inc., to document the site and collect important artifacts prior to construction activities within the site. According to the record prepared by Kremkau, the resources were encountered between 1 and 4.5 m (approximately 3 to 15 ft) below the ground surface and included 55 features, most of them being habitation refuse consisting of hearth deposits, lithic concentrations, or in one case possible posthole supports. Hearth deposits were found to include fire-affected rock and various non-thermal artifacts. There are four burial features documented, each containing a single set of human remains, a metate, abalone shell, and a scatter of lithic flakes, groundstone fragments, and faunal bone. The few historic-era archaeological features are historic trash dumps thought to be associated with the nearby Hughes Aircraft facility; details about the contents of the trash dumps are not provided. The prehistoric and historic-era components within the site is believed to be unrelated due to the imbalance in quantities of historic-era and prehistoric artifacts found. It is noted that most of the site was disturbed or destroyed due to modern developments. No depths of the discovery are provided within the record.

**P-19-000356/CA-LAN-356**

P-19-000356/CA-LAN-356 is a prehistoric site at an elevation of 16 ft amsl, within approximately 760 m (2500 ft) of the Project site. The site is documented as consisting of marine shell midden and a possible burial. It was formally recorded in 1960 by Tom King, who describes the site as heavily disturbed marine shell midden and a burial plotted by junior high students. King notes that the burial is possibly non-human, but no further detail is provided in the record. No depth of the discovery is provided within the record.

**P-19-001932/CA-LAN-1932**

P-19-001932/CA-LAN-1932 is a multi-component site measuring 480 m northeast to southwest by 30 m northwest to southeast (1575 by 100 ft) at an elevation of 7 ft amsl and within approximately 540 m (1765 ft) of the Project site. The site was discovered during archaeological monitoring of construction activities. Subsequent to the initial discovery, testing was conducted. The site is documented as consisting of prehistoric habitation debris and historic-era glass bottle and china fragments and was originally formally recorded in 1990 by N. Spain. The historical resources within the site is described by Spain as a surface refuse scatter most likely associated with Hughes Airstrip and a date range between the 1930s and 1950s. A Phase I archaeological study was conducted in 1999 by Benjamin Vargas to determine the presence or absence of cultural materials within this study area. Vargas documented prehistoric habitation debris uncovered at a depth of 15 centimeters (cm) (6 inches) capped underneath 50 cm (19 inches) of fill that was deposited in the early 1940s. The record does not specify what the habitation debris consisted of. Due to the separation of the historical and prehistoric components within the fill, the researchers noted that these resources are unrelated. According to the ADOE, the site was evaluated in August 1991 and was determined to be ineligible for the National Register by consensus through the Section 106 process; however, the site has not been evaluated for the California Register or local listing.

**P-19-002379/CA-LAN-2379**

P-19-002379/CA-LAN-2379 is a prehistoric site measuring 50 m north to south by 225 m east to west (165 by 740 ft) at an elevation of 150 ft amsl and is located within approximately 800 m (2630 ft) of the Project site. The site is documented as consisting of manos, metate fragments, hammerstone fragments, debitage, flaked stone tools, and marine shell midden. The site was formally recorded in 1995 by Chester King, referred to as the “Dunbarton Site,” described the site as “a probable Early Period settlement.” Subsequent to King’s investigation, a letter from a representative of the California Tribe of Shoshone Gabrielino Indian Nation, submitted a letter to the State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO) stating their concerns about the construction work to be conducted within the private property. Following these actions, legal measures were taken by the property owner, and a letter was sent to King stating that he had trespassed on the property without the owner’s consent when conducting his investigations. Shortly thereafter, an archaeological investigation conducted by Archaeological Associates, retained by the property owner, submitted a letter contesting the findings by King. The archaeological investigation conducted by Robert and Laurie White from Archaeological Associates in 1995 in response to King’s summary of discoveries, concluded that the area in which King was referring to did not contain a prehistoric site. They stated that a pedestrian survey recovered no cultural artifacts and identified two shell scatters that they claimed were part of fill deposited from a different location. Since the shell scatters were not in their original depositional location; White concluded that they could not be representative of prehistoric archaeological material. No depth of the discovery is provided within the records. Given the convoluted history of the site’s discovery, it is unclear whether the findings documented by King and/or Archaeological Associates are entirely reliable.

**P-19-002769/CA-LAN-2769**

P-19-002769/CA-LAN-2769 is a prehistoric site measuring 75 m east to west by 5 m north to south (250 by 16 ft) at an elevation of 10 to 15 ft amsl and within approximately 785 m (2580 ft) of the Project site. The resources were encountered approximately 1 m (39 inches) below the ground surface and observed from an eroding bank during a pedestrian survey. The site is documented as an intact midden deposit consisting of marine shell, animal bone, lithics, fire-affected rock, ground stone, and a single human tooth. The site was formally recorded in 1999 by Jeffery H. Altschul, who described the site as habitation debris. Altschul notes that the site will be tested to determine an age estimation for the midden; however, no further documentation with regard to the testing is noted in the record.

**5.2 Review of Historical Maps and Aerial Photographs**

Dudek consulted historical maps and aerial photographs through the Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) to better understand any modern human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding properties over time. Dudek also consulted other historical maps provided in the SCCIC records search, to further identify changes in landscape use of the Project site and surrounding areas. All sources consulted are further discussed below for all available years.

**5.2.1 Historical Topographic Maps**

Historical topographic maps reviewed are available for the years 1896, 1899, 1905, 1910, 1916, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1934, 1942, 1952, 1957, 1965, 1975, 1982, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2022a).

The first topographic map showing the Project site dates to 1896 and shows the Project site as undeveloped. Ballona Creek and the Santa Monica Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad are shown in the area surrounding the Project site. The following topographic maps show no significant change to the Project site or surrounding areas. The 1923 map shows two structures appearing to be adjacent to the Project site. The 1924 topographic map resembles the pre-1923 map and does not depict any nearby development. The following topographic maps are consistent with the 1924 map until 1934. The topographic map from 1934 again shows two structures appearing to be adjacent to the Project site. The 1952 topographic map shows no significant change to the proposed Project site; however, there is an increase in development in the surrounding areas. The 1975 topographic map shows the Marina Freeway (SR 90), as well as Beatrice Street and Jandy Place, serving as the Project site’s southern and western boundaries respectively. The building at 12451 West Beatrice Street and arectangular structure within the southwestern portion of the Project site, also appear on the 1975 topographic map. The remainder of the topographic maps show no significant change to the Project site and surrounding areas. It should be noted that maps subsequent to the 1982 map only depict distinguished structures. While topographic maps are informative, they do not show the minute changes to a landscape overtime and, at times, are inconsistent with what is depicted year to year. Nonetheless, the information gathered contributes to the understanding of the chronological development of a study area.

## 5.2.2 Historical Aerial Photographs

Historical aerial photographs reviewed are available for the years 1953, 1963, 1972, 1980, 1985, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018 (NETR 2022b).

The first aerial photograph showing the Project site dates to 1953 and shows the Project site as an open plot of land with minimal vegetation, however development is evident to vicinity, including structures on the property immediately east of 12451 West Beatrice Street and a housing development east of Grosvenor Boulevard. The aerial photograph from 1963 depicts the addition of SR 90 within the Project vicinity; however, no direct change is shown to the Project site. The 1972 aerial photograph shows a drastic increase in development within the Project site and the surrounding areas. Both Beatrice Street and Jandy Place are shown, as is the building at 12451 West Beatrice Street. There is a rectangular structure depicted in the southwestern portion of the Project site, consistent with the location of the current 12575 West Beatrice Street building, but smaller than the existing building on the property. The remainder of the Project site consists of paved parking lots. The aerial photograph from 1980, shows two smaller structures directly north of the rectangular structure and an additional structure within the northern portion of the parking lot between the buildings at 12575 and 12451 West Beatrice Street. Due to the poor quality of the photograph, it is difficult to discern the type of structure present in the parking lot, but it may have been temporary and appears to be absent from the 1985 aerial photograph. The 1991 aerial photograph shows a singular larger structure in place of the two northern structures, appearing to be an extension of the original 12575 West Beatrice Street building. Just north of the addition in the northwestern corner of the property is an additional small rectangular structure. The remainder of the aerial photographs show no significant change to the Project site or direct surrounding areas, however the landscaping in the area becomes more established with some large trees surrounding the buildings and lining Jandy Place and Beatrice Street becoming increasingly evident over time..

## 5.2.3 Other Historical Maps

The following section is a review of additional historical maps accessed through the SCCIC (USGS 1896 and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1944).

The 1896 Map prepared by USGS Survey Director Charles D. Walcott depicts the Redondo area of Los Angeles County. It shows the Project site as undeveloped with Ballona Creek and the Santa Monica Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Project vicinity.

The 1944 Map prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers also depicts the Redondo area of Los Angeles County. It shows both Ballona Creek and the Santa Monica Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The map depicts Beatrice Street, which serves as the Project site's southern boundary; as well as South Westlawn Avenue, Grosvenor Boulevard, and South Centinela Avenue within the Project vicinity.



### 5.3 Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Geotechnical Engineering Investigation Proposed Office Building 12575 Beatrice Street, Los Angeles, California* (Geotechnologies, Inc. 2018), was prepared for Chait Company Architects in March 2018 to determine the geotechnical conditions of the property located at 12575 West Beatrice Street, which is included within the current Project site. The report details the results of subsurface testing at three (3) locations within the property: one in the northeastern corner, one on the western boundary along Jandy Place, and one near the eastern boundary in the center. According to the report, three auger borings were completed using a 5-inch diameter rotary drill to a maximum depth of 120 ft below ground surface (bgs). Fill soils encountered during subsurface testing are described as dark brown to dark grey sandy to silty clays with mixtures of sandy silts and silty sands. Native soils encountered widely ranged and are described as dark brown to grayish brown stratified alluvial layers consisting of silts, clays, silty sands, and gravelly sands, fine to coarse grained with occasional gravel. The report concludes that fill soils were observed at a maximum depth of 12.5 ft bgs at all three subsurface exploratory drilling location. Of note, the report states that the results from the boring subsurface testing within the northern half-portion of the Project site, does not reflect the variations that may occur between each boring location and thus, may not capture subsurface conditions for the entirety of the Project site. Table 3 below summarizes the results of the subsurface testing.

**Table 3. Summary of Boring Logs from Geotechnologies, Inc. 2018**

Boring Number	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110	110-120	
<b>Feet Below Ground Surface</b>													
Boring #1	0 - 12.5 ft: Fill Soils		12.5 – 120 ft: Native Soils										
Boring #2	0 - 12.5 ft: Fill Soils		12.5 – 80ft: Native Soils						Boring terminated at 80ft				
Boring #3	0 - 12.5 ft: Fill Soils		12.5 – 80ft: Native Soils						Boring terminated at 80ft				

### 5.4 Native American Correspondence

#### 5.4.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on August 6, 2020 and requested a review of the SLF. The NAHC emailed a response on August 13, 2020, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results for the Project site and the 0.5-mile search area. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project. The NAHC provided the contact information of the

eight persons and entities with whom to contact along with the SLF search results. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Appendix B.

#### 5.4.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074) which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process, and requires the lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the proposed Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Pursuant to AB 52, the City Department of City Planning sent Project notification letters on December 7, 2020 to all NAHC-listed Native American tribal representatives on their AB 52 Contact List. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. To date, no communication or requests for consultation have been received from the notified tribe. At the conclusion of the 30-day response period, the City determined consultation to be closed. All documents relating to AB 52 Consultation, if/when provided by the City, will be provided in confidential Appendix C.

#### 5.5 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the Project site. This review included consideration of sources identified by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation during past consultations with the City. Figure 3 shows the general Project location (in black) relative to features identified on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman historical map that is often referenced in consultation. Based on this map, the Project site is approximately 0.41 miles east of the confluence of two old roads, with the northern northeast-southwest traveling road along the general route of today’s Culver Boulevard and the southern northwest-southeast traveling road along today’s Lincoln Boulevard (Highway 1). Heading northeast along the side of Ballona Creek, through houses associated with Rancho Ballona (now in Culver City), the route would have intersected the historic location of El Pueblo de Los Angeles approximately 11.6 miles to the northeast. The mouth of the Ballona Creek was historically a marshy environment, and is labeled on this map as *Guacha*. This may be in reference to the Gabrieleño name for this place, *Wachnga* (also referred to as *Guasna*, *Guashna*, *Guaschet*, *Guaspet*, and other names; McCawley 1996). This area, and the surrounding region, would have provided an ecosystem supporting numerous and diverse flora and fauna, as well as natural resources such as tar seeps, that were considered important to Native American subsistence and commerce. Additionally, two tributaries, one approximately 0.65 miles to the northwest and one approximately 0.11 miles to the southeast, and water courses are depicted traveling southwest towards what is mapped as “Playa del Rey,” representing present-day Marina Del Rey. The northern waterway likely represents Ballona Creek (McCawley 1996). Also mapped on the Kirkman-Harriman map is an “Indian Village,” approximately 1 mile to the southwest of the Project site, symbolized by a red teepee.

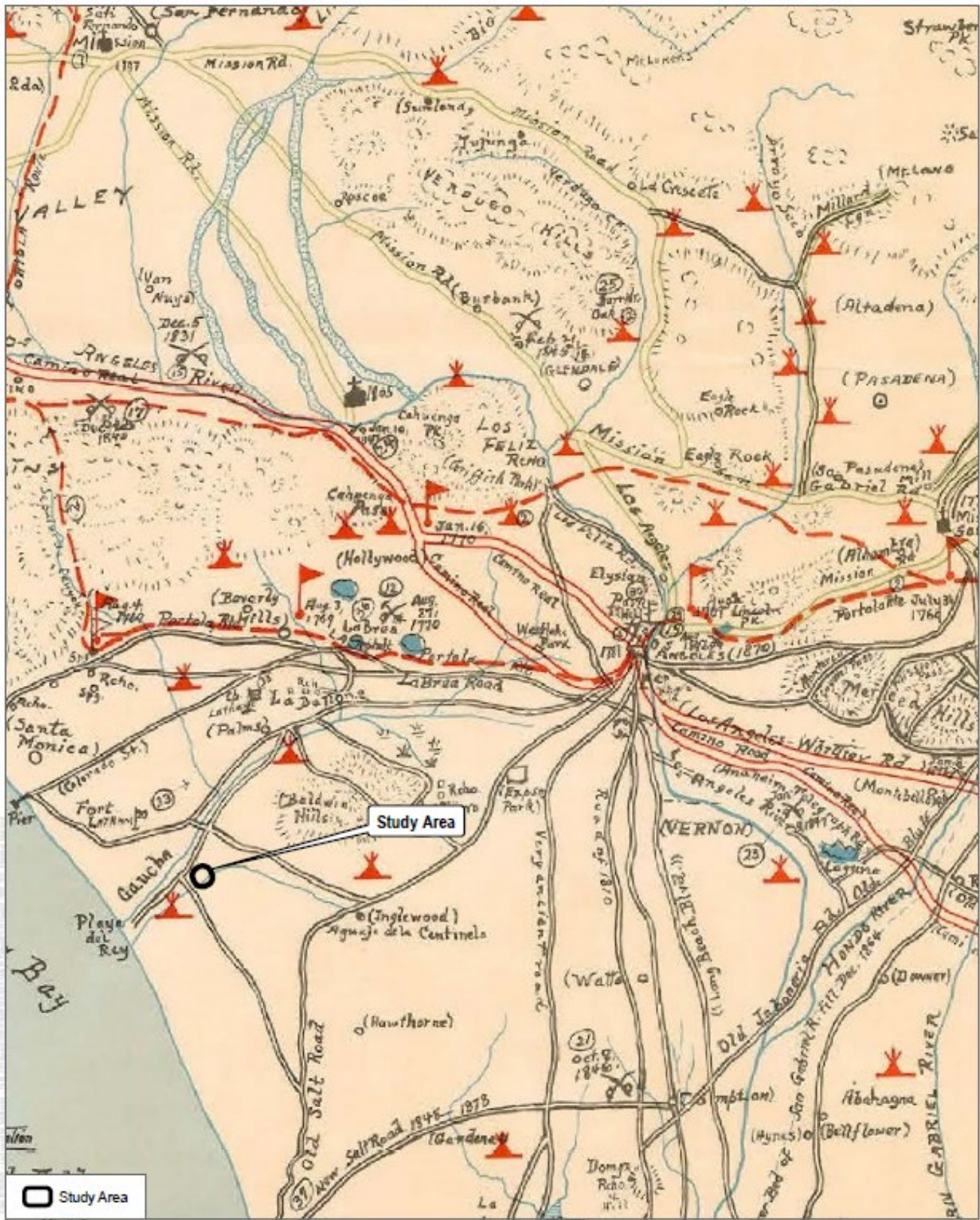
At the time of Portola’s and Crespi’s travels, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleño/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure

5). Use of Gabriellino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleño/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships and Native American member numbers documented in mission records (NEA and King 2004). Working under the assumption that missionization affected the region’s population relatively evenly, this process allowed the researchers to identify the relative size of tribal villages (settlements) based on the number of individuals reported in these records (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were also drawn around these clusters of villages. This study indicates that the nearest large village site to the Project was *Guaspet*, located within a portion of today’s Culver City that fell within what was once the eastern portion of Rancho Ballona. McCawley suggests that this was actually the village of Saa’anga (also referred to as *Sa’anga*, *Saan* or *Saa’an*; see Section 5.1.2, resource summary for P-19-000047), as indicated by Harrington’s ethnographic accounts reporting this village to be at the “old Machado Ranch” (Figure 7; McCawley 1996: 61). He further suggested that there was another village in the vicinity of what is now Marina Del Rey, approximately 2.5 miles from the Project site, by the name of *Waabnga*. This is the location where Kroeber has mapped the village he labeled *Saan* (as shown on Figure 5). Regardless of these discrepancies, it is likely that there were at least two named Gabrieleño communities between present day Culver City and the mouth of Ballona Creek during the Spanish and Mexican eras. It should be further note that a village site has also been represented on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map discussed above, which was prepared independently of these academic studies (see Figure 3). The most common name for the village in the Marina Del Rey area is *Sa’anga*. The 1938 map represents this village to the south of the mouth of Ballona Creek. This village location is consistent with information presented in a Los Angeles Times article reporting the identification of significant cultural deposits indicative of habitation activities and high numbers of Native American burials that were encountered approximately 1.5 miles from the present Project site during construction of the Playa Vista housing community (LA Times 2008).

Regardless of the exact location of Sa’anga, which would likely have been subject to change over many hundreds of years in response to variable environmental conditions, it is clear from the archaeological record that the area around the Project site was subject to past Native American use. This is indicated by the presence of the previously recorded prehistoric habitation sites: P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047, P-19-000193/CA-LAN-000193/H, P-19-000356/CA-LAN-000356, P-19-001932/CA-LAN-001932/H, P-19-002379/CA-LAN-002379, and P-19-002769/CA-LAN-002769, identified within approximately 1765 to 2580 ft (540 to 800 m) of the current Project site. Of these six prehistoric habitation sites, three sites (P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047, P-19-000193/CA-LAN-000193/H and P-19-002769/CA-LAN-002769) include human remains/burials (see Section 5.1.2, Previously Recorded Cultural Resources). As previously stated in Section 5.1.2, the exact location of these sites have not been disclosed with the intent of keeping their locations confidential.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional use area. While sensitive cultural resources have been previously recorded in the surrounding vicinity, none have been identified within the Project site. As such, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the Project. Furthermore,

as none of the traditionally affiliated Native American tribes have requested consultation, to date, no known TCRs have been identified through consultation that would be impacted by the proposed Project.



SOURCE: Kirkman - Hartman 1937 Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County: 1860-1937 AD

FIGURE 3

1860-1937 Historical Map

New Beatrice West Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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SOURCE: Golis 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

FIGURE 4

**DUDEK**



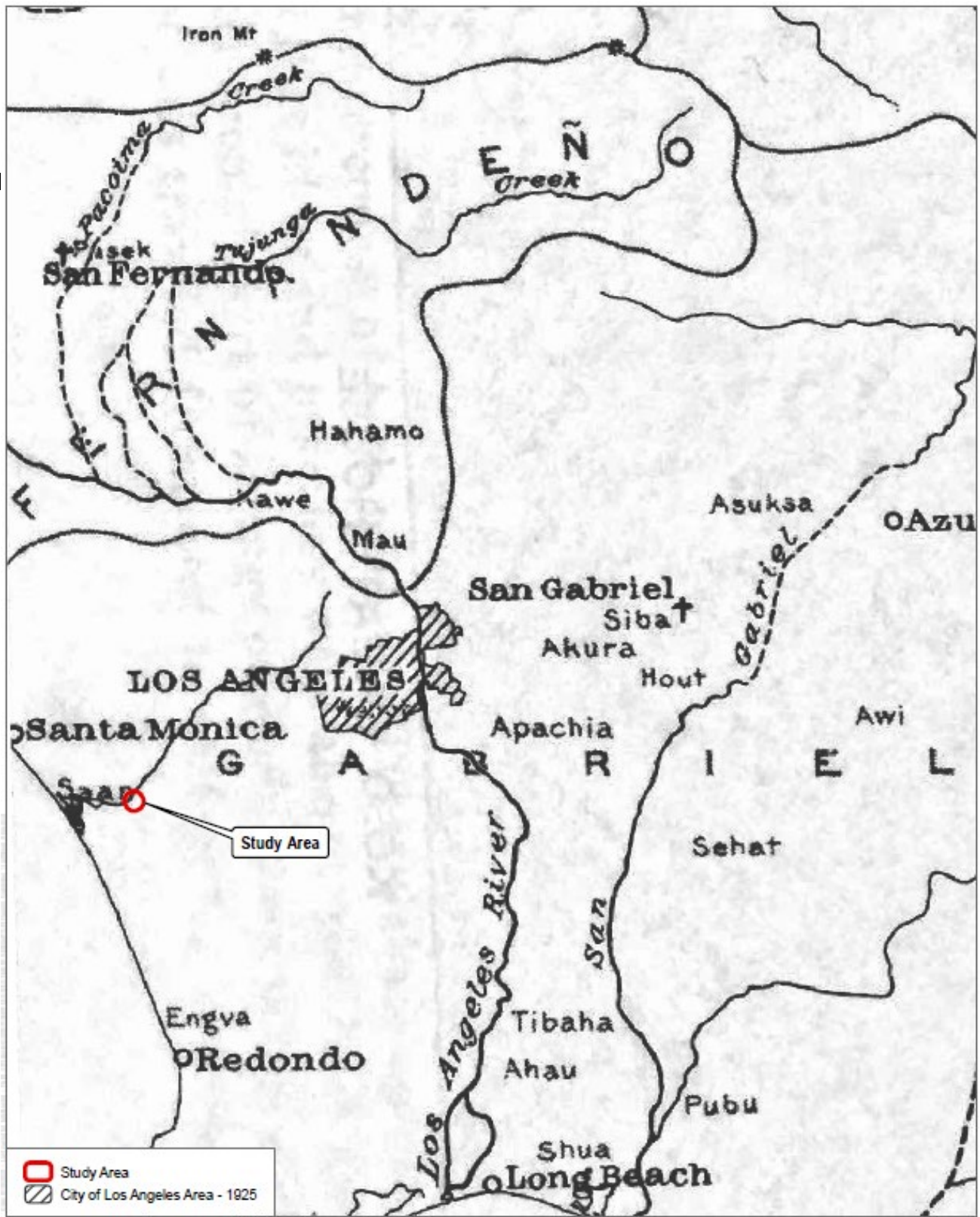
0 7.5 15 Miles  
0 12.5 25 Kilometers  
1:1,000,000

Tatic Languages and Dialects

New Beatrice West Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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SOURCE: Kroeber, A.L. 1925 (1976) Handbook of Indians of California

FIGURE 5



Gabrielino Traditional Area

New Beatrice West Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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SOURCE: NEA and King 2004 Ethnographic Overview of the Angeles National Park - Figure 2.

FIGURE 6

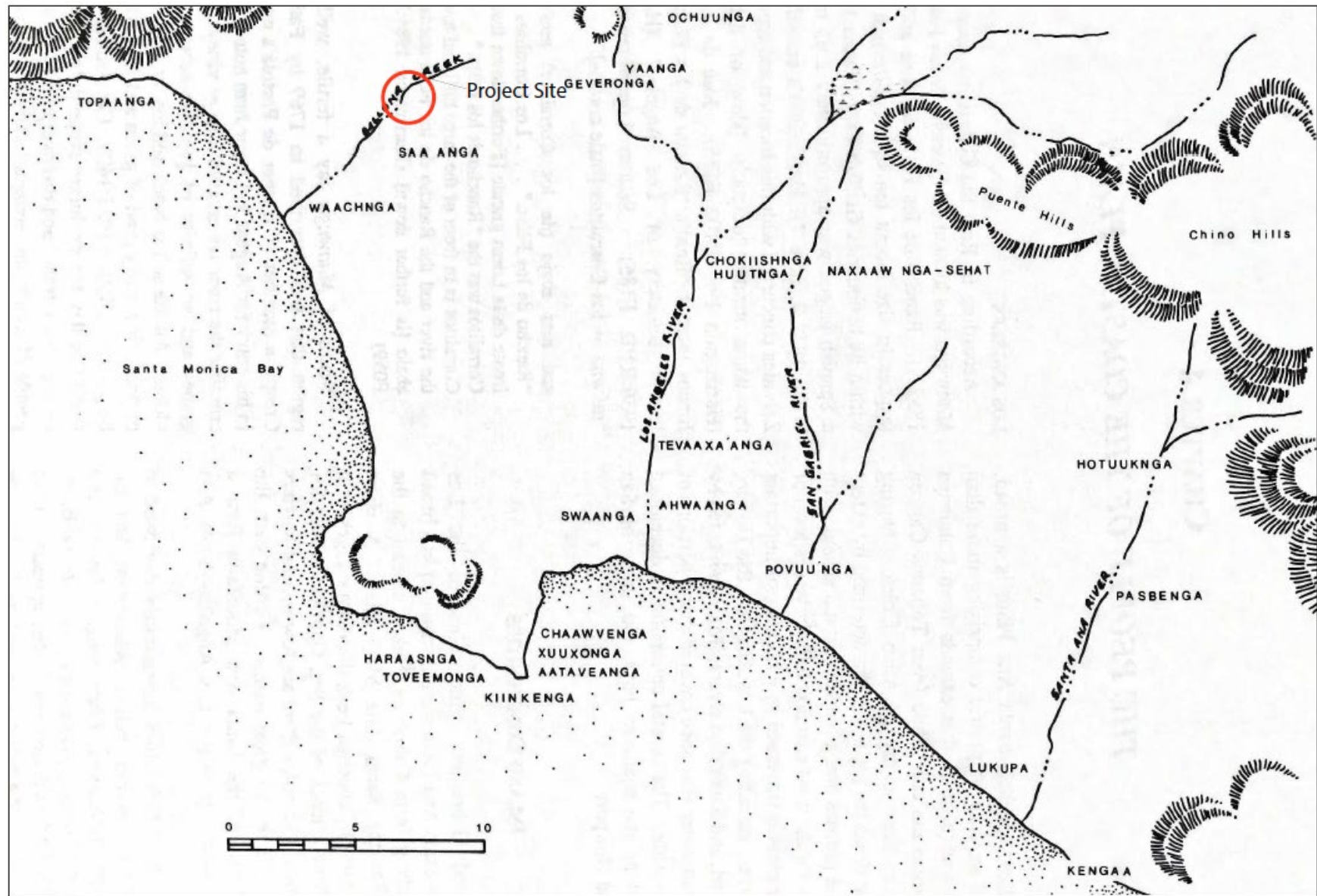
Mission-Era Native American Villages

New Beatrice West Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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SOURCE: McCawley 1996. The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles

FIGURE 7

Gabrieleno Communities - McCawley 1996

New Beatrice West Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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## 6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. A search of the NAHC SLF for the Project site and a surrounding 0.5-mile area did not identify the presence of Native American resources. In addition, no previously recorded Native American resources have been identified within the Project site based on records held at the SCCIC. However, SCCIC records did indicate that five prehistoric habitation sites (P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047, P-19-000193/CA-LAN-000193/H, P-19-000356/CA-LAN-000356, P-19-001932/CA-LAN-001932/H, P-19-002379/CA-LAN-002379, and P-19-002769/CA-LAN-002769), including P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047 (mapped outside of the Project site), have been previously recorded approximately 1765 to 8444 ft (540 to 2574 m) outside the Project site. Of these six prehistoric habitation sites, three sites (P-19-000047/CA-LAN-000047, P-19-000193/CA-LAN-000193/H and P-19-002769/CA-LAN-002769) document the presence of human remains/burials.

A review of the geotechnical report prepared for the Project (Geotechnologies, Inc. 2018), in Section 5.3 Geotechnical Report Review, stated that fill soils were found to a depth of 12.5 ft bgs followed by native soils. It should be noted, however, that the geotechnical study occurred within a portion of the Project site at 12575 West Beatrice Street, and therefore the findings do not represent the soils throughout the entirety of the Project. Current Project design indicates that the maximum depth of excavation for the Project site is 20 feet below the existing site grade for the construction of subterranean parking. As such, native soils will be encountered during Project implementation.

Pursuant to AB 52, the City contacted all NAHC-listed tribal representatives that have requested notification of projects in this geographic area by letter on December 7, 2020. To date no response to the notification letter or request for consultation have been received and consultation is considered closed. The present management approach included in Project environmental documents for treatment of unanticipated TCRs will provide for appropriate consideration of TCRs should they be encountered during construction. No known TCRs have been identified within the Project site through tribal consultation that would be impacted. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

### 6.2 Recommendations

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

mitigation measures pertaining to known TCRs appear to be obligated. However, in consideration of the known sensitivity of the surrounding area for cultural resources, it is recommended that periodic archaeological and Native American monitoring be conducted. A qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, should oversee and adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits or material and as approved by the City. Following completion of construction, the qualified archaeologist should provide an archaeological monitoring report to the City and SCCIC with the results of the cultural monitoring program. All activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

### 6.3 Mitigation

The above recommendations are incorporated within the following mitigation measure:

Mitigation Measure: Prior to commencing any initial ground disturbance activities including excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing asphalt, clearing, pounding posts, augering blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity at the Project site, the Applicant, or its successor, shall retain and pay for archeological monitors, determined by the City's Office of Historic Resources to be qualified to identify subsurface tribal cultural resources. A qualified archaeological principal investigator (qualified archaeologist), meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, should oversee and adjust archaeological and Native American monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits or material and as approved by the City. The archeological monitors shall observe all initial ground disturbing activities with potential to encounter significant cultural resources on the Project site which shall be defined as ground-disturbing activities beneath existing asphalt parking areas and landscaping to depths of 10 feet. Monitoring of depths deeper than 10 feet or within areas presently occupied by existing buildings may occur based on the recommendation of the archaeological principal investigator and observed potential to encounter cultural resources. If initial ground disturbance activities are simultaneously occurring at multiple locations on the Project site, an archeological monitor shall be assigned to each location where the ground disturbance activities are occurring.

Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance activities at the Project site, the Applicant, or its successor, shall notify any California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project that ground disturbance activities are about to commence and invite the tribes to observe the ground disturbance activities, if the tribes wish to monitor.



In the event that any subsurface objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease within the area of discovery, the radius of which shall be determined by the qualified archeologist, until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

1. Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant, or its successor, shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project; (2) and the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources.
2. If the City determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant, or its successor, and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
3. The Applicant, or its successor, shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist, retained by the City and paid for by the Applicant, or its successor, reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
4. In addition to any recommendations from the applicable tribe(s), a qualified archeologist shall develop a list of actions that shall be taken to avoid or minimize impacts to the identified tribal cultural resources substantially consistent with best practices identified by the Native American Heritage Commission and in compliance with any applicable federal, state or local law, rule or regulation.
5. If the Applicant, or its successor, does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist, the Applicant, or its successor, may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant, or its successor, and the City. The mediator must have the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The City shall make the determination as to whether the mediator is at least minimally qualified to mediate the dispute. After making a reasonable effort to mediate this particular dispute, the City may:
  - (1) require the recommendation be implemented as originally proposed by the archaeologist;
  - (2) require the recommendation, as modified by the City, be implemented as it is at least as equally effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact; (3) require a substitute recommendation be implemented that is at least as equally effective to mitigate a

potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource; or (4) not require the recommendation be implemented because it is not necessary to mitigate any significant impacts to tribal cultural resources. The Applicant, or its successor, shall pay all costs and fees associated with the mediation.

6. The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by a qualified archaeologist and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
7. The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities inside of the specified radius of the discovery site only after it has complied with all of the recommendations developed and approved pursuant to the process set forth in paragraphs 2 through 5 above.
8. Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton and to the Native American Heritage Commission for inclusion in its Sacred Lands File.
9. Notwithstanding paragraph 8 above, any information determined to be confidential in nature, by the City Attorney's office, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the general public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California Public Resources Code, section 6254(r), and shall comply with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

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# APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL SCCIC Records Search

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**South Central Coastal Information Center**

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542  
[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

9/3/2020

Records Search File No.: 21598.7703

William Burns  
Dudek  
1630 San Pablo Ave, Suite 300  
Oakland, CA 94122

Re: Records Search Results for the New Beatrice West Project (Dudek # 12897)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Venice, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format:  custom GIS maps  shape files  hand drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ½-mile radius: 21	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ½-mile radius: 23	SEE ATTACHED LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Report Copies:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:**  available online; please go to [https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=30338](https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338)
- Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed
- Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Historical Maps:**  enclosed  not requested  nothing listed  
**Ethnographic Information:**  not available at SCCIC  
**Historical Literature:**  not available at SCCIC  
**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**  not available at SCCIC  
**Caltrans Bridge Survey:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>  
**Shipwreck Inventory:**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
[http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks\\_Database.asp](http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp)  
**Soil Survey Maps: (see below)**  not available at SCCIC; please go to  
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz  
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

- (X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages
- (X) GIS Shapefiles – 44 shapes
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 2 pages
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 21 lines
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 23 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (list) – 245 pages
- (X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2012) – 1 page
- (X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
- (X) Historical Maps – 4 pages
- (X) Invoice #21598.7703

## **Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK or SINGLE PROJECT Records Searches IF YOU HAVE A GIS PERSON ON STAFF ONLY!!**

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.**

**WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.**

Some of you have a fully digital operation and have GIS staff on board who can process a fully digital deliverable from the Information Center. IF you can accept shape file data and do not require a custom map made for you by the SCCIC, and you are willing to sort the data we provide to you then these instructions are for you. Read further to be sure. You may have only one project at this time or some of you have a lot of different search locations that can be processed all at once. This may save you a lot of time getting results back and if we process your jobs in bulk, and you may enjoy significant cost savings as well.

Bulk processing will work for you if you have a GIS person on staff who can sort bulk data for you and make you any necessary project maps. This type of job can have as many job locations as you want but the point is that we will do them in bulk – at the same time - not one at a time. We send all the bulk data back to you and you sort it. This will work if you need searches in LA, Orange, or Ventura AND if they all have the same search radius and if all the other search criteria is the same– no exceptions. This will not work for San Bernardino County because we are not fully digital for San Bernardino County. You must submit all your shape files for each location at the same time and this will count as one search. If you have some that need a different radius, or different search criteria, then you should submit that job separately with its own set of instructions.

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR BULK PROCESSING:**

Please send in your requests via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

### **DELIVERABLES:**

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.
2. You will only get shapefiles back, which means that you will have to make your own maps for each project location.

3. You will get a bulk processed bibliographies for resources and reports as selected; you will not get individual bibliographies for each project location.
4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.
5. You will get one invoice for the bulk data processing. We can't bill this as individual jobs on separate invoices for you. If there are multiple project names, we are willing to reference all the job names on the invoice if needed. If there a lot of job id's we may ask you to send them in an email so that we can copy and paste it into the invoice details. If you need to bill your clients for the data, you can refer to our fee schedule on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab and apply the fees accordingly.
6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the "custom map charges". This is in lieu of the \$12 per GIS shape file data fee that we normally charge for GIS files and this will only apply during the Covid 19 emergency. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual.
7. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both. We email you the password.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at [sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

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# APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred  
Lands File Search

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## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 13, 2020

William Burns  
Dudek

Via Email to: [wburns@dudek.com](mailto:wburns@dudek.com)

**Re: New Beatrice West Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Burns:

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

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
*Luiseño*

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseño*

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
*Chumash*

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
*Pomo*

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
8/13/2020**

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org  
Gabrieleno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTRibalcouncil@aol.com  
Gabrieleno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla  
Luiseno

**Gabrielino /Tongva Nation**

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

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com  
Gabrielino

**Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla

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

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

# APPENDIX C

Confidential Record of AB 52 Consultation

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This confidential report is on file with  
the Department of City Planning.

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## **Appendix L.2**

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### AB 52 Notification Letters

**DEPARTMENT OF  
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE  
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN  
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND  
VICE-PRESIDENT

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ  
CAROLINE CHOE  
HELEN LEUNG

KAREN MACK  
DANA M. PERLMAN  
YVETTE LOPEZ-LEDESMA

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI  
MAYOR

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES**

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801  
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP  
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

VACANT  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

December 7, 2020

**CASE No.:** ENV-2020-3533-EIR

**Project Address:** 12541 West Beatrice Street, 12575 West Beatrice Street, 12553–12575 West Beatrice Street, and 5410–5454 South Jandy Place, Los Angeles, California 90066

**Community Plan:** Palms–Mar Vista–Del Rey

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed Project:

The Project includes the construction of an eight-story, 199,500-square-foot office building with 196,100 square feet of office space and 3,400 square feet of ground floor commercial space. The Project is proposed on a 196,463-square-foot (4.51-acre) site located at 12575 W. Beatrice Street, 12553–12575 W. Beatrice Street, and 5410–5454 S. Jandy Place (identified herein as 12575 W. Beatrice Street) and 12541 W. Beatrice Street (collectively, Project site). The Project site is currently occupied with a 23,072-square-foot office building and two accessory buildings of 5,044 square feet and 2,144 square feet at 12575 W. Beatrice Street, and an 87,881-square-foot office building at 12541 W. Beatrice Street. As part of the Project, the existing structures at 12575 W. Beatrice Street would be removed while the existing office building at 12541 W. Beatrice Street would be retained.

The Project would provide 811 parking spaces. The majority of the parking spaces (791 spaces) would be provided in a five-level parking structure, including three levels above grade and two subterranean levels, with the remaining spaces (20 spaces) provided in a surface parking area. The Project would provide approximately 38,033 square feet of landscape throughout the Project site.

Construction of the Project would commence with site clearance and demolition, followed by grading and excavation for the subterranean levels. Building foundations would then be laid, followed by building construction, paving/concrete installation, and landscape installation. Project construction is anticipated to be completed in 2024. Excavation for the subterranean parking levels would extend to a depth of approximately 22 feet, with the finished floor at a depth of approximately 19 feet.

The Project was previously considered and approved by the City under Case No. CPC-2016-1208-CU-SPR, which was approved by the City Planning Commission in August 2017, and Case No. AA-2017-397-PMEX, which was approved by the Advisory Agency in June 2018. To comply with CEQA, the City prepared and adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)(Case No. ENV-2016-1209-MND). Subsequently, two petitions for writ of mandate were filed and consolidated challenging the City's approvals of the Project, on the grounds, among others, that the City's MND was ruled inadequate under CEQA (*Karney Management*

*v. City of Los Angeles*, LASC Case No. BS172677 [Consolidated with Case No. 18STCP03226]). On January 21, 2020, the Honorable John A. Torribio of the Los Angeles Superior Court (LASC) entered a judgment that vacated the City's approval of the MND (finding it inadequate as to aesthetics, noise and traffic) and required that an environmental impact report (EIR) be prepared for the Project. However, the judgment does not invalidate the underlying land use approvals (i.e., CPC-2016-1208-CU-SPR and AA-2017-397-PMEX) which remain valid.

The prior MND prepared for the Project included an AB 52 consultation process and an analysis of potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. The prior adopted MND included a mitigation measure for tribal cultural resources, which will also be recommended in the new EIR, requiring archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbance activities during Project construction.

Per AB 52, you have 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. Although tribal consultation was previously performed for the prior MND, you may still request a new tribal consultation as a new EIR is being prepared for the Project. You have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you wish to consult on this Project.

Please provide your contact information and mail your request to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning  
Attn: William Lamborn  
201 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Email: [William.lamborn@lacity.org](mailto:William.lamborn@lacity.org)  
Phone No.: (213) 847-3637

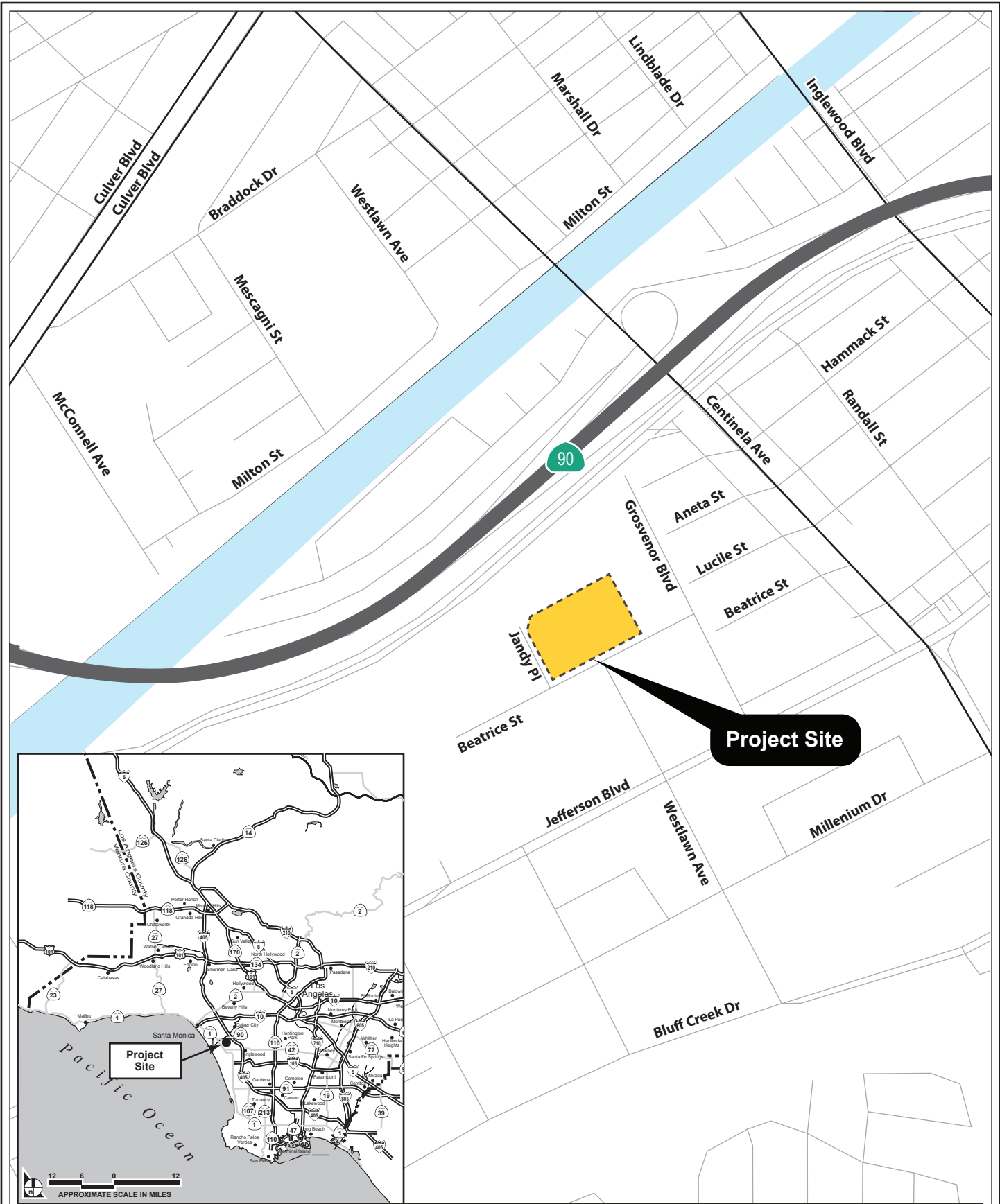
Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP  
Director of Planning



William Lamborn  
Major Projects

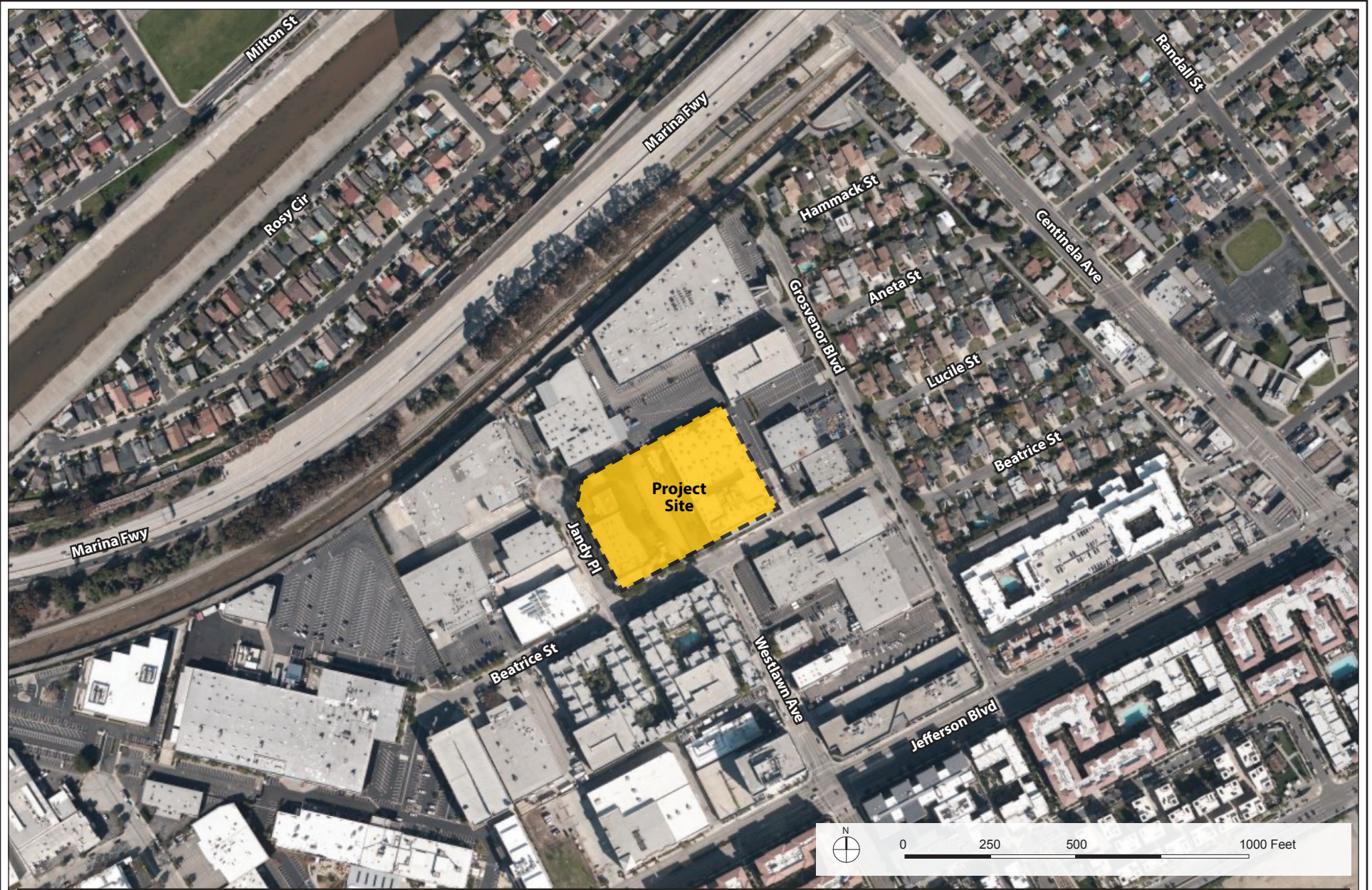
Enclosures:  
Project Location Map  
Aerial Photograph of the Project Vicinity  
Conceptual Site Plan



Project Location Map

Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2020.





Aerial Photograph of the Project Vicinity





Conceptual Site Plan

Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2020.

7019 0160 0000 3238 3803

### U.S. Postal Service™ CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

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Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.85
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.55
Total Postage and Fees	\$6.95

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DEC 7 2020

12/07/2020

Sent To

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. Anthony Morales  
Gabriolino/Tongva San Gabriel  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA 91778-0693

City, State, ZIP+4®

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7019 0160 0000 3238 3841

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Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.85
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.55
Total Postage and Fees	\$6.95

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12/07/2020

Sent To

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. Thomas Tortez  
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274-1160

City, State, ZIP+4®

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7019 0160 0000 3238 3827

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Newhall, CA 91322

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.55
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.85
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.55
Total Postage and Fees	\$6.95

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12/07/2020

Sent To

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. Donna Yocum  
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, CA 91322-1838

City, State, ZIP+4®

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7019 0160 0000 3238 3810

### U.S. Postal Service™ CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

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For delivery information, visit our website at [www.usps.com](http://www.usps.com)®.

Bellflower, CA 90707

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.55
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.85
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.55
Total Postage and Fees	\$6.95

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DEC 7 2020

12/07/2020

Sent To

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. Robert F. Dorame  
Gabriolino Tongva Indians of Calif.  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA 90707-0490

City, State, ZIP+4®

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7019 0160 0000 3238 3797

### U.S. Postal Service™ CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

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Covina, CA 91728

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.55
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.85
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.55
Total Postage and Fees	\$6.95

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DEC 7 2020

12/07/2020

Sent To

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. Andrew Salas  
Gabrieloño Band—Kizh Nation  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723-0393

City, State, ZIP+4®

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

7019 0160 0000 3238 3834

### U.S. Postal Service™ CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

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For delivery information, visit our website at [www.usps.com](http://www.usps.com)®.

San Jacinto, CA 92581

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.55
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.85
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.55
Total Postage and Fees	\$6.95

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Postmark Here

DEC 7 2020

12/07/2020

Sent To

Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. Scott Cozart  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581-0487

City, State, ZIP+4®

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions



## Shipment Receipt

**Address Information****Ship to:**

Rudy Ortega, Tribal President  
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of  
1019 Second Street, Suite 1  
Mission Indians  
SAN FERNANDO, CA  
91340-2916  
US  
424-207-5333 5333

**Ship from:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones  
Eyestone Environmental  
2121 Rosecrans Avenue  
Suite 3355  
El Segundo, CA  
90245  
US  
(424) 207-5333

**Shipment Information:**

Tracking no.: 772290042010  
Ship date: 12/07/2020  
Estimated shipping charges: 10.39 USD

**Package Information**

Pricing option: FedEx Standard Rate  
Service type: Standard Overnight  
Package type: FedEx Envelope  
Number of packages: 1  
Total weight: 1 LBS  
Declared Value: 0.00 USD  
Special Services:  
Pickup/Drop-off: Drop off package at FedEx location

**Billing Information:**

Bill transportation to: MyAccount-420  
Your reference: New Beatrice West - AB 52  
P.O. no.:  
Invoice no.:  
Department no.:

**Thank you for shipping online with FedEx ShipManager at [fedex.com](https://www.fedex.com).**

**Please Note**

FedEx will not be responsible for any claim in excess of \$100 per package, whether the result of loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, misdelivery, or misinformation, unless you declare a higher value, pay an additional charge, document your actual loss and file a timely claim. Limitations found in the current FedEx Service Guide apply. Your right to recover from FedEx for any loss, including intrinsic value of the package, loss of sales, income interest, profit, attorney's fees, costs, and other forms of damage whether direct, incidental, consequential, or special is limited to the greater of \$100 or the authorized declared value. Recovery cannot exceed actual documented loss. Maximum for items of extraordinary value is \$1000, e.g., jewelry, precious metals, negotiable instruments and other items listed in our Service Guide. Written claims must be filed within strict time limits; Consult the applicable FedEx Service Guide for details.  
The estimated shipping charge may be different than the actual charges for your shipment. Differences may occur based on actual weight, dimensions, and other factors. Consult the applicable [FedEx Service Guide](#) or the FedEx Rate Sheets for details on how shipping charges are calculated.





## Shipment Receipt

**Address Information**

<b>Ship to:</b>	<b>Ship from:</b>
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic & Cultural Preserv. Ofcr- Fernandeno 1019 Second St., Ste. 1 Tataviam Band of Mission Indians San Fernando, CA 91340 US 424-207-5333 5333	Stephanie Eyestone-Jones Eyestone Environmental 2121 Rosecrans Avenue Suite 3355 El Segundo, CA 90245 US (424) 207-5333

**Shipment Information:**

Tracking no.: 772289957929  
 Ship date: 12/07/2020  
 Estimated shipping charges: 10.39 USD

**Package Information**

Pricing option: FedEx Standard Rate  
 Service type: Standard Overnight  
 Package type: FedEx Envelope  
 Number of packages: 1  
 Total weight: 1 LBS  
 Declared Value: 0.00 USD  
 Special Services:  
 Pickup/Drop-off: Drop off package at FedEx location

**Billing Information:**

Bill transportation to: MyAccount-420  
 Your reference: New Beatrice West - AB 52  
 P.O. no.:  
 Invoice no.:  
 Department no.:

**Thank you for shipping online with FedEx ShipManager at fedex.com.**

**Please Note**

FedEx will not be responsible for any claim in excess of \$100 per package, whether the result of loss, damage, delay non-delivery, misdelivery, or misinformation, unless you declare a higher value, pay an additional charge, document your actual loss and file a timely claim. Limitations found in the current FedEx Service Guide apply. Your right to recover from FedEx for any loss, including intrinsic value of the package, loss of sales, income interest, profit, attorney's fees, costs, and other forms of damage whether direct, incidental, consequential, or special is limited to the greater of \$100 or the authorized declared value. Recovery cannot exceed actual documented loss. Maximum for items of extraordinary value is \$1000, e.g., jewelry, precious metals, negotiable instruments and other items listed in our Service Guide. Written claims must be filed within strict time limits; Consult the applicable FedEx Service Guide for details.  
 The estimated shipping charge may be different than the actual charges for your shipment. Differences may occur based on actual weight, dimensions, and other factors. Consult the applicable [FedEx Service Guide](#) or the FedEx Rate Sheets for details on how shipping charges are calculated.



## Shipment Receipt

**Address Information****Ship to:**

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St,  
#231

Los Angeles, CA  
90012  
US  
424-207-5333 5333

**Ship from:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones  
Eyestone Environmental  
2121 Rosecrans Avenue

Suite 3355  
El Segundo, CA  
90245  
US  
(424) 207-5333

**Shipment Information:**

Tracking no.: 772290349722  
Ship date: 12/07/2020  
Estimated shipping charges: 10.39 USD

**Package Information**

Pricing option: FedEx Standard Rate  
Service type: Standard Overnight  
Package type: FedEx Envelope  
Number of packages: 1  
Total weight: 1 LBS  
Declared Value: 0.00 USD  
Special Services:  
Pickup/Drop-off: Drop off package at FedEx location

**Billing Information:**

Bill transportation to: MyAccount-420  
Your reference: New Beatrice West - AB 52  
P.O. no.:  
Invoice no.:  
Department no.:

**Thank you for shipping online with FedEx ShipManager at fedex.com.**

**Please Note**

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## Shipment Receipt

**Address Information****Ship to:**

Charles Alvarez  
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
23454 Vanowen Street

West Hills, CA

91307

US

424-207-5333 5333

**Ship from:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones  
Eyestone Environmental  
2121 Rosecrans Avenue  
Suite 3355

El Segundo, CA

90245

US

(424) 207-5333

**Shipment Information:**

Tracking no.: 772290368945

Ship date: 12/07/2020

Estimated shipping charges: 10.39 USD

**Package Information**

Pricing option: FedEx Standard Rate

Service type: Standard Overnight

Package type: FedEx Envelope

Number of packages: 1

Total weight: 1 LBS

Declared Value: 0.00 USD

Special Services:

Pickup/Drop-off: Drop off package at FedEx location

**Billing Information:**

Bill transportation to: MyAccount-420

Your reference: New Beatrice West - AB 52

P.O. no.:

Invoice no.:

Department no.:

**Thank you for shipping online with FedEx ShipManager at [fedex.com](https://www.fedex.com).**

**Please Note**

FedEx will not be responsible for any claim in excess of \$100 per package, whether the result of loss, damage, delay non-delivery, misdelivery or misinformation, unless you declare a higher value, pay an additional charge, document your actual loss and file a timely claim. Limitations found in the current FedEx Service Guide apply. Your right to recover from FedEx for any loss, including intrinsic value of the package, loss of sales, income interest, profit, attorney's fees, costs, and other forms of damage whether direct, incidental, consequential, or special is limited to the greater of \$100 or the authorized declared value. Recovery cannot exceed actual documented loss. Maximum for items of extraordinary value is \$1000, e.g., jewelry, precious metals, negotiable instruments and other items listed in our Service Guide. Written claims must be filed within strict time limits; Consult the applicable FedEx Service Guide for details.

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## Shipment Receipt

**Address Information****Ship to:**

William Lamborn  
Los Angeles Dept. of City  
Planning  
221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite  
1350

Los Angeles, CA  
90012  
US  
424-207-5333 5333

**Ship from:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones  
Eyestone Environmental  
2121 Rosecrans Avenue

Suite 3355  
El Segundo, CA  
90245  
US  
(424) 207-5333 5333

**Shipment Information:**

Tracking no.: 772290283015  
Ship date: 12/07/2020  
Estimated shipping charges: 12.47 USD

**Package Information**

Pricing option: FedEx Standard Rate  
Service type: Standard Overnight  
Package type: FedEx Box  
Number of packages: 1  
Total weight: 2 LBS  
Declared Value: 0.00 USD  
Special Services:  
Pickup/Drop-off: Drop off package at FedEx location

**Billing Information:**

Bill transportation to: MyAccount-420  
Your reference: New Beatrice West - AB 52  
P.O. no.:  
Invoice no.:  
Department no.:

**Thank you for shipping online with FedEx ShipManager at fedex.com.**

**Please Note**

FedEx will not be responsible for any claim in excess of \$100 per package, whether the result of loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, misdelivery, or misinformation, unless you declare a higher value, pay an additional charge, document your actual loss and file a timely claim. Limitations found in the current FedEx Service Guide apply. Your right to recover from FedEx for any loss, including intrinsic value of the package, loss of sales, income interest, profit, attorney's fees, costs, and other forms of damage whether direct, incidental, consequential, or special is limited to the greater of \$100 or the authorized declared value. Recovery cannot exceed actual documented loss. Maximum for items of extraordinary value is \$1000, e.g., jewelry, precious metals, negotiable instruments and other items listed in our Service Guide. Written claims must be filed within strict time limits; Consult the applicable FedEx Service Guide for details.  
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ALERT: USPS IS EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED VOLUME INCREASES AND LIMITED E...

# USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

[Track Another Package +](#)

**Tracking Number:** 70190160000032383797

[Remove X](#)

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 10:02 am on December 9, 2020 in COVINA, CA 91723.

## **Delivered**

December 9, 2020 at 10:02 am  
Delivered, PO Box  
COVINA, CA 91723

[Get Updates](#) 

Feedback

---

**Text & Email Updates**



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**Tracking History**



---

December 9, 2020, 10:02 am  
Delivered, PO Box  
COVINA, CA 91723

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 10:02 am on December 9, 2020 in COVINA, CA 91723.

---

December 8, 2020, 4:37 pm  
Departed USPS Regional Facility  
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 8, 2020, 3:41 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility  
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 10:12 pm  
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility  
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 4:39 pm  
USPS in possession of item  
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

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**Product Information**



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**See Less** ^

Feedback

## Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

**FAQs**

ALERT: USPS IS EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED VOLUME INCREASES AND LIMITED E...

# USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

[Track Another Package +](#)

**Tracking Number:** 70190160000032383803

[Remove X](#)

Your item was delivered at 11:24 am on December 10, 2020 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

## **Delivered**

December 10, 2020 at 11:24 am  
Delivered  
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

[Get Updates](#) 

Feedback

---

**Text & Email Updates**



---

**Tracking History**



December 10, 2020, 11:24 am  
Delivered  
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

Your item was delivered at 11:24 am on December 10, 2020 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

---

December 9, 2020, 7:27 am  
Available for Pickup  
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776

---

December 9, 2020, 4:24 am  
Arrived at Unit  
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

---

December 8, 2020, 1:45 pm  
Departed USPS Regional Facility  
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 8, 2020, 3:41 am  
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility  
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 10:12 pm  
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility  
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 4:39 pm  
USPS in possession of item  
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

---

**Product Information**

Feedback  
∨

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See Less ^

## Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

**FAQs**



ALERT: USPS IS EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED VOLUME INCREASES AND LIMITED E...

# USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

[Track Another Package +](#)

**Tracking Number:** 70190160000032383810

[Remove X](#)

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:13 am on December 23, 2020 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

## **Delivered**

December 23, 2020 at 10:13 am  
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility  
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

Feedback

[Get Updates](#) 

---

**Text & Email Updates**



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**Tracking History**



December 23, 2020, 10:13 am  
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility  
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706  
Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:13 am on December 23, 2020 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

---

Reminder to Schedule Redelivery of your item

---

December 10, 2020, 3:51 pm  
Available for Pickup

BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

---

December 9, 2020, 9:59 am

Arrived at Unit

BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

---

December 8, 2020, 8:34 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 8, 2020

In Transit to Next Facility

---

December 7, 2020, 10:13 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 4:39 pm

USPS in possession of item

MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

---

Feedback

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**Product Information**

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**See Less** ^

## Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

**FAQs**

ALERT: USPS IS EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED VOLUME INCREASES AND LIMITED E...

# USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

[Track Another Package +](#)

**Tracking Number:** 70190160000032383827

[Remove X](#)

Your item was delivered at 10:08 am on December 19, 2020 in NEWHALL, CA 91321.

## **Delivered**

December 19, 2020 at 10:08 am  
Delivered  
NEWHALL, CA 91321

[Get Updates](#) 

[Feedback](#)

---

**Text & Email Updates**



---

**Tracking History**



**December 19, 2020, 10:08 am**

Delivered

NEWHALL, CA 91321

Your item was delivered at 10:08 am on December 19, 2020 in NEWHALL, CA 91321.

---

Reminder to Schedule Redelivery of your item

---

**December 12, 2020, 9:00 am**

Available for Pickup

NEWHALL, CA 91322

---

**December 9, 2020, 6:50 am**

Arrived at Unit

NEWHALL, CA 91321

---

**December 8, 2020, 6:27 pm**

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

**December 8, 2020, 9:32 am**

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

**December 7, 2020, 10:12 pm**

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

**December 7, 2020, 4:39 pm**

USPS in possession of item

MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

---

Feedback

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**Product Information**



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**See Less** ^

## Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

**FAQs**

Feedback

ALERT: USPS IS EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED VOLUME INCREASES AND LIMITED E...

# USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

[Track Another Package +](#)

**Tracking Number:** 70190160000032383834

[Remove X](#)

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:17 am on December 9, 2020 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

## **Delivered**

December 9, 2020 at 10:17 am  
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility  
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

Feedback

[Get Updates v](#)

---

**Text & Email Updates**



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**Tracking History**



December 9, 2020, 10:17 am  
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility  
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583  
Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:17 am on December 9, 2020 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

---

December 9, 2020, 8:16 am  
Available for Pickup  
SAN JACINTO, CA 92581

---

December 9, 2020, 6:15 am

Arrived at Unit  
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

---

December 9, 2020, 1:09 am  
Departed USPS Regional Facility  
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 8, 2020, 2:46 pm  
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility  
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 10:12 pm  
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility  
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 4:39 pm  
USPS in possession of item  
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

---

Feedback

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**Product Information**

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See Less ^

## Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

**FAQs**

ALERT: USPS IS EXPERIENCING UNPRECEDENTED VOLUME INCREASES AND LIMITED E...

# USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

[Track Another Package +](#)

**Tracking Number:** 70190160000032383841

[Remove X](#)

Your item was delivered at 3:13 pm on December 14, 2020 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

## **Delivered**

December 14, 2020 at 3:13 pm  
Delivered  
THERMAL, CA 92274

[Get Updates](#) 

Feedback

---

**Text & Email Updates** 

---

**Tracking History** 

December 14, 2020, 3:13 pm  
Delivered  
THERMAL, CA 92274

Your item was delivered at 3:13 pm on December 14, 2020 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

---

December 10, 2020, 3:17 pm  
Available for Pickup  
THERMAL, CA 92274

---

December 10, 2020, 3:00 pm  
Arrived at Unit  
THERMAL, CA 92274



---

December 9, 2020, 5:07 pm  
Departed USPS Regional Facility  
SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 9, 2020, 10:26 am  
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility  
SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 8, 2020  
In Transit to Next Facility

---

December 7, 2020, 10:13 pm  
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility  
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

---

December 7, 2020, 4:39 pm  
USPS in possession of item  
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

Feedback

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**Product Information**



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See Less ^

## Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

**FAQs**



Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 772289957929

---

**Delivery Information:**

---

<b>Status:</b>	Delivered	<b>Delivered To:</b>	
<b>Signed for by:</b>	S.OCHI	<b>Delivery Location:</b>	1019 2ND ST
<b>Service type:</b>	FedEx Standard Overnight		
<b>Special Handling:</b>	Deliver Weekday		SAN FERNANDO, CA, 91340
		<b>Delivery date:</b>	Dec 8, 2020 13:52

---

**Shipping Information:**

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<b>Tracking number:</b>	772289957929	<b>Ship Date:</b>	Dec 7, 2020
-------------------------	--------------	-------------------	-------------

**Weight:**

**Recipient:**

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic &, Cultural Preserv. Ofcr-Fernandeno  
1019 Second St., Ste. 1  
Tataviam Band of Mission Indians  
SAN FERNANDO, CA, US, 91340

**Shipper:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones, Eyestone Environmental  
2121 Rosecrans Avenue  
Suite 3355  
EL SEGUNDO, CA, US, 90245

**Reference**

New Beatrice West - AB 52







