

Appendix IS-12

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 2000 EAST 8TH STREET PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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JANUARY 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alameda and 8th Owner, LLC (Applicant), retained Dudek to conduct an analysis of the potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that could occur as a result of activities proposed for the 2000 East 8th Street Project (Project). The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for the Project's compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project is located in the Central City North Community Plan area of the City and consists of existing commercial, industrial, warehousing, and storage facilities uses with associated surface parking and infrastructure elements. Specifically, the Project site include addresses 1820-2120 East 8th Street, 780-840 South Alameda Street, 2150 East Damon Street, 1301 South Lemon Street, 1121-1143 Lawrence Street, and 2015-2101 East Olympic Street, in the City of Los Angeles, California. The Project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 5166-023-016, 5166-028-004, and 5166-027-014. The Project is proposing a change of use/adaptive reuse of the existing Los Angeles Times production plant and the addition of new buildings to comprise a total of approximately 832,190 square feet (sf) of floor area of film studio, production support, and ancillary office, circulation, and support uses, in addition to surface and structured parking. The Project is located within public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 2 South, Range 13 West, within Section 3, located on the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

This report documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), 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 Native American resources were identified within the Project site or surrounding records search area through the SCCIC records search (completed March 17, 2021). Furthermore, a search of the NAHC's SLF was negative for cultural resources (completed March 1, 2021). Based on review of historical aerial imagery and maps, the entirety of the Project site has been substantially developed over time. These previous uses would have had resulted in a great deal of subsurface disturbance.

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. In response to this notification, Chairman Andrew Salas, of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation), contacted the City requesting formal consultation regarding the Project. A consultation call between the Department of City Planning (City) and Kizh Nation representatives regarding the Project was held. The Kizh Nation asserted that the area was sensitive for tribal cultural resources based on ethnographic and historical documentation of past Native American use and the potential for unanticipated buried TCRs to be present. The Kizh Nation provided documentation to the City via email, including excerpts from literature referenced, screenshots of historical maps, and screenshots and/or letters from the SCCIC and NAHC that discuss how archaeological and Native American resources are identified through the CHRIS and SLF databases. In addition to these

files, the Kizh Nation provided a letter from an archaeological consultant discussing the adequacy of site pedestrian surveys as part of a cultural resources inventory to identify cultural resources within a study area. The Kizh Nation also provided the City with AB 52 regulatory information, including mitigation language for consideration for the management of TCRs based on this information. Taken together, the information provided does not identify any TCRs on the Project Site, nor does it provide substantial evidence of the potential for the Project to encounter TCRs during the construction process. Nevertheless, as discussed below, to address the potential for inadvertent encounters with TCR, mitigation is proposed. To date, no additional responses have been received from the Kizh Nation regarding TCRs or other concerns about the Project and it is assumed that consultation will be timely concluded in accordance with AB 52. Government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the Project site.

Given that no substantial evidence of TCR has been identified that could be affected, no specific mitigation for TCRs appears to be necessary. Should future information be provided that indicates the presence of a TCR that may be impacted by the Project, appropriate mitigation would be included in the environmental document and incorporated into the Project. As noted, Dudek completed a separate archaeological study. It was the recommendation of this study under mitigation measure CUL-1, that a Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) pre-construction training and periodic archaeological monitoring be completed within native soils that have the potential to contain intact cultural deposits or material. This monitoring has been included as mitigation within the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document. This mitigation would appropriately address any potential impacts associated with the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and, should such a cultural resource represent a potential TCR, this mitigation would also effectively address impacts associated with such inadvertent discovery. Nevertheless, out of an abundance of caution and to provide maximum protection against inadvertent encounters with previously unidentified, intact TCR, mitigation measures TCR-MM-1 through TCR-MM-3, below, are recommended for incorporation into the Project.

1 INTRODUCTION

Alameda and 8th Owner, LLC (Applicant), retained Dudek to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the 2000 East 8th Street Project (Project), which is located at 1820-2120 East 8th Street, 780-840 South Alameda Street, 2150 East Damon Street, 1301 South Lemon Street, 1121-1143 Lawrence Street, and 2015-2101 East Olympic Street, Los Angeles, California (Project site) in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation completed by the lead agency, the City of Los Angeles (City), pursuant to California Assembly Bill 52 (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 to address unforeseen encounters with Tribal Cultural Resources during Project construction that would be incorporated into the Project.

1.1 Project Personnel

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

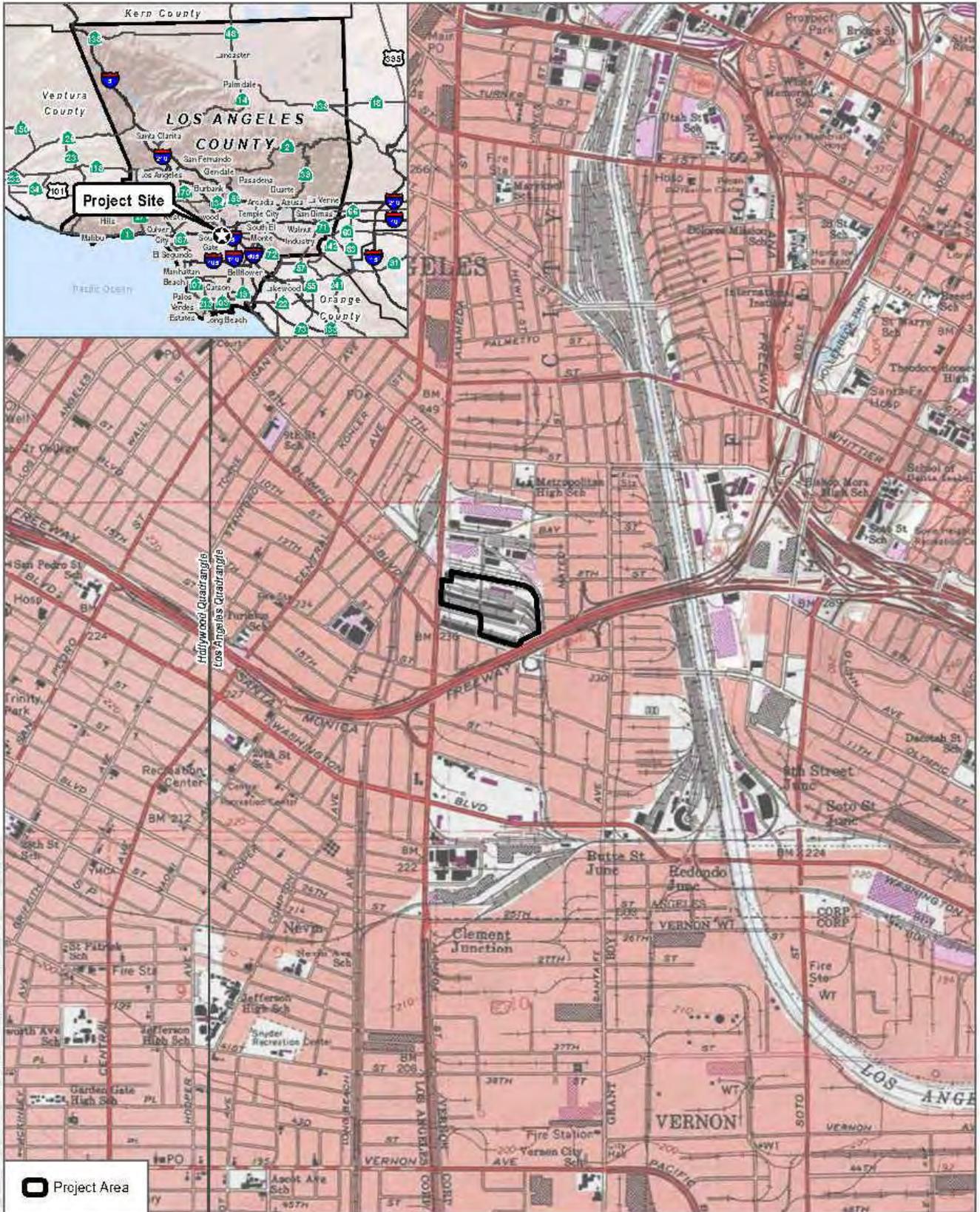
1.2 Project Location

The Project site is located in the Central City North Community Plan Area of the City, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean in Section 3 of public land survey system (PLSS) Township 2 South, Range 13 West as shown on the *Los Angeles, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle* (Figure 1). The Project site is located at 2000 East 8th Street. The Project encompasses three parcels composed of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5166-023-016, 5166-028-004, and 5166-027-014. The Project site is situated within a heavy industrial land use zone and is bound on the west by South Alameda Street, on the south by Hunter Street and East Olympic Boulevard, on the east by Lemon Street, and north by East 8th Street (Figure 2).

1.3 Project Description

The 8th & Alameda Studios Project proposes a change of use/adaptive reuse of the existing Los Angeles Times production plant, at 2000 E 8th Street in downtown Los Angeles, to approximately 582,400 square feet (sf) of floor area of film studio, production support, and ancillary office, circulation, and support uses. The Project would also include the construction of approximately 249,790 square feet (sf) of floor area of new studio, production support, office, and ancillary uses, for a total 832,190 square feet of floor area, not inclusive

of proposed surface and structured parking facilities. The Project would provide a total of 1,665 parking spaces within surface lots throughout



Project Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Los Angeles Quadrangle
Township 2S / Range 13W / Section 03

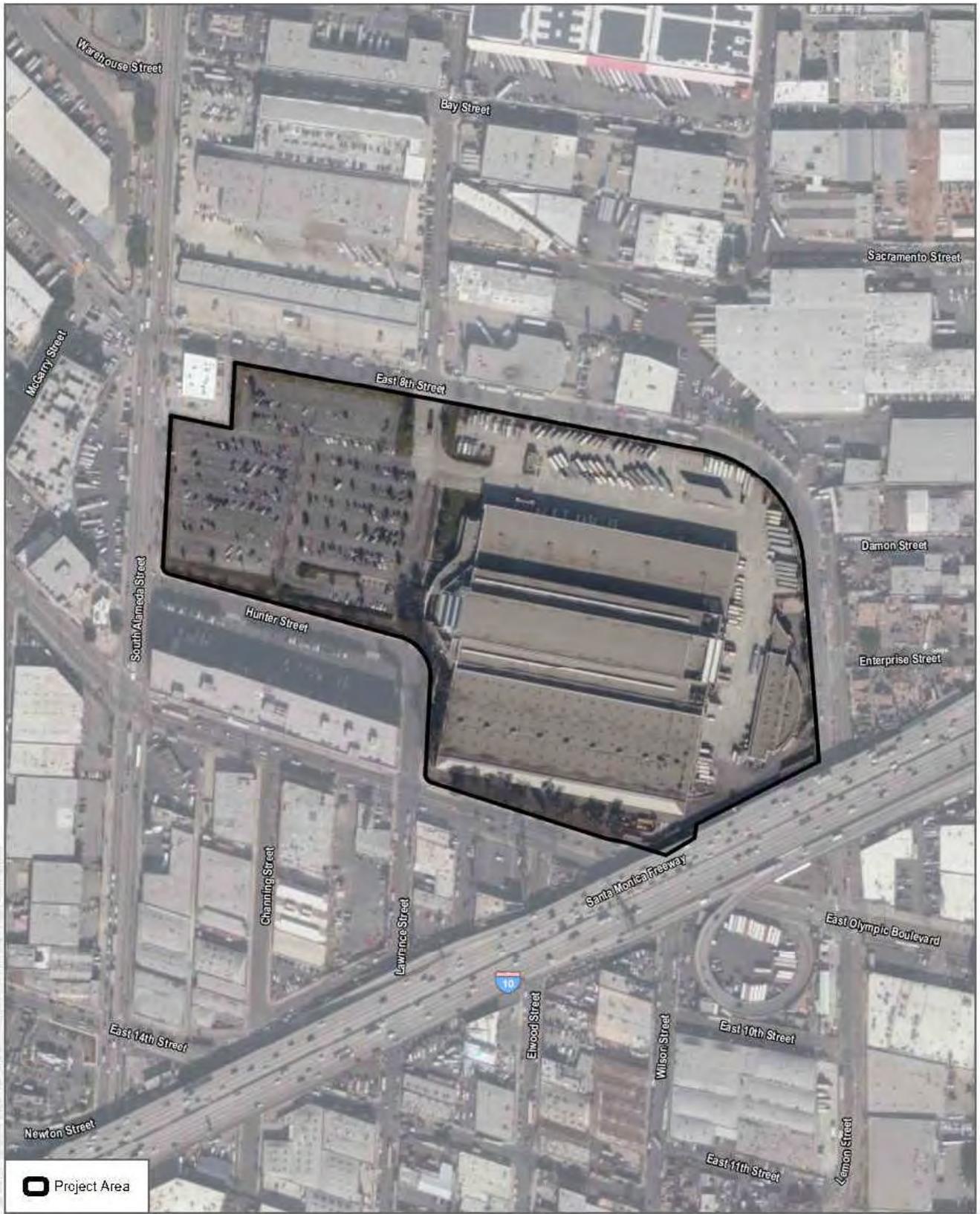


FIGURE 1

Regional and Vicinity Map

East 8th Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, Open Street Map 2019



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FIGURE 2

Project Area Map

East 8th Street 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 Federal

The proposed Project does not have a federal nexus and therefore is not subject to Federal regulations.

2.2 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 California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

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

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state

landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

2.1.2 Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) 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.

Consultation with Native Americans

AB 52 formalizes the consultation process between lead agencies and tribal representatives, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project area. This includes tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to finalize the consultation process prior to the adoption of a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration, or the certification of an environmental impact report.

Tribal Cultural Resources

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

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

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

2.1.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (California Public Resources Code Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Native American Heritage Commission to engage in various regulatory and oversight activities and resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

2.1.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

2.1.5 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are relevant to the analysis of archaeological and historic resources:

1. California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g): Defines “unique archaeological resource.”
2. California Public Resources Code 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.
3. California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): These statutes set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
4. California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: These statutes and regulations provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; identifies preservation-in-place as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites.

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” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). An “historical resource” is any site listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR listing criteria are intended to examine whether the resource in question: (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage; (b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; (c) 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; or (d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The term “historical resource” also includes any site described in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey that meets the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q).

CEQA also applies to “unique archaeological resources.” California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a “unique archaeological resource” as any 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:

5. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
6. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
7. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

All historical resources and unique archaeological resources – as defined by statute – are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption, if supported by substantial evidence. (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). A site or resource that does not meet the definition of “historical resource” or “unique archaeological resource” is not considered significant under CEQA and need not be analyzed further (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

Under CEQA and significant cultural impact results from a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource [including a unique archaeological resource]” due to the “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

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 Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)

Pursuant to these requirements, the CEQA first evaluates whether a project site contains or a project may otherwise result in environmental impacts on any “historical resources,” and if so, it then requires assessment of 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.

When a project significantly impacts a unique archeological resource, CEQA imposes special mitigation requirements. Specifically, “[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:”

1. “Planning construction to avoid archeological sites.”
2. “Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements.”
3. “Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.”
4. “Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites.”

California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)

If these “preservation in place” options are not feasible, mitigation may be accomplished through data recovery (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d); CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d) states that “[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential

information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.”

These requirements are set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as follows:

(A) Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.

(B) Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
3. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

(C) When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

Note that, when conducting data recovery, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation.” However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

2.1.6 California Health and Safety Code

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 governs encountering subterranean human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

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. 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 7050.5b). California Public Resources Code 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 the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Project site is situated in the City's Central City area, approximately 16 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and approximately 0.4 miles west of the Los Angeles River. Existing development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pliocene and the Holocene. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA 2021) website, soils are dominated by Urban Land commercial complex, associated with low-moderate slope alluvial conditions (0 to 5 percent). Such low-slope locations are characteristically depositional soils dating to the late Holocene (< 11,700 years ago).

The Project site is located in a highly urbanized area in the Central City North Community Plan area in the City of Los Angeles on an industrial zoned site and a neighborhood characterized by low-rise commercial, industrial, and newer mid-rise multi-family residential structures. The Project site's present use includes commercial/industrial use—a Los Angeles Times production plant at APN 5166-023-016, and associated surface parking lots at APN 5166-028-004, and 5166-027-014.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in the region is located in coastal Southern California (though contemporaneous sites are present in the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) within the region (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 the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the

bow and arrow were adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After adoption of the bow, 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 largely relies on 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, often combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of 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, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by

Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable interaction 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 colonialization (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth 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, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

4.2.1 Gabriellino/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-Colonial period. The name “Gabrielino” or “Gabrieleno” was first established by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission and included people from the established Gabrielino area as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Native Americans commonly referred to as Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used here in reference to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

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

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of Yanga (also known as *Yaangna*, *Janga*, and *Yabit*), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles (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 members of this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were 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 Gabrieleno 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 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 colonialization. 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 (McCawley 1996).

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

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

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan 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 Portolá marks the beginning of California’s Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named “the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula” or “Our Lady the Queen of the 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.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

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

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

4.4 Project Site Historic Context

4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

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

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

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

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

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On March 17, 2021, staff at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, provided the results of a CHRIS records search for the Project site and a 0.5-mile radius. Due to COVID-19, the SCCIC notified researchers that they are only able to provide data for Los Angeles County that has already been digitized. As such, not all available data known to CHRIS may be provided in the records search. The CHRIS records search results provided by the SCCIC included their digitized collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project site, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (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. Dudek reviewed the SCCIC records to determine whether the implementation of the Project would have the potential to impact known cultural resources. The SCCIC summary of the records search results is also provided in Confidential Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 31 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the proposed Project site between 1986 and 2017. Of these, one report, LA-13239, overlaps the proposed Project site. Table 1, below, summarizes all 31 previous studies followed by a brief summary of the study that overlaps the proposed Project site.

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-00151	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rodney E. Raschke	1988	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Los Angeles County Reception Center Site and Six Small Off Site Areas, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02577	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	Results of a Records Search Phase Conducted for the Proposed Alameda Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02644	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	The Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Alameda Transportation Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-02950	Anonymous	1992	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Outside
LA-03103	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1993	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1	Outside
LA-03446	Demcak, Carol R.	1996	Report of Archaeological Survey for L.A. Cellular Site #777.7, 1900 East 15th Street Los Angeles, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-03646	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1996	Alameda Transportation Corridor North and Improvements Project City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-03813	Anonymous	1992	An Archival Study of a Segment of the Proposed Pacific Pipeline, City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04044	Unknown	1995	Environmental Impact Report: Seismic Retrofit of Olympic Boulevard and North Broadway Bridges Over the Los Angeles River	Outside
LA-04097	Anonymous	1995	Council District Nine Revitalization/recovery Program Final Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-04220	Lee, Portia		Seismic Retrofit of Olympic Boulevard Bridge Over the Los Angeles River Bridge 53CO163	Outside
LA-04625	Starzak, Richard	1994	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Alameda Corridor From the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to Downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04834	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties	Outside
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Outside
LA-05430	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sm 003-02, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-06348	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sm 003-02, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07425	McMorris, Christopher	2004	City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines	Outside
LA-07945	Messick, Peter	2006	Archaeological Inventory Report: East Downtown Truck Access Improvements Project, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07952	Livingstone, David M., McDougall, Dennis, Goldberg, Susan K., and Nettles, Wendy M.	2006	Trails to Rails: Transformation of a Landscape: History and Historical Archaeology of the Alameda Corridor, Volume 1	Outside
LA-08252	Snyder, John W., Mikesell, Stephen, and Pierzinski	1986	Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places/Historic Bridges in California: Concrete Arch, Suspension, Steel Girder and Steel Arch	Outside
LA-09110	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA73XC116B (Hardwood), South Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09271	Strauss, Monica, Candace Ehringer, and Angel Tomes	2007	Archaeological Resources Assessment and Evaluation of "Maintenance of Way" Building for the Asphalt Plant No. 1 Street Services Truck Route Project City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-10284	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS2084, 2264 East 15th St., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	Outside
LA-10506	Greenwood, Roberta S., Scott Savastio, and Peter Messick	2004	Cultural Resources Monitoring: North Outfall Sewer - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project	Outside
LA-10524	Horne, Melinda C., M. Colleen Hamilton, and Susan K. Goldberg	2000	Alameda Corridor Project Treatment Plan for Historic Properties Discovered During Project Implementation, second draft. Addendum to Finding of Effect (February 21 1995; October 27, 1998)	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-10638	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	Preliminary Historical/ Archaeological Resources Study, Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) River Subdivision Positive Train Control Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10789	Carmack, Shannon and Cheryle Hunt	2010	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Olympic and Mateo Street Improvements Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10887	Starzak, Richard, Alma Carlisle, Gail Miller, Catherine Barner, and Jessica Feldman	2001	Historic Property Survey Report for the North Outfall Sewer-East Central Interceptor Sewer, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-11166	Slawson, Dana N.	2011	Archaeological Monitoring Report - Asphalt Plant No. 1 Project, 2484 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-11409	Horne, Melinda C.	2000	Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan for the City of Los Angeles North Outfall - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project	Outside
LA-11618	Grimes, Teresa, MacKenzie, Jessica, and Fatone, Jessica	2007	Los Angeles Wholesale Terminal Market Historic Resource Report	Outside
LA-13239	Gust, Sherri	2017	Extent of Zanja Madre	Overlaps

LA-13239

This report was prepared by Cogstone Environmental and identifies the extent of the zanja network. The zanja network was Los Angeles’ original irrigation system, and the network is thought to have run throughout the city in various branches, predominantly along major roads. The location of many of the segments are unconfirmed; however, the believed route has been identified by Gumprecht (2001) who incorporated information from multiple historical works, particularly a report on irrigation by State Engineer William Hamilton Hall (Hall 1888). Using Gumprecht’s 2001 work, Cogstone Environmental prepared a series of maps for the Downtown Los Angeles area. While portions of the Zanja Madre have been physically surveyed,

excavated, and recorded, only one of the reports documenting these efforts intersect the current records search buffer (LA-003103), however, this report is not located within the current Project site.

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 78 previously recorded cultural resources fall within 0.5-mile of the proposed Project site; none of these resources intersect or overlap the proposed Project site (Table 2). Of these, 76 resources are historic built environment resources. 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 two resources are historic-aged archaeological resources (Table 2). No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within the records search area of the proposed Project site. A bibliography of all 78 resources is included in Appendix B of this report.

Table 2.
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Age and Type	Description	Year and Recorded by	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
P-19-002793	CA-LAN-002793H	Historic Object, Site	Historic railroad with associated historic material including hand-hewn granite blocks, and other building materials. Railroad tracks removed	1999 (David Livingstone, Applied Earthworks)	Within approximately 550 meters (1800 feet) to the south-southeast
P-19-003777	CA-LAN-003777H	Historic Site	Isolated historic artifacts located on the eastern side of an asphalt plant. Artifact include ceramic insulator fragments, glass fragments, and building materials	2008 (Candace Ehringer, Frank Humphries, EDAW, Inc); 2011 (Dana Slawson, Greenwood and Associates)	Within approximately 690 meters (2,250 feet) to the east

5.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerials Photographs

Dudek consulted historical topographic 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. Additionally, a review of Sanborn fire insurance (Sanborn) maps, which are maps that were drafted to determine the risk of urban structures and include information about buildings and associated structures, property boundaries as well as the layout of streets and other features such as railroads and water-related structures for the years between 1867 and 1970. These maps provide detailed information on the developmental history of an area and can be utilized to determine

the potential archaeological sensitivity of a study area. In addition to these maps, Dudek also consulted other historical maps accessed through the Los Angeles Public Library and the Huntington Map Library, to further identify changes in landscape use of the proposed Project site and surrounding areas. All sources consulted are further discussed below for all available years.

Historical Topographic Maps

Historical Topographic maps reviewed are available for the years 1894 through 2018 (NETR 202a).

The first topographic map showing the proposed Project site dates to 1894 and shows the proposed Project site as two largely empty parcels with a road running north-south near the center of the current Project site. East 8th Street, Hunter Street, and South Alameda Street are all absent from the map, although a rail line runs just west of the current alignment of Alameda Street. The following topographic maps show no significant change to the proposed Project site until 1928. The 1928 topographic map shows a marked increase in development within the project area with a series of east-west oriented railroad tracks with large buildings in between suggesting that the location may likely a railyard or freight loading location. The rail lines converge in the southeast of the project area where they merge to a north-south running rail line at the current location of East 8th Street. The topographic maps from 1931 and 1940 do not show this development and are consistent with the earlier pre-1928 maps. The 1956 map once again shows the rail lines and road from the 1928 map, but not the structures while the topographic map from 1968 shows the rail lines and large buildings once again. The maps then remain consistent until the 2012 map which shows the area as it is currently without the rail lines and with the current alignment of East 8th Street and Hunter Street. While topographic maps are informative, they don't show the minute changes to a landscape overtime and at times, is inconsistent with what is depicted year to year. Nonetheless, the information gathered contributes to the understanding of the chronological development of the study area.

Historical Aerial Photographs

Historic aerial photographs reviewed are available for the years 1948 through 2016 (NETR 2021b).

The first aerial photograph showing the proposed Project site dates to 1948 and shows the proposed Project site as developed and in use as a freight depot with several long structures oriented generally east-west with rail lines and railcars between them. The 1964 historic aerial photograph shows the construction of the Interstate 10 freeway to the southwest of the Project area, but the Project area remains otherwise unchanged through the 1980 aerial image. The 1994 aerial image shows the existing Los Angeles Times production plant, the parking lots, and East 8th Street and Hunter Street. The aerials after 1994 show little change within the Project area through the present.

Sanborn Maps

Sanborn maps are available for the years 1894-1900 (1900), 1906, 1906-1950 (1950) and 1906-1955 [republished 1953] (Sanborn 1900a, 1900b, 1906a, 1906b, 1906c, 1906d, 1950a, 1950b, 1950c, 1950d, 1953).

The earliest Sanborn map depicting portions of the proposed Project site is from 1894-1900 which shows the western portion between Hunter Street and East Eighth Street and the eastern portion along Lemon Street. This map depicts the proposed Project site divided entirely into small parcels, 29 of which have dwellings, residences or other structures depicted. Additionally, Enterprise Street, Hunter Street, and Wilson Street are shown within the proposed Project site in the eastern portion and Lawrence Street and Enterprise Street are within the western portion.

The next Sanborn map dates from 1906 and depicts the entirety of the proposed Project site. Development within the eastern portion proposed Project site includes dwellings or residential buildings as depicted in the 1900; however, most of the parcels in the western portion between Hunter Street and East Eighth Street had been developed as the “E. J. Stanton Lumber Yard,” which joined most of the smaller parcels into a single large parcel and included several large lumber sheds. Additionally, a side track of the Santa Fe Railroad is depicted entering Lawrence Street from the east at Sacramento Street – two blocks north of East Eighth Street— and running along Lawrence Street with a side out terminating along the eastern edge of the lumber yard. This rail line is absent from the 1900 map.

The following Sanborn map dates to 1950 and again shows the proposed Project site in full. At this time, most of the proposed Project site was developed as a railyard, although eleven subdivided parcels remain in the northeast portion of the Project site adjacent to the transition from East Eighth Street to Lemon Street, however, none of these parcels contain structures. The remainder of the proposed Project site is developed as a rail yard and freight depot with numerous east-west running spur tracks and other rail lines, loading docks, and large buildings. Buildings listed include the “Union Pacific Freight Depot and Yards”, the “United States Freight Co. Inbound Freight Station” and “Offices”, and a “Refrigerated Warehouse.” The rail lines within the proposed Project site converge and exit the depot in the eastern portion of the proposed Project site and run south parallel to Lemon Street.

The 1906-1955 (republished 1953) Sanborn map shows no significant change to the proposed Project site since the 1950 Sanborn map.

4.4.2 Other Historical Maps

The following section is a review of additional historical maps accessed through the Los Angeles Public Library and the Huntington Map Library (Keileher 1875, Stevenson 1884, and Eaton 1887).

The 1875 Keileher “Map of the Old Zanja Madre, Ditches, Vineyard, and Old Town Etc.,” depicts various streets and roads, including Alameda Street and San Pedro Road (present-day San Pedro Street); however, this

map does not appear to depict the location of the proposed Project site, which is further south and outside of the scope of the map.

The 1884 Map prepared by United States Department Surveyor H.J. Stevenson, depicts additional subdivisions throughout the area; however, the two parcels containing the proposed Project site, labeled as “Thos Leahy” and “F.G. Yapp” appear un-divided. The 1887 map, prepared by United States Surveyor Fred Eaton depicting the proposed sewers of Los Angeles, shows that at this time the proposed Project site had not yet been subdivided, as well as the tentative location of what is now Olympic Boulevard.

5.3 Native American Correspondence

5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on February 15, 2021, to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on March 1, 2021 stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed Project site. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested Project notification. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Appendix C.

5.3.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and requires the lead agency to notify any California groups (who have requested notification) of the Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Pursuant to AB 52, the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning sent project notification letters 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. Documents relating to AB 52 Consultation are provided in Confidential Appendix D.

It is understood that Chairman Andrew Salas, of the Kizh Nation (Tribe), contacted the City requesting formal consultation regarding the Project. A consultation meeting between the Kizh Nation and the City was held. Following the consultation, the Kizh Nation provided documentation to the City that included screen shots of four historical map images and screen shots and/or excerpts of twelve (12) unidentified pages of text from literary sources. The Kizh Nation did not provide explanatory text for any of the historical maps or twelve (12) pages from literary sources, but the sources appear to be in reference to the rancherias and villages that existed within the general area around the Project site, though specificity on how this information relates to

the Project site, itself, was not provided. Of note, one of the historical maps provided by the Kizh Nation is provided in this report as Figure 3, 1937 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map, and is discussed in Section 5.4.

In addition to the historical maps and excerpts from the unknown literary sources, Chairman Salas provided the City with a letter from Dr. E. Gary Stickel regarding CRM monitoring (dated August 22, 2018). In this letter, Dr. Stickel discusses the purporting inadequacy of conducting an archaeological pedestrian survey for the identification of subsurface cultural material, instead suggesting the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) to detect unknown burials prior to project construction and discussing the alleged reliability of the use of a GPR, and a statement of the use of a monitoring program for project compliance. Additionally, Dr. Stickel states that the only exception to when a monitoring program would be implemented would occur when a subject property has been extensively disturbed and all soil deposits to contain cultural material has been removed and/or destroyed. Chairman Salas also included a screenshot of an email from NAHC analyst, Frank Lienert, which stated that negative Sacred Lands File Searches do not preclude the existence of sites within the search area, which is explicitly stated on all negative Sacred Lands File Search results. The NAHC also states that they recommend that the requestor contact all tribes on the consultation lists. Additionally, Mr. Salas provided a letter from the SCCIC noting that the absence of archaeological resources within a specific area does not mean that no such resources exists and that there is always a chance that there are unrecorded archaeological resources on the surface or buried within an area.

Based on information communicated by the City with regard to their consultation, it is understood that the Kizh Nation believes that there is a potential to impact TCRs within the Project site. As such, Chairman Salas provided the City with proposed mitigation measures for the Project, including retaining a Native American Monitor to be present during ground disturbing activities and implementing various protocols and procedures in the event that tribal cultural resources or archaeological resources and human remains are identified within the Project site.

5.4 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to any potential past Native American use of the Project site and vicinity. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1937 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Figure 3 shows the general location of the Project site (symbolized by a red star) relative to features identified on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman historical map. Based on this map, the Project site is south of an area where several trails diverged. The trails in the general vicinity of the Project site include a route labeled as “very ancient trail,” the Road of 1810, the Old Salt Road, and La Brea Road. These trails intersect with other trails at the historic location of El Pueblo de Los Angeles, mapped approximately 2.5 miles to the north of the Project site. Accounts from this early Euro-American settlement suggest that it was near the near the prehistoric Gabrieleño village Yanga, although, as discussed in greater detail below, the exact location of this village is unconfirmed. While the specific routes would likely have varied throughout human prehistory based on

changing topographic and environmental conditions, regional evidence from known archaeological sites clearly documents wide-spread patterns of exchange in goods and resources between neighboring tribes. Outside of areas with specific geographic or topographic constraints, prehistoric trails represented on this map should be interpreted as a cartographer's tool for describing these connections between known habitation areas, and not specific or known prehistoric routes of travel. This map is highly generalized due to its large scale and age and does not precisely indicate the relative distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, the 1937 map was prepared more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833) and includes no primary references. While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features would require archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis.

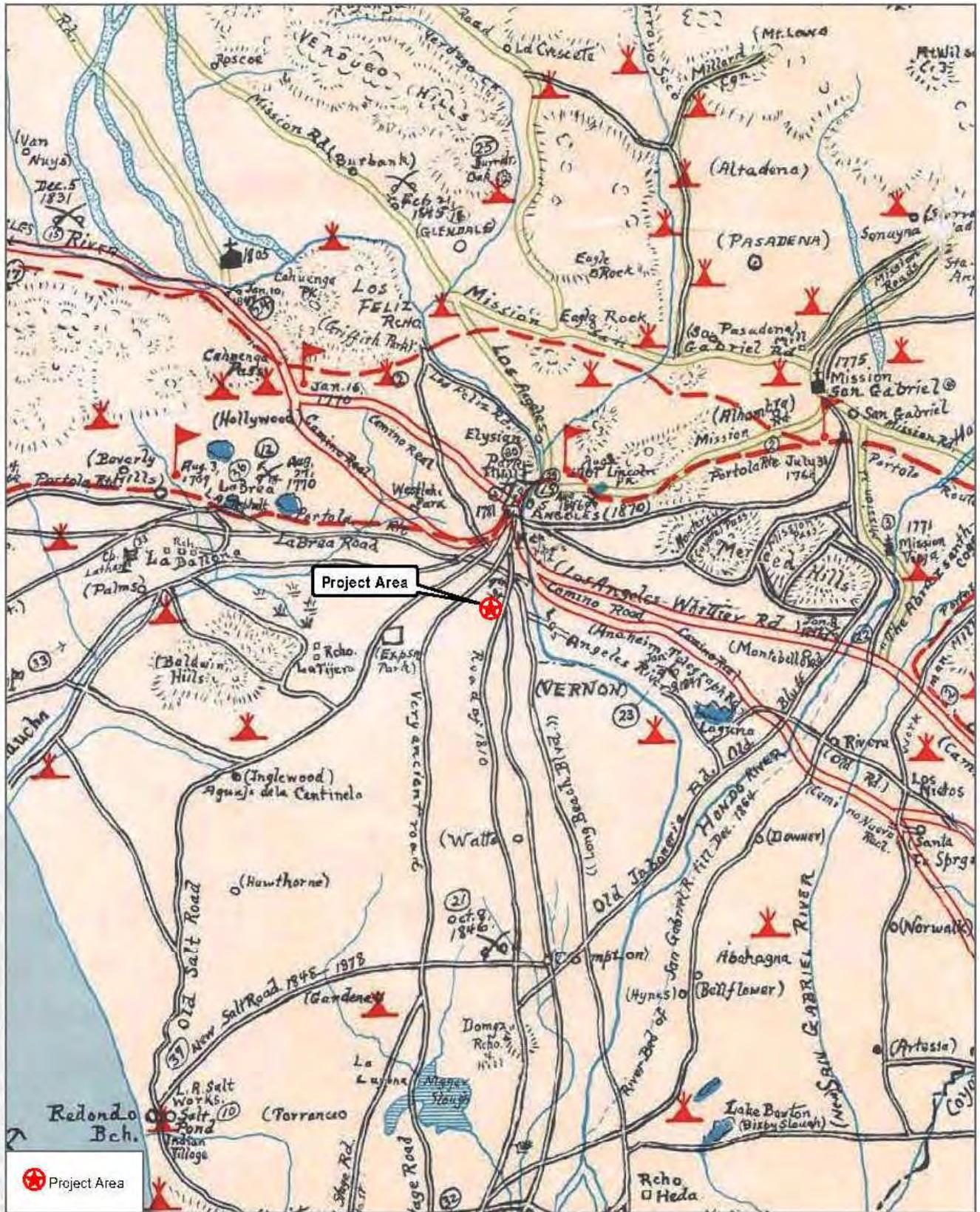
At the time of Portola's and Crespi's travels in 1769-1770, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleño inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrieleño as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleño/Tongva cultural use area through Native American family kinships and relative numbers of Native American mission members 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 then drawn around these clusters of villages. The nearest village site to the Project was Yabit (also recorded as Yanga or Yangna) discussed above (McCawley 1996; NEA and King 2004; Figure 7). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga became members of San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104). In general, the mapped position of this village has been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by subsection historic period urbanization throughout the general area.

There is no conclusively defined location of the village of Yanga, and it more than likely represented series of habitation areas that extended from the prehistoric period into the post-Spanish era. Archaeological evidence has suggested that the village of Yanga may have been located anywhere between the current Dodger Stadium (2.8 miles north) and the Bella Union Hotel (1.8 miles north; constructed circa 1835 and renovated circa 1870), with the village likely centered approximately 2 miles to the north in the vicinity to present-day Union Station (constructed circa 1939). Technical studies completed for the Los Angeles Rapid Transit project (Westec 1983) are perhaps the most informative with regard to the distribution of archaeological finds in this area. Cultural material indicative of habitation activities characteristic of a village such as Yanga have been documented throughout this area, though these materials have been more extensively documented within approximately 1000 feet surrounding Union Station (NEA and King 2004). While this may be partially the result of a greater relative amount of archaeological attention, evidence suggests that there has been both intensive prehistoric and historic-era (notably Spanish/Mexican period) use of this area. The broader area now occupied by downtown Los Angeles would likely have been used by Native American inhabitants, and the

location of the village of Yanga would have shifted to multiple locations based on its suitability relative to the route of the meandering Los Angeles River over thousands of years. Spanish/Mexican inhabitants who settled the area were undoubtedly situated in areas prehistorically occupied by the Gabrieleño. Ethnographic research indicates that after the founding of Los Angeles, the Native American settlement of Yanga was forcibly moved, and by 1813 Native Americans in the area had regrouped to the south. This new village, known as *Rancheria de los Poblanos*, was located near the northwest corner of Los Angeles and First Street, approximately 1.6 miles northwest of the Project site (Morris et al 2016). This second habitation area was only occupied until about 1836, after which Native American communities in Los Angeles were relocated again east of the Los Angeles River. After 1836, Native Americans were again forcibly relocated another three times to other locations, in 1845, 1846, and 1847 (Morris et al. 2016: 94). An additional historical-era Native American ranch was documented as *Rancheria de los Pipimares* (translating as the “Ranch of the Island Indians”), which is thought to have likely been located in the area of San Pedro and 7th Street (0.9 mile northwest), between 1820 and 1946 (Morris et al. 2016: 98). This ranch had a high relative population of Native Americans from the Channel Island communities, and there are historical accounts by Euro-Americans of traditional mourning ceremonies being held by the inhabitants of this ranch.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional use area. While substantial documentation is provided regarding the use of the broader area by Native American inhabitants throughout the past, no TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the Project.

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

FIGURE 3

1938 Kirkman-Harriman Map

East 8th Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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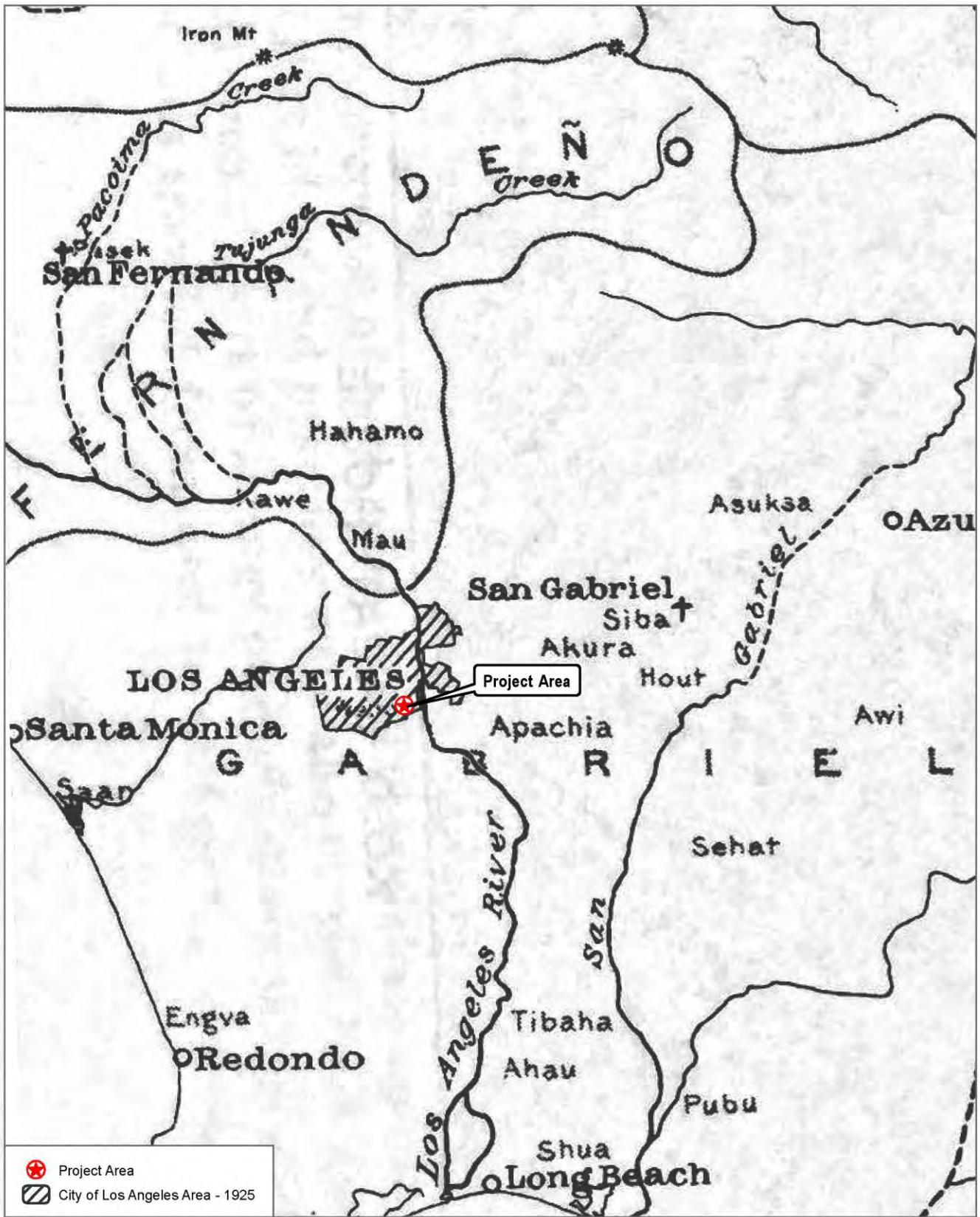
SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

FIGURE 4



Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Golla
East 8th Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

FIGURE 5



Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Kroeber

East 8th Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

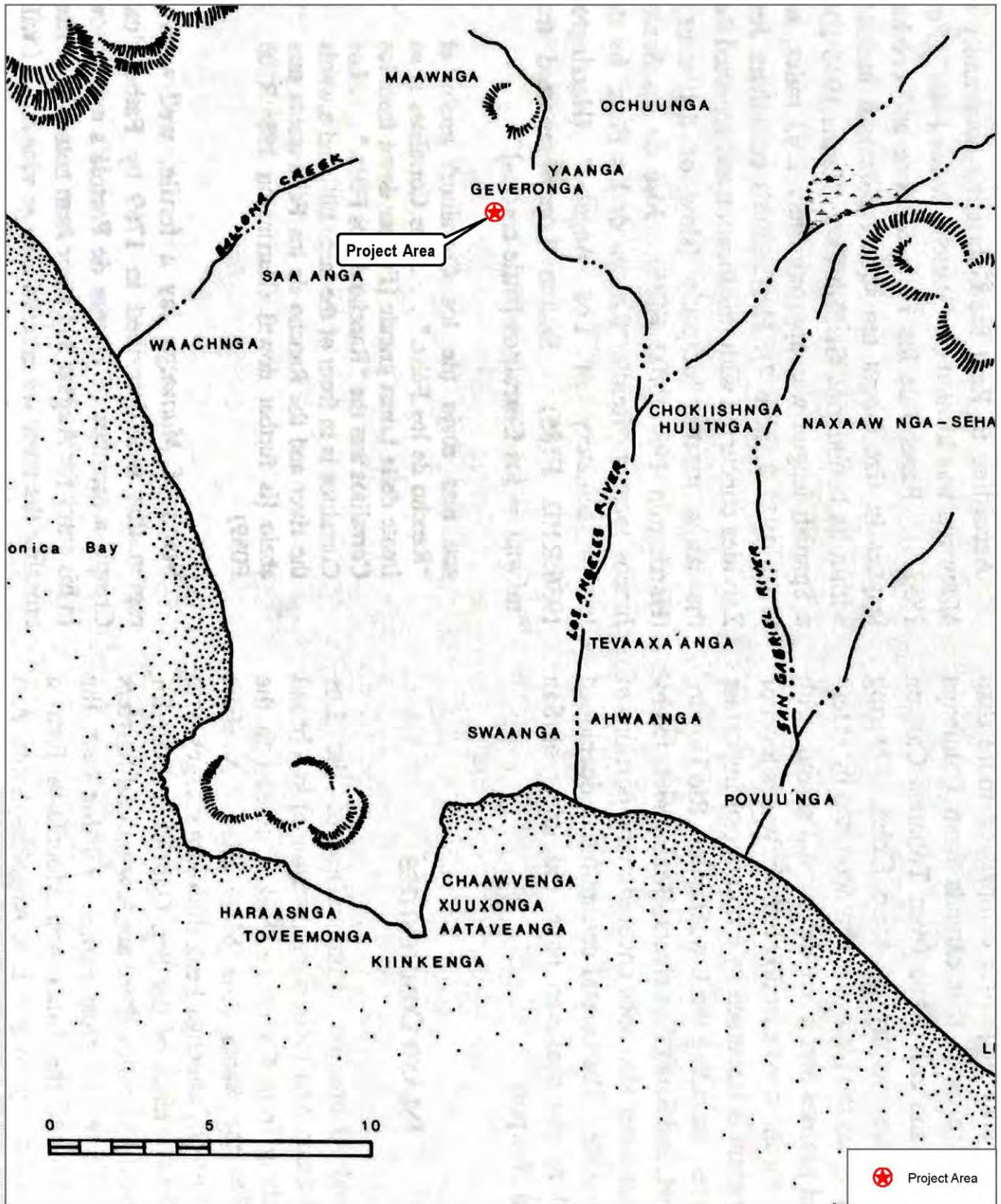
FIGURE 6

Mission-Era Native American Habitation Areas Map

East 8th Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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SOURCE: McCawley 1996

FIGURE 7



Gabrieleno Communities - McCawley 1996

East 8th Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project 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). The definitions and processes outlined in AB 52 require a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking.

No Native American resources have been identified within the Project site or the surrounding search radius through the records search at the SCCIC (completed March 17, 2021). A search of the NAHC SLF (completed March 1, 2021) did not identify the presence of Native American sacred sites within the Project site. Ethnographic research indicates that the Project site is located approximately 2 miles south of the most likely location of a Native American village, known as Yanga, and near natural resources which would have been important to Native Americans in prehistoric and protohistoric times, notably the Los Angeles River. Historical-era Native American communities have also been documented in the surrounding vicinity, notably *Ranchería de los Pipimares* (reported but unconfirmed near San Pedro and 7th Streets) and the *Ranchería de los Poblanos* (reported but unconfirmed near Alameda and Commercial Streets). The Project site and surrounding area have been subject to extensive development throughout the twentieth century. The character and severity of this past disturbance suggests that subsurface soils are likely unsuited to support the presence of intact TCRs or other cultural resources. Despite a lack of evidence indicating that the Project site does or may contain TCRs, in light of the general proximity of the Project site to known villages, roads and the LA River, out of an abundance of caution, TCR mitigation measures developed by City are proposed to be implemented into the Project.

6.2 Recommendations

An appropriate approach to impacts to TCRs is developed in response to the identified presence of a TCR by California Native American Tribes through the process of consultation and independent investigation. Government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, and independent investigation of record repositories and historic sources reflected in this report has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within the proposed Project site. However, due to the proximity of the Project site to TCRs, following mitigation measures would be implemented into the Project:

TCR-MM-1: Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation or Tribe) who shall be present during construction ground disturbance activities, including demolition, pavement removal, clearing/grubbing, drilling/augering, potholing, grading, trenching, excavation, tree removal or other ground disturbing activity associated with the Project. The activities to be monitored may also include off-site improvements in the vicinity of the Project site, such as any ground disturbing activities associated with

utilities, sidewalks, or road improvements. A monitoring agreement between the Applicant and Kizh Nation shall be prepared that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Native American Monitor and shall be submitted to the City prior to the earlier of the commencement of any ground-disturbing activity, or the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity. The Native American Monitor shall also provide a Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to construction personnel as required by Mitigation Measure MM-CUL-1. The Native American Monitor, in coordination with the qualified Archaeologist and archaeological monitor as identified in Mitigation Measure MM-CUL-1, shall have the authority to direct the pace of construction equipment activity in areas of higher sensitivity and to temporarily divert, redirect or halt ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of tribal cultural resources. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined appropriate by the Native American Monitor in the event there appears to be little to no potential for impacting tribal cultural resources. Native American monitoring shall conclude upon the latter of the following (1) written confirmation to the Kizh Nation from a designated point of contact for the Applicant or Lead Agency that all ground-disturbing activities and phases that may involve ground-disturbing activities on the Project site or in connection with the Project are complete; or (2) a determination and written notification by the Kizh Nation to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency that no future, planned construction activity and/or development/construction phase at the Project site possesses the potential to impact tribal cultural resources.

TCR-MM-2: The Native American Monitor shall complete daily monitoring logs that provide descriptions of the relevant ground-disturbing activities, the type of construction activities performed, locations of ground-disturbing activities, soil types, cultural-related materials, and any other facts, conditions, materials, or discoveries of significance to the Tribe. Monitor logs shall identify and describe any discovered tribal cultural resources, including but not limited to, Native American cultural and historical artifacts, remains, places of significance, etc., as well as any discovered Native American (ancestral) human remains and burial goods. Copies of monitor logs shall be provided to the Project Applicant/Lead Agency upon written request to the Tribe.

TCR-MM-3: In the event that prehistoric/Native American (e.g., hearths, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. An appropriate buffer area shall be established by the Native American Monitor and archaeological monitor in accordance with industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations for those making and evaluation and potential recovery of the discovery. This buffer area shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. A meeting shall take place between the Applicant, the qualified Archaeologist, the Gabrieleno Tribe, and the City to discuss the significance of the find and whether it qualifies as a tribal cultural resource pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074(a). If, as a result of the meeting and after consultation with the Gabrieleno Tribe and the qualified Archaeologist, a decision that the resource is in fact a tribal cultural resource, a treatment plan shall be developed by the Gabrieleno Tribe, with input from the qualified Archaeologist as necessary, and with the concurrence of the City's Planning Director or his

designee. The treatment measures in the treatment plan shall be implemented prior to construction work continuing in the buffer around of the find. The preferred treatment is avoidance, but if not feasible may include, but would not be limited to, capping in place, excavation and removal of the resource and follow-up laboratory processing and analysis, interpretive displays, sensitive area signage, or other mutually agreed upon measures. The treatment plan shall also include measures regarding the curation of the recovered resources. The recovered prehistoric or Native American resources may be placed in the custody of the Gabrieleno Tribe, who may choose to use them for their educational purposes or they may be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials. If neither the Gabrieleno Tribe or institution accepts the resources, they may be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

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APPENDIX A

Confidential SCCIC Records Search

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

APPENDIX B

NAHC SLF Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 1, 2021

Linda Kry
DUDEKVia Email to: lkry@dudek.com**Re: 13252 2000 East 8th Street Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Kry:

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: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
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California 95691
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/1/2021**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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Tataviam

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

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Cahuilla

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
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Gabrieleno

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

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 13252 2000 East 8th Street Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C

All Previously Recorded Cultural Resources
Bibliography

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-002793	CA-LAN-002793H	Resource Name - AE-AC-105H-Terminus AT & SF RR	Object, Site	Historic	AH07	1999 (David Livingstone, Applied Earthworks)	LA-05430, LA-07952, LA-08995, LA-09271, LA-10284
P-19-003777	CA-LAN-003777H	Resource Name - Asphalt Plant No. 1	Site	Historic	AH01; AH02; AH04; AH07	2008 (Candace Ehringer, Frank Humphries, EDAW, Inc); 2011 (Dana Slawson, Greenwood and Associates)	LA-09271, LA-10284, LA-10638, LA-11166
P-19-173252		OHP Property Number - 027322; Resource Name - LA Union Terminal B-1; OHP Property Number - 27322; Other - Bldg B-1	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06; HP07	1983 (R. Starzak & L. Huemann, Hatheway & Associates)	LA-11618, LA-12210
P-19-173255		OHP Property Number - 027325; Resource Name - LA Union Terminal - E; Other - Bldg E; OHP Property Number - 109949	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06; HP07	1997 (Christy Johnson McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	LA-11618
P-19-173263		OHP Property Number - 027333; Resource Name - Fire Station #30	Building	Historic	HP14	1985; 1988; 2009; 2009	
P-19-173558		OHP Property Number - 066048; Resource Name - Commercial Engine CoFoundry Complex/ Commercial Iron Works	Building	Historic	HP08	1989 (Richard Starzak, Myra L. Frank & Associates)	LA-11338
P-19-173559		OHP Property Number - 066049; Resource Name - Southern California Gas Co Complex	Building	Historic	HP08; HP09	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Frank & Associates); 1999 (R. Starzak, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-173560		OHP Property Number - 066050; Resource Name - Sudduth Tire Co Bldg; Other - Southern California Gas Co Administration Bldg; Other - Dayton Tire Co	Building	Historic	HP08; HP09	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck & Associates); 1999 (Richard Starzak, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-174071		OHP Property Number - 073200; Resource Name - Produce Hotel; Voided - 19-176292	Building	Historic	HP06	1994 (Christy J. McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	
P-19-174988		OHP Property Number - 092296; Resource Name - Factory for Rudolph Rosenberg	Building	Historic	HP08; HP45	1994 (Richard Starzak, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-04625

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-175286		OHP Property Number - 097802; Resource Name - Distributing Station No. 5	Building	Historic	HP08	1994 (Christy J. McAvoy, Historic Resources Group)	
P-19-180788		Resource Name - Amtrak Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180789		Resource Name - Seven Winds Inc; Other - Charles H King Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180790		Resource Name - V J Scherb Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180791		Resource Name - Vernon P Gilbert & Frank H Cole Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180792		Resource Name - DGM/Longinotti; Other - J M Lupher & H C Harris Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180793		Resource Name - T E McManus Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180794		Resource Name - Bruck Braid Co/Hollywood Narrow Fabrics; Other - J M Overall Furniture Co	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180795		Resource Name - Bruck Braid Warehouse; Other - J M Overall Furniture Co Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180796		Resource Name - BERG & ASU Tool Supply Co	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180797		Resource Name - "1000 Peliculas Mexicanas"; Other - Philip L Bixby Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180798		Resource Name - John W Byram & Assoc/Wood-Mode; Other - Warehouse for Martin Vusich	Building	Historic	HP06; HP08	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck); 1999 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10284, LA-10887

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-180799		Resource Name - E & S Paper Co/Delta Foam Products Inc; Other - Cooney & Winterbottom Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180800		Resource Name - Amelia Bixby & Frank Cole Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180801		Resource Name - George A Hormel Co, Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180802		Resource Name - San Pedro Produce Inc; Other - Western Salt Co Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180803		Resource Name - Mueller Co, Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180804		Resource Name - Addition to Amelia Bixby Co, Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180805		Resource Name - Amelia M E Bixby Co, Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180806		Resource Name - San Pedro Produce Inc; Other - George A Hormel Truck Storage Facility	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180807		Resource Name - F A Brown & Fred A Johnson Warehouse; Other - A & H Company; Other - USA Isocanal Electric Wholesale	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180808		Resource Name - Victor J Scherb Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1989 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180809		Resource Name - A-1 Broom & Supply	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180810		Resource Name - Oliver Machine Co	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180811		Resource Name - Phillip L Bixby Co, Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	
P-19-180812		Resource Name - Harper Hand Trucks	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-180813		Resource Name - Cooney & Winterbourne Plumbing Shop and Office	Building	Historic	HP06; HP08	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck); 1999 (R. Starzak, J. Feldman, A. Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-180814		Resource Name - Cooney & Winterbourne Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180815		Resource Name - Ardvark's; Other - A McNally Factory	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180816		Resource Name - Honolulu Freight Service Container Station; Other - Edison Electric Sub-Station	Building	Historic	HP06	1989 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180817		Resource Name - George B Vacher Barn	Building	Historic	HP06	1989 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180818		Resource Name - George B Vacher Office	Building	Historic	HP06	1989 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180819		Resource Name - Big Save International Corp	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180820		Resource Name - Douglas Wright Office; Other - Loading Dock & Truck Storage Shed	Building	Historic	HP06	1989 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180821		Resource Name - Marcotti Trailer Factory	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180822		Resource Name - Phillip L Bixby Co Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180823		Resource Name - Azeteca Taekwondo Assn; Other - E M Smith Store & Bank Bldg	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180824		Resource Name - Kenneth Larsen Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180825		Resource Name - Harbor Refining Co Office	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284
P-19-180826		Resource Name - Atchinson Topeka & Santa Fe R R Co	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-10284

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-180827		Resource Name - Olympic Blvd Bridge; Resource Name - 9th St. Viaduct; Resource Name - Bridge #53C163; Other - HAER CA-177	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-04044, LA-04220, LA-09271, LA-10284, LA-10638
P-19-180828		Resource Name - Atchinson Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Lockers	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-09271, LA-10284
P-19-180829		Resource Name - Municipal Asphalt Plant #1 Office	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-09271, LA-10284
P-19-180830		Resource Name - Truckers Food Mart; Other - George Armitage Store	Building	Historic	HP06	1988 (R. Starzak, Myra L Franck)	LA-09271, LA-10284

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186110		Resource Name - Union Pacific RR, Hobart Tower; Other - Union Pacific RR; Other - C-Los Angeles-A-1; Other - #33, 34, & 100; Other - Hobart Tower	Structure	Historic	HP11; HP17; HP39	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes); 2002 (D. Livingstone and C. Hamilton, Applied Earthworks); 2007 (Francesca G. Smith and Caprice D. Harper, Parsons); 2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF); 2019 (Jenna Kachour, GPA)	LA-04834, LA-07532, LA-07658, LA-07662, LA-07664, LA-07934, LA-07943, LA-08315, LA-08733, LA-08857, LA-08858, LA-08862, LA-08892, LA-09115, LA-09190, LA-09634, LA-09635, LA-09636, LA-09638, LA-09649, LA-09841, LA-09900, LA-10199, LA-10284, LA-10285, LA-10320, LA-10324, LA-10430, LA-10452, LA-10506, LA-10541, LA-10633, LA-10700, LA-10723, LA-10724, LA-10836, LA-10891, LA-10942, LA-11048, LA-11208, LA-11211, LA-11338, LA-11346, LA-11405, LA-11429, LA-11506, LA-11600, LA-11719, LA-11965, LA-12019, LA-12211, LA-12302, LA-12349, LA-12434, LA-12445, LA-12446, LA-12452, OR-02094, OR-03861

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-186112		Resource Name - Union Pacific RR, Southern Pacific R R Los Angeles Division; Other - C-Los Angeles-A-1; Other - MetroLink Riverside Line; Other - SPRR Los Angeles Division; Other - SPRR Sunset Line; Other - Map Reference #2-35	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP39	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes); 2002 (Rand F. Herbert, JPR Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (R. Ramirez and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants); 2009 (F. Smith and J. Steely, SWCA Environmental Consultants); 2012 (Alyssa Newcomb, SWCA Environmental Consultants); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA); 2019 (Jenna Kachour, GPA)	LA-04835, LA-05125, LA-05501, LA-05643, LA-07528, LA-07834, LA-07943, LA-07954, LA-08231, LA-08249, LA-08298, LA-08299, LA-08517, LA-08635, LA-08667, LA-08671, LA-08701, LA-08703, LA-08733, LA-08744, LA-08821, LA-08822, LA-08826, LA-08827, LA-08911, LA-09156, LA-09199, LA-09236, LA-09271, LA-09441, LA-09660, LA-09795, LA-09880, LA-09894, LA-10189, LA-10284, LA-10299, LA-10323, LA-10340, LA-10394, LA-10513, LA-10638, LA-10698, LA-10911, LA-10937, LA-10940, LA-10942, LA-10997, LA-10998, LA-11048, LA-11060, LA-11065, LA-11077, LA-11180, LA-11253, LA-11293, LA-11405, LA-11537, LA-11590, LA-11775, LA-11808, LA-11821, LA-11988, LA-11989, LA-12133, LA-12211, LA-12212, LA-12349, LA-12499,

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
							LA-12526, LA-12552, LA-12558, LA-12697, LA-12928, LA-13458, VN-03153
P-19-187065		OHP Property Number - 109944; Resource Name - LA Union Terminal D-1; OHP Property Number - 109944; Other - Bldg D-1; Voided - 19-173254	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06	1997 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	LA-11618
P-19-187079		OHP Property Number - 109947; Resource Name - LA Union Terminal C-2; Other - Bldg C-2; OHP Property Number - 109947; Voided - 19-173250	Building, Element of district, Other	Historic	HP08	1997 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	LA-11618
P-19-187080		OHP Property Number - 109948; Resource Name - LA Union Terminal C-1; Other - Bldg C-1; OHP Property Number - 109948; Voided - 19-173253	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP09	1997 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	LA-11618
P-19-187085		Resource Name - The Mojave Rd; CHL - 963	Structure, Other	Historic	HP37	1989 (S. Elder); 2014 (Marc Beherec, AECOM)	LA-12788, LA-12808, LA-13259
P-19-188156		Resource Name - Amtrack Bldg; Other - Maintenance of Way Bldg	Building	Historic	HP08	2008 (A. Tomes, EDAW)	LA-09271, LA-10284
P-19-188514		Resource Name - Clearwire CA-LOS2084	Building	Historic	HP06	2009 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	LA-10284
P-19-188861		OHP Property Number - 181008; Resource Name - Honeybee Sewing; Other - Clearwire CA-LOS5989-A (CA5630)	Building	Historic	HP06	2010 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	LA-10701, LA-12210
P-19-188862		Resource Name - L A Pallet Jacks & Forklifts	Building	Historic	HP06	2010 (Shannon Carmack and Brandi Shawn, SWCA)	LA-10789
P-19-188985		Resource Name - Engine Co #17	Building	Historic	HP09	1999 (R. Starzak, J. Feldman, A. Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887, LA-12349

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-188986		Resource Name - H J Heinz Co, Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (R. Starzak, J. Feldman, A. Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887, LA-12349
P-19-188987		Resource Name - H R Boynton Co, Warehouse; Other - David Harvey Inc	Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (R. Starzak, J. Feldman, A. Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-189094		Resource Name - Joe Toplitzky, Warehouse	Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887, LA-12349
P-19-189095			Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-189096		Resource Name - Anna Broughton, Warehouse; Other - Advance Energy Conservation	Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-189097		Resource Name - J E Lansking, Store & Warehouse; Other - Alphacast Aluminum Foundry	Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-189098			Building	Historic	HP08	2001 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-189099		Resource Name - Mefford Chemical Co, Loft Bldg	Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-189100		Resource Name - Standard Woodenware Co, Broom Factory	Building	Historic	HP08	1999 (Rick Starzak, J. Feldman, Alma Carlisle, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.)	LA-10887
P-19-189977		OHP Property Number - 109951; Resource Name - LA Union Terminal; OHP Property Number - 109951	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP08	1997 (Lucinda Woodward)	LA-11618
P-19-189978		OHP Property Number - 109953; Resource Name - LA Union Terminal; OHP Property Number - 109953; Other - 704 Market Ct	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP08	1997 (Lucinda Woodward)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-189979		Resource Name - Los Angeles Union Terminal Bldgs; Other - LA Union Terminal Warehouse; Other - LA Union Terminal Produce Market	District	Historic	HP08	1983 (Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann, Hathaway & Associates)	
P-19-189980		OHP Property Number - 109950; Resource Name - Los Angeles Union Terminal District; Other - LA Union Terminal Market & Warehouses; OHP Property Number - 109950; Other - 7th Street Market and S E Rykoff & Company	District	Historic	HP08; HP17		

APPENDIX D

Confidential Record of AB 52 Consultation

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.