Appendix IS-2

Archaeological and Ground Penetrating Radar Investigation

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January 13, 2023

Alameda Studios Owner
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Contact: Mohideen, Shamir

Subject: ***Results of Archaeological and Ground Penetrating Radar Investigation for the East End Studios at 6th and Alameda Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California***

Mr. Mohideen:

This letter documents the archaeological and ground penetrating radar (GPR) investigation conducted by Dudek for the East End Studios at 6th and Alameda Project (Project). The City of Los Angeles (City) is lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An archaeological and GPR investigation was conducted for the purpose of identifying potential remnant segments of the Zanja Madre system, specifically an unconfirmed segment of Zanja No. 2, that is mapped in the vicinity of the Project site. Dudek prepared a Tribal Cultural Resources report for the proposed Project in August 2022. This report included a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) (Giacinto et al: 2022). The results of those record searches, a review of archival information related to the Zanja Madre, as well as the results of archaeological and GPR investigations are summarized in the present letter.

GPR investigations were led, conducted by, and reported upon by Dudek archaeologist Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA. Research into the Zanja Madre system and related reporting was completed by Dudek archaeologists Nicholas Hanten, MA, Linda Kry, RA, and Erica Nicolay, MA. Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA finalized the present report and oversaw cultural resources investigations. Methods and report findings were reviewed by Dudek archaeologist Micah Hale, PhD, RPA for regulatory compliance.

PROJECT LOCATION AND PRESENT USE

The Project site is located site at 1338 East 6th Street in the City of Los Angeles, California within the Arts District Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean.

The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 South, Range 13 West, within an unsectioned portion of the Los Angeles, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Appendix A: Figure 1). Specifically, the approximately 15-acre Project site is composed of portions of three parcels, including Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5164-010-003, 5164-010-004, and 5164-010-005 and is bounded by East 6th Street to the north, Mill Street to the east, South Alameda Street to the west, and development to the south (Appendix A: Figure 2). The Project is located in a developed area of downtown Los Angeles and surrounding uses are largely commercial in nature.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes the development of a soundstage campus and will consist of soundstages and associated ancillary use, incidental office, workshop, and creative workplace space in support of motion picture, television, and commercial production. Specifically, the Project proposes eight (8) single-story sound stage studio pair structures each with adjacent 3-story support offices, four (4) 5-story office structures– two (2) of which will also include space for the construction and assembly of sets and filming environments, a 6-story parking structure, and below grade parking dispersed across the parcel. In total, the project includes approximately 674,175 square feet of floor area with an associated floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.06 to 1 based on the lot area of 635,551 square feet. The Project would also provide 1,317 parking spaces and 258 bicycle stalls to accommodate the proposed uses. To provide for the new uses, the existing produce warehouse and distribution facility would be removed.

Construction of the Project would commence with demolition of the existing buildings and surface parking areas, followed by grading and excavation. Building foundations would then be laid, followed by building construction, paving/concrete installation, and landscaping. It is estimated that approximately 198,000 cubic yards of export would be hauled off the Project site during the demolition and excavation phase.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

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

State

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

In California, the term "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural,

educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the 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.

California Environmental Quality Act

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

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

SCCIC Records Search

Dudek conducted a CHRIS records search at the SCCIC on September 21, 2017 for the proposed Project site and surrounding half-mile. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix B. One previous cultural resources technical study has included the proposed Project site.

Please note that while this existing records search is now more than 5 years old, Dudek and the broader team supporting the Project has been involved throughout this period. Given this ongoing and active engagement, we are confident that no additional cultural resources findings have occurred within the Project site. Considering these conditions, and the supplemental body of available data that has been gathered through research and fieldwork, existing information appears adequate to meet practice standards and appropriately assess impacts to recorded cultural

resources. This observed, in an abundance of caution, an updated records search will be completed for the Project. This search will be summarized in, and appended to, a future draft of this report. In the unlikely event that the results substantially alter impact considerations for cultural resources, the environmental document and related management considerations my require modification.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 43 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile (800 meters) of the Project site between 1986 and 2017 (Table 1). Of these, one study is mapped as overlapping the Project site (LA-13239), three studies run adjacent to the eastern and northern boundaries of the Project site (LA-02950, LA-03813, and LA-04834). The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of these overlapping and adjacent studies.

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-02644	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	The Results of a Phase I Archaeological Study for the Proposed Alameda Transportation Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02950	Peak & Associates, Inc.	1992	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	**Adjacent**
LA-02966	Geotransit Consultants	1993	Draft Stage I Environmental Site Assessment Eastside Extension (from Whittier Boulevard and Atlantic Boulevard Intersection to Union Station Area) Metro Red Line, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-03103	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1993	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1	Outside
LA-03115	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1995	Addendum Report: Results of a Phase I Archaeological Study of the Proposed Construction of the Whittier Boulevard Shaft Site East Central Interceptor Sewer Project, East-West Alignment, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-03813	Peak & Associates, Inc.	1992	An Archival Study of a Segment of the Proposed Pacific Pipeline, City of Los Angeles, California	**Adjacent**
LA-03923	Foster, John M. and Roberta S. Greewood	1998	Archaeological Investigations at Maintenance of Way Facility, South Santa Fe Avenue (CA-LAN-2563H)	Outside
LA-04047	Greenwood, Roberta S. and Portia Lee	1998	Transportation-related Resources on South Sante Fe Avenue, Los Angeles	Outside
LA-04074	Ohara, Cindy L.	1989	Sixth Street Viaduct Over Los Angeles River Earthquake Damages - W.O. E6000000, Determination of Effect Report	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-04625	Starzak, Richard	1994	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Alameda Corridor From the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to Downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04743	Gray, Deborah	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobil Services Facility LA 648-07, In the County of Los Angeles, 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	**Adjacent**
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-07425	McMorris, Christopher	2004	City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines	Outside
LA-07427	McMorris, Christopher	2004	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges	Outside
LA-07900	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2006	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed Royal Street Communications Wireless Telecommunications Site LA0150A (East LA/American Storage), Located at 300 South Avery Street, Los Angeles, California 90013	Outside
LA-08252	Snyder, John W. and Stephen Mikesell	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-08298	Bonner, Wayne	2007	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA2915A (Skid Row Trust), 676 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08518	Taniguchi, Christeen	2004	Historic Architectural Survey and Section 106 Compliance for a Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility Located on a Warehouse Building in the City of Los Angeles (Los Angeles County), California	Outside
LA-08635	Ramirez, Robert S. and Robin D. Turner	2008	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontologic Assessment for the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Distribution Center #144 in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08733	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah A. Williams	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Nextel Telecommunications Facility Candidate CA8283E (Van Wyck) 601 South Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09395	Billat, Lorna	2004	Meyers/CA-6357A 300 Avery Street, Los Angeles, CA	Outside
LA-09844	Greenwood & Associates	2001	Draft: Los Angeles Eastside Corridor, Revised Cultural Resources Technical Report, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-10451	Chasteen, Carrie	2008	Finding of Effect–6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project	Outside
LA-10452	Smith, Francesca	2007	Historical Resources Evaluation Report–6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project	Outside
LA-10506	Greenwood, Roberta S., Scott Savastio, and Peter Messick	2004	Cultural Resources Monitoring: North Outfall Sewer–East Central Interceptor Sewer Project	Outside
LA-10638	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) River Subdivision Positive Train Control Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10701	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS5989A/CA5630 (Central), 810 Kohler Street, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-10887	Starzak, Richard, et al.	2001	Historic Property Survey Report for the North Outfall Sewer-East Central Interceptor Sewer, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-11048	Speed, Lawrence	2009	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funded Security Enhancement Project (PRJ29112359) - Improved Access Controls, Station Hardening, CCTV Surveillance System, and Airborne Particle Detection at Los Angeles Station and Maintenance Yard, LA, CA	Outside
LA-11405	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site LAC778, 4th Street/101 Freeway, 300 1/2 Avery Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90013 CASPR #3551015013	Outside
LA-11416	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Historic Architectural Resource Finding of Evaluation Summary, AT&T Site LAC778, 4th Street/101 Freeway, 300 1/2 Avery Street, Los Angeles County, California 90013 CASPR#3551015013	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-11618	Grimes, Teresa, Jessica MacKenzie and Jessica Fatone	2007	Los Angeles Wholesale Terminal Market Historic Resource Report	Outside
LA-11642	Daly, Pam and Nancy Sikes	2012	Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports	Outside
LA-11785	Rogers, Leslie	2012	Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension	Outside
LA-12210	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02648A (LA648 Rossmore Hotel) 901 East 6th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12211	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE05267B (0567 Storage Space Bldg) 300 Avery Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12349	Perez, Don	2012	Metro Relo Starkman/Ensite #11976, 544 Mateo Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-12381	Fulton, Phil	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment Class I Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Metro Relo Facility City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12586	Glenn, Brian and Patrick Maxon	2008	Archaeological Survey Report for the 6th Street Viaduct Improvement Project City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12665	Bray, Madeleine, Michael Vader, and Monica Strauss	2015	Final Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12848	Bray, Madeleine and Vanessa Ortiz	2016	Final Archaeological Resources Addendum Report for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus Project Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-13239	Gust, Sherri	2017	Extent of Zanja Madre	**Included**

Pacific Pipeline Project (LA-02950 & LA-03813)

In 1992, Pacific Pipeline System, Inc. (PPSI) proposed the construction of a 172-mile crude oil pipeline between Gaviota in Santa Barbara County to refineries in El Segundo and Long Beach

within Los Angeles County. Nearly all of the pipeline would be installed within previously disturbed areas such as the railroad right-of-way, highway and road corridors, and through existing pipelines. A segment of the proposed alignment traversed Alameda Street, running adjacent to the western boundary of the project site.

PPSI retained Peak & Associates to conduct cultural resources studies of the entire alignment prior to project implementation. Results of the initial overarching study, *Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project* (LA-02950), described widespread historic disturbance to archaeological sites along the corridor caused by the construction of the railroad (Peak & Associates 1992a). Overall, 59 prehistoric sites were identified along the proposed route, all of which were within Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties. None of the identified prehistoric resources were in the vicinity of the current project area or within the surrounding half-mile records search buffer.

Peak & Associates provided a supplemental study focusing on the section of the proposed Pacific Pipeline Project that extended from the Los Angeles River point of crossing within Los Angeles County south along Alameda Street to Olympic Boulevard, capturing the eastern boundary of the current project area. This study (LA-03813) included an archival review of the area to determine whether historic period cultural resources would be impacted by construction of the pipeline. The study identified Alameda Street as a major trunkline transportation route "from the earliest period of the city's existence," noting that the San Pedro to Los Angeles railroad was within the trunkline since the 1860s (Peak & Associates 1992b, pg. 33).

Additionally, the study found that a portion of the historic period water delivery system known as the Zanja Madre was mapped along the eastern side of Alameda Street. The Zanja Madre was established in 1781 at the same time that the pueblo of Los Angeles was founded. The original construction consisted of a series of interconnected open ditches. By the late nineteenth century, many of the ditches were lined with brick and enclosed to better serve the irrigation needs of the rapidly developing City of Los Angeles.

LA-04834

Williams Communications, Inc. retained Jones & Stokes to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project. The project proposed the installation of a below ground fiber optic cable system that would connect Los Angeles with Anaheim, California through largely urban and suburban areas. A portion of the alignment ran adjacent to the northern perimeter of the current project area through 6th Street. No prehistoric resources were identified as a result cultural study due in part to the developed nature of the project area.

LA-13239

This review of SCCIC records search and archival information, completed by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. (Cogstone) 2017, resulted in a map of the likely alignments associated with the historic-period Zanja Madre water conveyance system network throughout the City of Los Angeles. Cogstone mapped the likely route of a segment of the Zanja Madre (known as Zanja No. 2) as running north/south through the western edge of the Project site. While the Cogstone study provides a valuable review of available documentation pertaining to this historic water conveyance feature, the level of existing information does not provide substantial or otherwise confirmed evidence indicating that this feature is present within the project area. Specific restrictions to the accuracy of this study were presented by the age and generalized quality of the records representing the route of the feature, the absence of physical evidence confirming a specific route of Zanja No. 2 in the vicinity of the project site, and the degree of urbanization that has occurred in the more than 100 years since it was enclosed with brick. The Cogstone study includes reference to three DPR forms or other records (P-19-003103, P-19-004113, P-19-0190309) documenting occurrences where segments of the Zanja Madre have been previously encountered. The P-19-004113 DPR form documents the nearest recorded segment of the Zanja Madre (approximately 0.85 miles north), which was encountered in 2008 approximately 2 feet below the ground surface on E. Temple Street, between Alameda Street and N. Garey Street. The record for P-19-003103 includes documentation of a segment identified near the intersection of N. Broadway and Cottage Home St. in 2002; four segments encountered 2 feet below the western sidewalk of Alameda Street, between Ord Street and Alpine Street, in 2011; and two segments and an associated builder's trench encountered 15 feet below the current ground surface at Blossom Plaza in 2014. P-19-0190309 is a 2009 NRHP Nomination form for a 75 foot segment of this feature that was encountered in 2005, southwest of the intersection of Broadway and Bishops Road. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) response was attached to this form, which indicated that the analysis appeared incomplete, and the nomination has since been withdrawn.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 44 previously recorded cultural resources fall within the half-mile records search buffer, none of which are within the Project site. Of these, 40 are historic-era buildings or structures with construction dates falling most commonly between the years 1900-1940. Four historic-era sites or features (P-19-002610, P-19-004192, P-19-004193, and P-19-004460), are located within a half-mile from the Project site. These sites include remnants of a cobblestone paved road dating to before 1907 (P-19-002610); two refuse scatters with temporally diagnostic material dating between 1914-1945 (P-19-004192 and P-19-004193); and a series of refuse scatters recovered from a city block with temporally diagnostic material dating from the mid to late nineteenth century through 1923 (P-19-000460). No prehistoric archaeological sites, or

other resources documented to be related to past Native American activity, have been previously identified within the Project site or surrounding half-mile records search buffer.

As noted above, a section of a Spanish and Mexican-era water conveyance system known as the Zanja Madre is thought to have run from El Pueblo de Los Angeles, originally a mile or more to the north to the present Project site, south along or near South Alameda Street. This feature is on file with the CA Office of Historic Preservation (reference number 19-0531), and appears to remain unevaluated for NRHP and/or CRHR listing (Status Code 7W: Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn August 4, 2008). The exact original alignment of the Zanja Madre, specifically Zanja No. 2, is uncertain in the vicinity of the present Project, given that records or this feature are over 100 years old. Segments in Downtown Los Angeles have been unearthed between approximately 0.85 mile and 2 miles to the north of the Project site, the most recent being at Blossom Plaza on North Broadway (1.5 miles north) in 2014. Native American involvement in local agriculture has been well documented during the Spanish and Mexican period in Los Angeles, and would have contributed to construction of this original feature. The zanjas, translating as "ditches" in English, would have originally been of exposed earthen design. They were enclosed with brick or other materials in the late nineteenth century, and use later ceased in the early years of the twentieth century. Based on the nature of this feature, originally running along roads just below the ground surface, it is very unlikely that portions of unconfirmed segment of Zanja No. 2 that is purported to be present within or in approximately to the present Project site, would remain intact within the proposed Project site given the severity of past subsurface disturbances involved in construction of the buildings that now occupy this parcel.

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

Dudek contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF on September 22, 2017. The NAHC emailed a response on September 27, 2017, which stated that the SLF search was completed with negative results, however, the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project. The NAHC provided the contact information of the five persons and entities with whom to contact along with the SLF search results. 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 and is addressed in the Tribal Cultural Resources Report prepared by Dudek for the Project (Giacinto et al: 2022). Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Appendix C.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ZANJA SYSTEM

The Zanja Madre network and subsequent additional zanja segments were 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 mapped 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, which show an unconfirmed section of a historical-era water conveyance system running in a southerly route along Alameda Street in the vicinity of the project site (Gust 2017; see map in Appendix D).

The water conveyance system consisted of interconnected ditches known as "zanjas" and was established in 1781 at the same time that El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Town of Los Angeles) was founded. The first segment of the system was known by the Spanish as the *Zanja Madre*, and is thought to have run from a point on the Los Angeles River north of the city, south near present-day Main Street terminating near the Plaza, present-day Union Station (Gumprecht 2001: 58). This feature measured approximately 3 x 1 feet in size initially. Though researchers and the public often use the term "Zanja Madre" to refer to the larger water conveyance network, this term more accurately describes just the initial component established during the Spanish and Mexican Periods. The segments that were added later were numbered and grouped based on what part of the city they reached and from where on the Los Angeles River they drew water. The size of Los Angeles did not necessitate an expansive system for the first half of the nineteenth century, and there were only three additional segments by 1849. As the city rapidly grew, water became a growing concern, largely to support agricultural activies. As a result, several new zanja segments were constructed post-1855 (Gumprecht 2001: 58-61).

By 1870, the Zanja Madre, being the most utilized the system, was maintained at a width of ten feet along its entire length, and eight other zanja segments had also been built within the city (Gumprecht 2001: 61). By the late nineteenth century, there were a total of 19 zanja segments. Many of the segments had been lined with concrete or cement piping, which was more efficient and safer than open ditches (Gumprecht 2001: 72, 88). The Zanja system largely faded into disuse by the early twentieth century as the system began to face increased criticism for its inefficiency and imprecision (Gumprecht 2001: 89).

An unconfirmed segment of the zanja segment that had been mapped as running through the Project site is Zanja No. 2. This feature was described by Hall in 1888 as a wooden flume and tunnel measuring 3 feet wide by 1 foot tall. It was noted to have run from the end of Zanja No. 6-1, located near the intersection of South Hewitt Street and 1st Street, then traveling south along

present day South Alameda Street until reaching the city boundaries (Gumprecht 2001: 72; Hall 1888: 545). It is also possible that the segment of Zanja No. 2 mapped as intersecting/overlapping the Project site could have been enclosed with brick at a later date, as with other zanja segments, though this has not been documented. In consideration of this feature's description, the mapped route of Zanja No. 2 (Gust 2017), and the information provided through records search data, a GPR investigation was recommended to probe subsurface contexts for structures and changes in soil or material properties that are consistent with a remnant of the Zanja No. 2 segment that may be present within the Project site.

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR INVESTIGATIONS

Methods and Fieldwork

Dudek has in-house GPR equipment and personnel trained in its use. The Dudek GPR is a wheeled device approximately the size of a child's wagon, and can be pushed across the ground in a pre-defined survey pattern that is tracked by a GPS devise. GPR is non-invasive and uses electromagnetic fields to probe subsurface contexts for structures and changes in soil or material properties. Generally summarized, an antenna sends a finite frequency non-dispersive wave through the ground. This wave is then scattered and/or reflected back as "anomalies" with characteristics that are capable of interpretation. While the location of anomalies can be identified in the field, and GPR survey strategies adjusted to focus on these areas in real-time, results are post-processed through software for the final results. By walking continuous linear transects and grids, this software allows for generation of three dimensional horizontal and visual mapping of subsurface features. This is most effective with historical or modern built environment features constructed of materials such as asphalt, brick, dense wood, concrete, metal, and other materials that would stand out against the surrounding soil matrix. Voids or other distinct changes in subsurface material compositions are also evident through GPR.

Research has indicated that the zanja segment purported to intersect the Project site, Zanja No. 2, may have been modified from an open ditch to wooden flume and tunnel structure; although given the age of these records, there is a possibility that it was enclosed with brick or concrete. While harder, homogeneous materials do stand out better against the surrounding matrix, a large buried linear wooden flume structure would also likely be evident through a GPR investigation. If the flume were rotted in place, a void created through this process would also be observable. Based on the details of archival research, the approach could be further directed by the knowledge that the zanja, if present, would be linear with a north-south orientation. We would anticipate the zanja to be approximately between 0.5 meters (20 inches) and 1.5 meters (60 inches) in diameter if composed of concrete or brick and approximately 0.92 meter (3 feet) wide and 0.3 meter (1 foot) tall (or flat if collapsed) if comprised of a wooden flume and tunnel. As many zanja segments were

originally earthen ditches, it is further possible (although very unlikely) that the zanja feature could have been filled in with surrounding soil, and thereby preserved. Such a feature, would have likely measured approximately 0.92 meter (3 feet) wide and 0.3 meter (1 foot) deep. Regardless of feature design and material, an adjacent buffer used for maintenance would have also been present when this feature was in use. While the exact maintenance area of the unconfirmed segment of Zanja No. 2 that is mapped in the vicinity of the Project site is not documented, the total width of the larger Zanja Madre and its adjacent maintenance area was approximately 10 feet. With these considerations in mind, the following GPR investigation was implemented.

GPR data collection was performed on July 24 and August 9, 2018 by Brad Comeau. Efforts focused on the western portion of the Project site, closest to the area indicated to be the route of a zanja segment through archival research. In addition, this area, being outside the footprint of existing buildings, has been relatively less disturbed by previous construction. Initially, a series of parallel linear transects were walked east-west, with three additional north-south transects also recorded (Appendix A: Figure 3). Transects were spaced on 1, 2, and 5 meter intervals in order to determine the level of detail necessary to identify any potential zanja segments. Transect lengths varied from 12 meters to 76 meters, and were determined primarily based on the presence of fences, buildings, and vehicles. For each transect, data was collected for the longest possible line. East-west transects were aligned parallel to the southern and northern Project boundaries; north-south transects were aligned parallel to South Alameda Street.

Grid 1 and Grid 2 were placed just east of the South Alameda Street sidewalk at locations indicated through general transects to have the highest relative potential to contain subsurface features. Each grid was comprised of six 1 meter interval parallel lines oriented north-south (Y Axis) and six 1-meter interval lines oriented east-west (X Axis). Grid 1 fell 40 meters west of the southwest corner of the southern building, and 120 meters south of the intersection of South Alameda Street and East 6th Street. Grid 2 was placed 10 meters west of the northern building, and 30 meters south of the intersection of South Alameda Street and East 6th Street.

A Sensors and Software, Ltd., Noggin 250 GPR unit was used to collect all data, using the SmartCart configuration. This provided investigators to observe any potential anomalies in real time as they walked the site. The GPR was set up to record data to a depth of 8 meters. An Apple iPad equipped with ESRI Collector GPS software was used to collect locational information for each line and grid.

Results

Raw GPR data was analyzed using GPR Slice (v7) software to create 2-dimensional vertical images radargrams and 3-dimensional time-slice images for the study area. A sample of

radargrams and time-slice images are presented in Appendix A (Figures 4-6). Two-dimensional radargrams display subsurface features as hyperbolae, with the slope of the hyperbola related to the size and shape of the object. Round, linear features, such as enclosed zanja segments and pipes, can be identified as smooth hyperbolae when crossed perpendicularly and as single line when the GPR runs parallel to the direction of the feature. Based on the physical characteristics of previously exposed zanja segments, its anticipated GPR signature would likely be a hyperbola of consistent size (20 to 60 inches wide near the top before sharply curving downward). Importantly, this feature would be continuous and extending in a linear pattern at a relatively consistent depth from north to south.

Hundreds of subsurface anomalies were observed in the radargrams, many of which correspond to utility lines that are either marked in paint on the ground surface (gas, water, etc.) or can be inferred from adjacent signs and other infrastructure (storm drains, above ground pipes). Radargrams for GPR transect lines 02, 14, and 17 are representative of the range of variation provided by east-west readings taken throughout the investigation area. The narrow, near-surface hyperbolae visible between approximately 0.2-0.6 meters (8-24 inches) in depth are generally consistent with typical utilities such as water lines. A sediment density change is observable at approximately 1.5 meters or shallower below the surface throughout the Project site within radargrams, possibly indicating the transition between the most recent fill and underlying soils.

Radargrams and time-slice imagery for Grid 1 and Grid 2 were reviewed for evidence of subsurface features (Appendix A: Figures 7-10). In general, time-slice imagery was consistent with sediment transition depths observable in radargrams throughout the investigation area. Grid 1 had one reading at the intersection of X-3 and Y-3 between the depths of 0.6-1.8 meters (23-70 inches) below the surface. While a small anomaly, measuring less than 0.5 meters in size, is visible in time-slice readings within the center of the Grid 1 between these depths, the readings are not consistent with what one would expect of a linear zanja segment and is likely a discrete rock or other fill component. Grid 2 also indicated the presence of an anomaly (likely a utility or sewer pipe) within its northern portion. Its use for modern purposes was further indicated by the fact that a sprayed blue line was visible on the surface in this location. Based on transect radargrams, this pipe runs southeast from where GPR transect 30 intersects the Alameda Street sidewalk to the eastern end of GPR transect 28, where it terminates at the northern building on the Project site. This pipe is visible in the Grid 2 time-slice imagery starting at 1.1 meters (43 inches) in depth and radargrams at approximately 0.5 meter (20 inches) below the surface. While the hyperbola for this linear feature within radargrams is relatively wide, indicating a possible wider diameter pipe, the more accurate time-slice imagery suggests that the feature is less than 0.5 meter wide. This would be relatively small for a piped zanja feature that has been repurposed for modern use, though in the range of possibility. The soil beneath this feature appears to transition in density by approximately 1.3 meters (51 inches) below the surface, as is consistent with the larger Project

site. As noted above, evidence suggests this feature is likely a modern sewer or utility pipe and its orientation (perpendicular to South Alameda Street rather than parallel to it) is not consistent with archival information documenting the possible segment of Zanja No. 2 in the vicinity of the Project site.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMENDATIONS

Summary

No archaeological resources were identified within the project site or immediate vicinity as a result the CHRIS records search or through the NAHC Sacred Lands File search. A segment of the zanja system has been previously mapped to have run generally north-south in the vicinity of the Project site. This was recorded by William Hamilton Hall (Hall 1888) to have been composed of a wooden flume and tunnel segment. It is possible that the zanja segment could have been enclosed with brick at a later date, as with other zanja segments, though this has not been documented. Regardless of the zanja's composition, the GPR is designed to identify changes in subsurface material conditions and densities. A remnant wooden flume and tunnel (even if in a state of decay), while less distinct than a brick or concrete feature, would be observable. The potential for an original open earthen zanja to be preserved in place is very unlikely given the developed nature of the Project site and the historical modification recorded by Hall. However, if a zanja were filled in place and otherwise left unmodified, it is also quite possible that a difference in material density between this fill and an underlying zanja could also be identified with a GPR.

In summary, GPR investigations did not result in any subsurface readings that would be consistent with the documented route or typical physical characteristics of zanja segments. Based on these results, and in consideration of the severity of past impacts to subsurface soils that would have occurred during construction of the large buildings already occupying the majority of the Project site, it appears unlikely that any extant zanja segments or other intact cultural resources are present that could be impacted as a result of Project implementation. While unlikely, it is still possible that unanticipated archaeological deposits or features are present at subsurface levels. Management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during campus construction activities are provided below.

Unanticipated Archaeological Resources

All construction crew should be alerted to the potential to encounter archaeological material. In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, artifacts, or fossilized material) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified specialist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and

determine whether additional study is warranted. Prehistoric archaeological deposits may be indicated by the presence of discolored or dark soil, fire-affected material, concentrations of fragmented or whole freshwater bivalves shell, burned or complete bone, non-local lithic materials, or the characteristic observed to be atypical of the surrounding area. Common prehistoric artifacts may include modified or battered lithic materials; lithic or bone tools that appeared to have been used for chopping, drilling, or grinding; projectile points; fired clay ceramics or non-functional items; and other items.

Historic-age deposits are often indicated by the presence of glass bottles and shards, ceramic material, building or domestic refuse, ferrous metal, or old features such as concrete foundations or privies. A segment of the zanja system in this area would likely be indicated by soil change and/or wood flume or brick remnants. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

Unanticipated Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall provide recommendations within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

Please do not hesitate to contact myself or Adam Giacinto should you have any questions related to the present report. I may be reached via email at bcomeau@dudek.com. Adam Giacinto may be contacted by email at agiacinto@dudek.com.

Sincerely,

Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA
Archaeologist

cc: Adam Giacinto; Linda Kry; Micah Hale;
Att: Appendix A: Figures
Appendix B (Confidential): SCCIC Records Search Information
Appendix C: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results
Appendix D: Report LA-13239 (Gust 2017) and Related DPR Site Forms

REFERENCES

Gust, Sherri. 2017. Extent of the Zanja Madre. Prepared by Cogstone Environmental. On file with the SCCIC.

Giacinto, Adam, Adrianne Dorrler, Elizabeth Denniston, and Micah Hale. 2022, Tribal Cultural Resource Report for the East End Studios Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Gardiner & Theobald, Inc.. Prepared by Dudek. On file at Dudek.

Gumprecht, Blake. 2001. *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth.* The Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore, Maryland.

Hall, William Hamilton. 1888. *Irrigation in California (Southern)*.Office of State Engineer: Sacramento, California.

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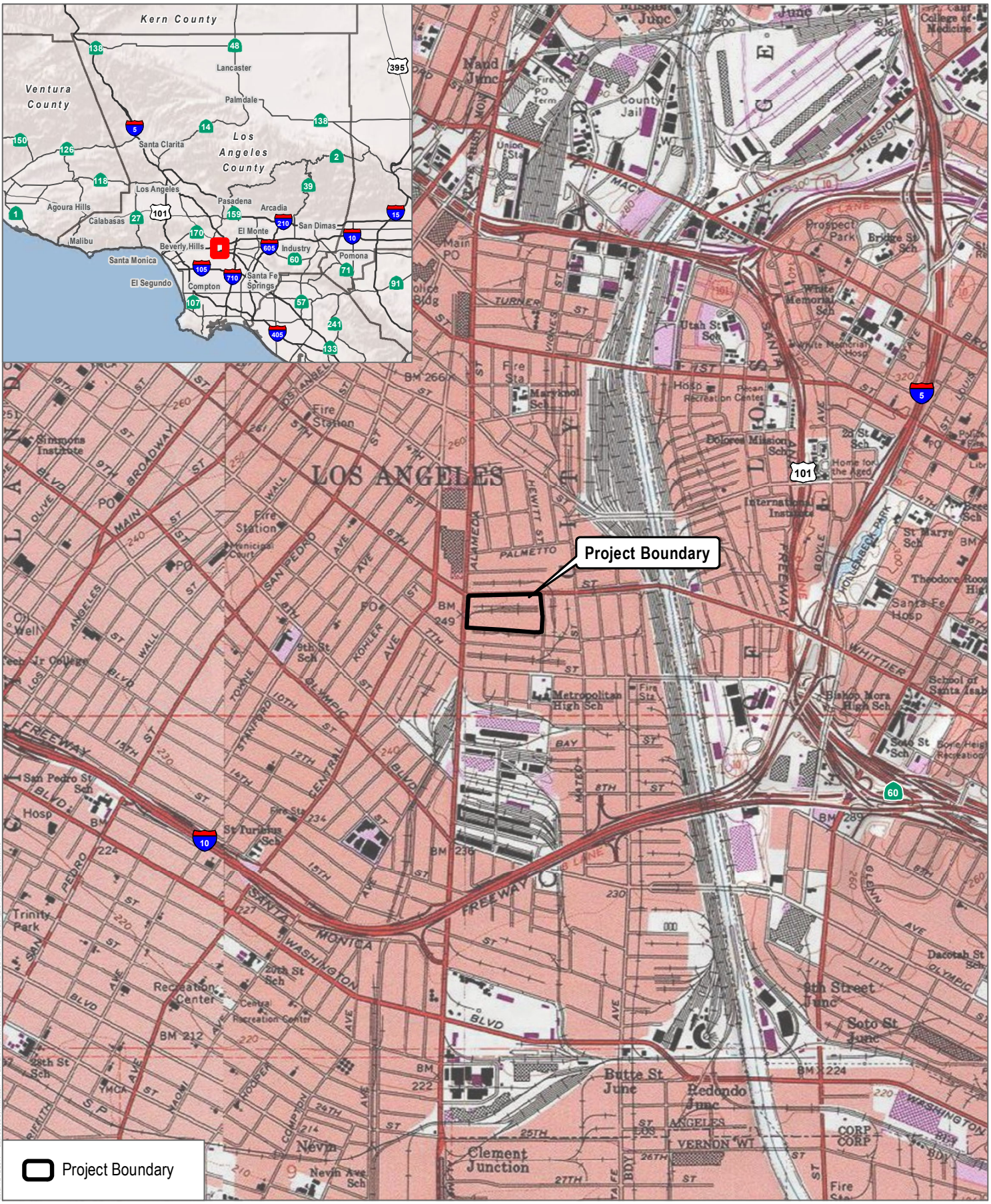
APPENDIX A

Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Los Angeles Quadrangle
Township 1S, 2S; Range 13W; Section 34

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 250 500 Meters

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Sixth and Alameda Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2017, Los Angeles County 2016

DUDEK

0 200 400 Feet
0 50 100 Meters

FIGURE 2

Project Area

Sixth and Alameda Project

SOURCE: Bing Maps

DUDEK

0 15 30 Feet

FIGURE 3

GPR Data Collection

6th & Alameda

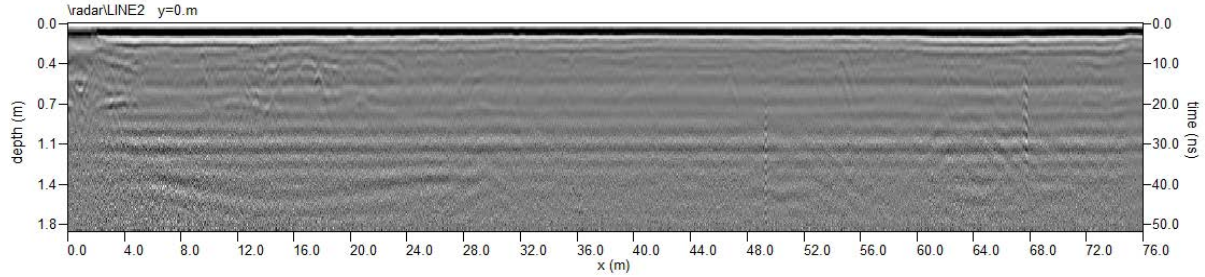


Figure 4. Radargram for GPR Transect 02

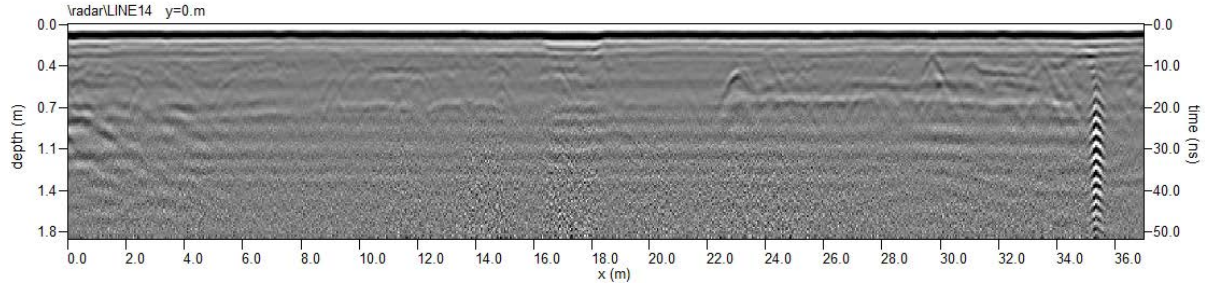


Figure 5. Radargram for GPR Transect 12

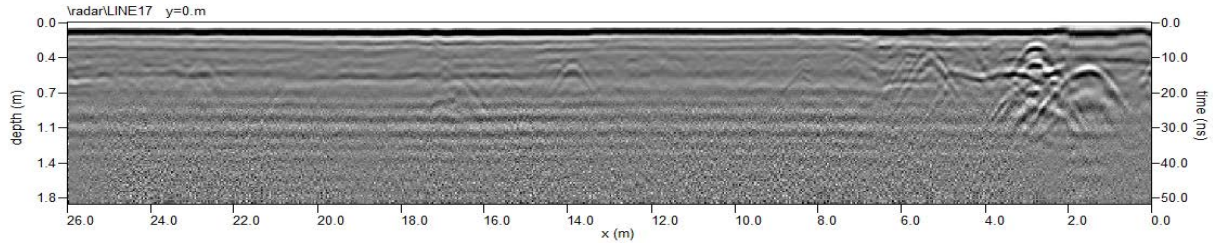


Figure 6. Radargram for GPR Transect 17

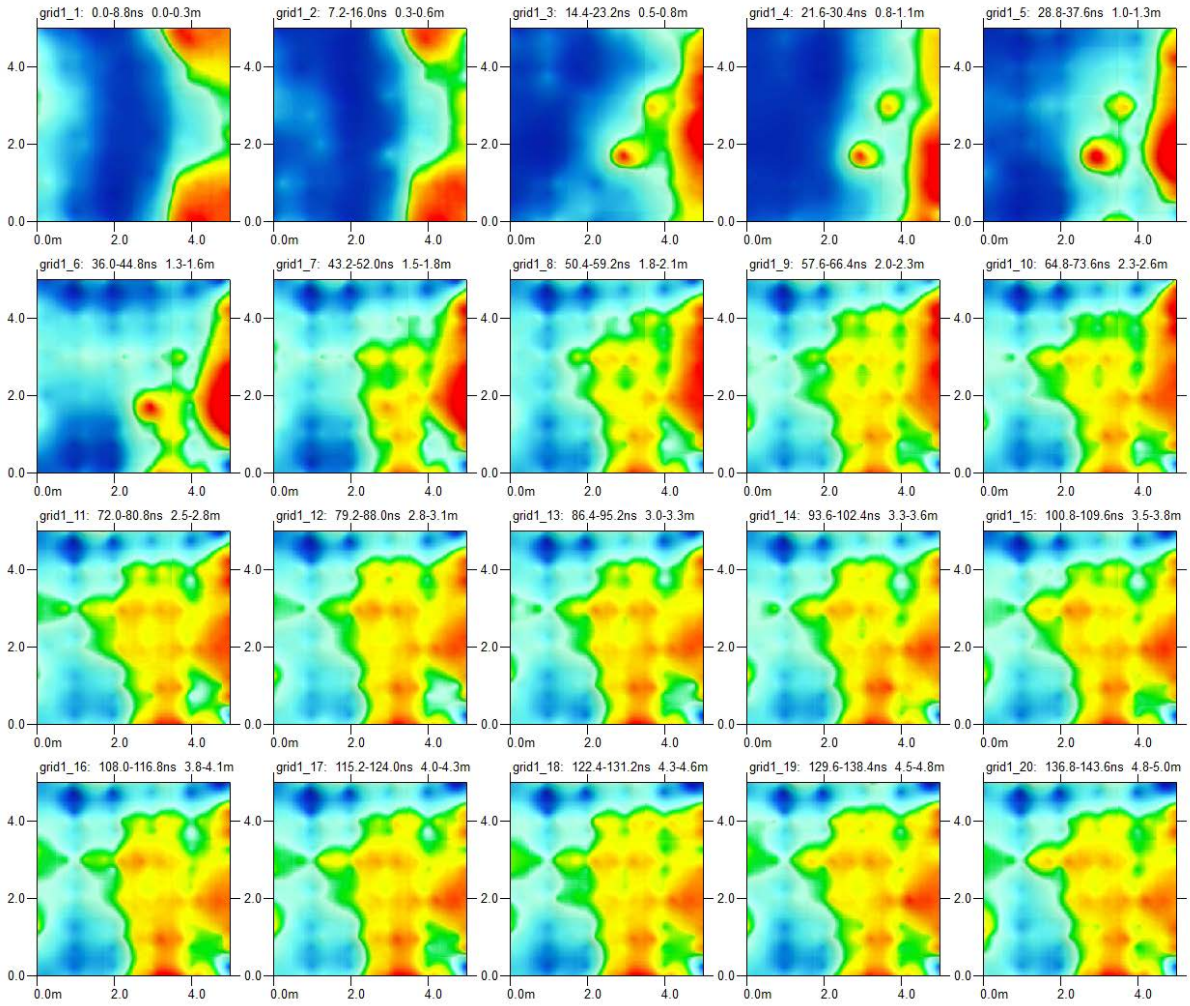


Figure 7. Time-Slice for Grid 1

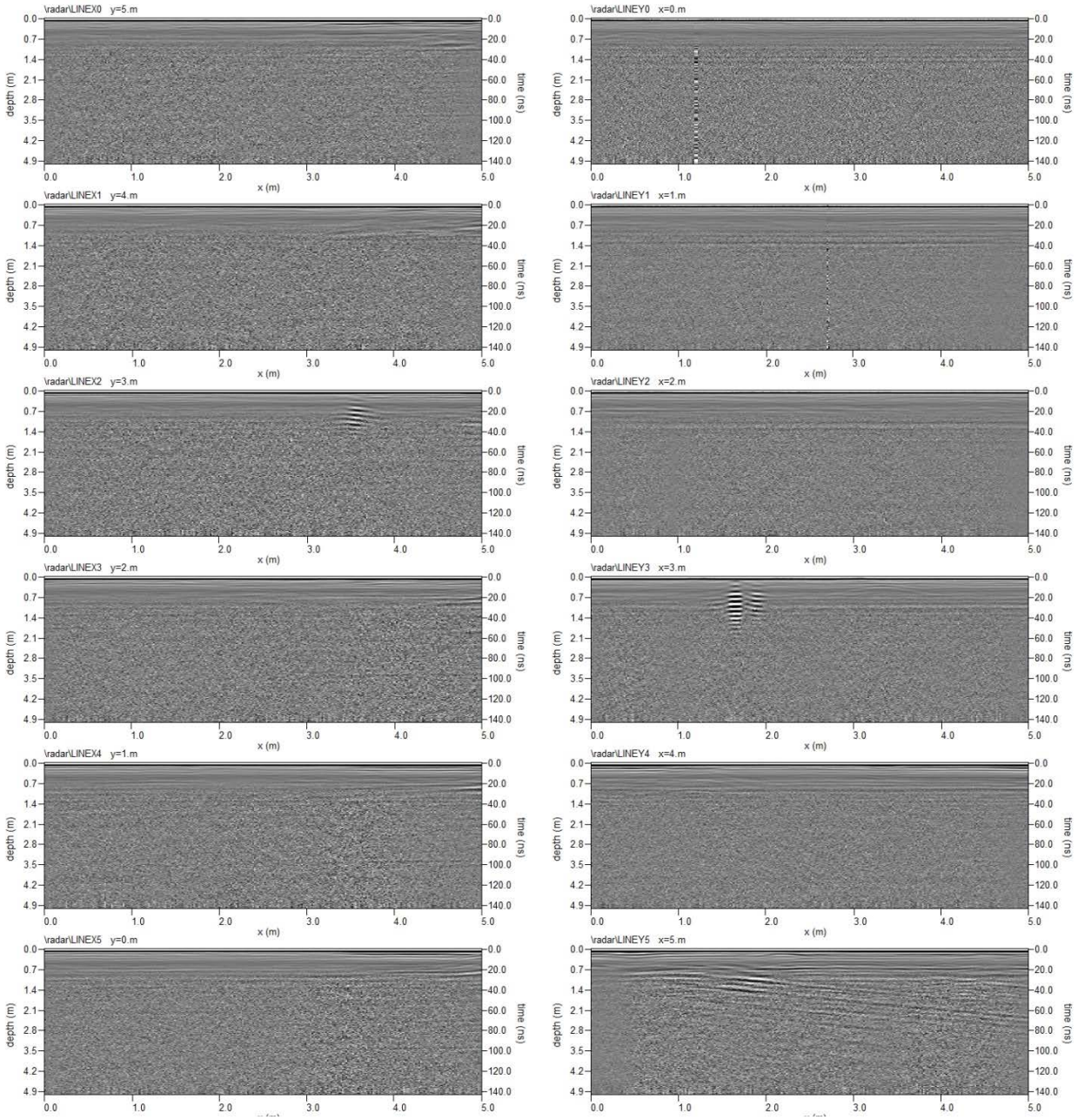


Figure 8. Radargram for Grid 1

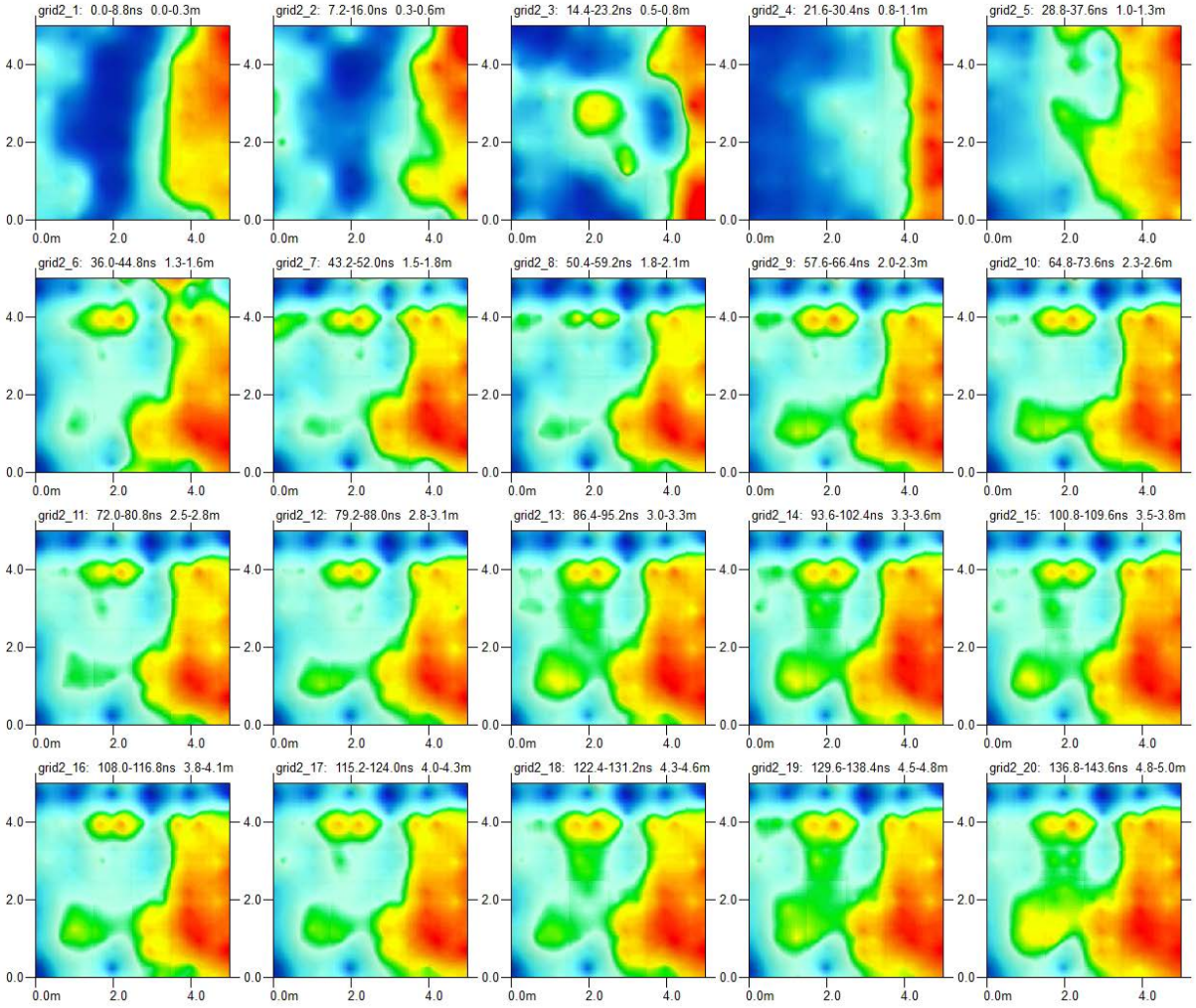


Figure 9. Time-Slice for Grid 2

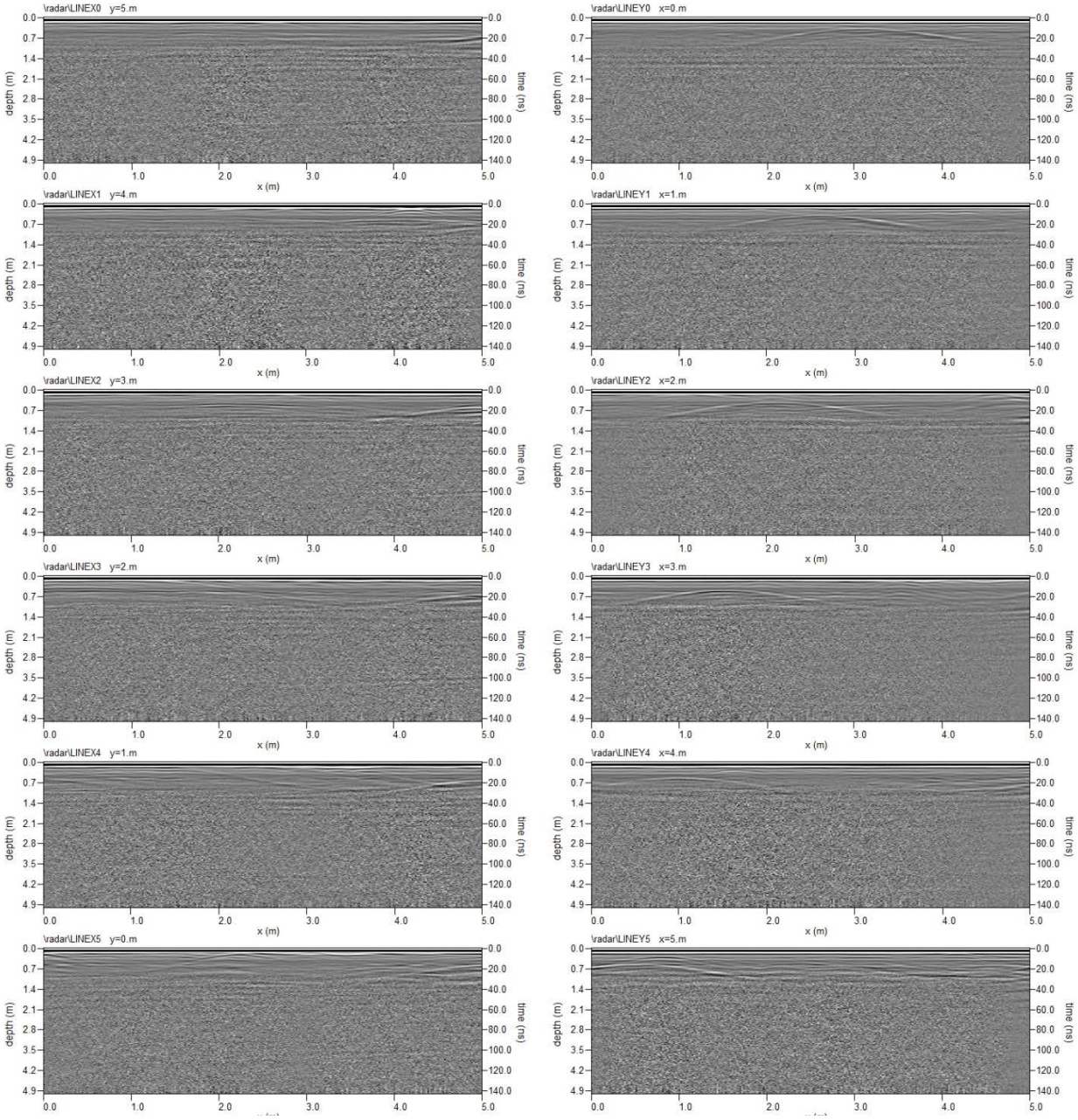


Figure 10. Radargram for Grid 2

APPENDIX B

CONFIDENTIAL SCCIC Records Search

Archaeological Resources confidential information:

On file with City.

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Sixth and Alameda (#10633)
County: Los Angeles

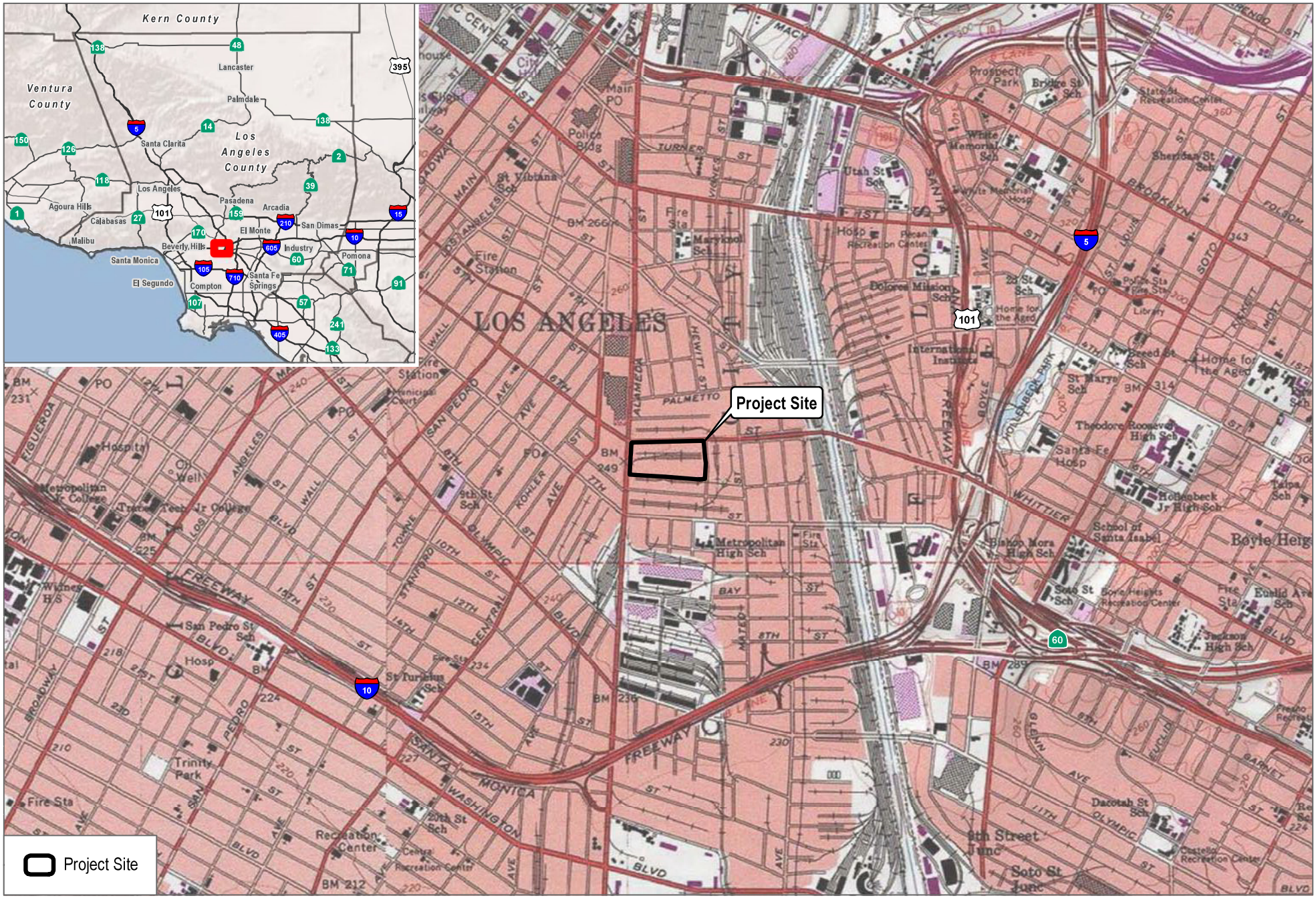
USGS Quadrangle
Name: Los Angeles
Township: 1 South Range: 13 West Section(s): 34

Company/Firm/Agency:
Dudek

Contact Person: Adriane Dorrler
Street Address: 3544 University Avenue
City: Riverside Zip: 92501
Phone: (760) 840-7556 Extension: N/A
Fax:
Email: adorrler@dudek.com

Project Description:
The Project proposes a comprehensive development project on an approximately 15-acre site located at 6th Street and Alameda Street within the Central City North Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project includes an integrated mix of residential, community-serving commercial, hospitality, educational, office, and cultural uses within seven new buildings dispersed across the site.

☑ Project Location Map is attached



SOURCE: ESRI 2017, USGS 7.5-Minute Los Angeles Quadrangle

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Sixth and Alameda Project

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

September 27, 2017

Adriane Dorrler
Dudek

Sent by E-mail: adorrler@dudek.com

RE: Proposed Sixth and Alameda (#10633) Project, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Dorrler:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
9/27/2017

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chariperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

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

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

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

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 Sixth and Alameda Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX D

Report LA-13239 (Gust 2017) and Referenced DPR Site Forms

Extent of Zanja Madre

By: Cogstone

2017

This report number corresponds to the shapefile supplied by Sherri Gust of Cogstone. It represents their research into the entire linear boundary of the Zanja Madre. So far, only portions of the Zanja have been physically surveyed, excavated, and recorded. These are cross referenced with this file.

Portions recorded include:

19-003103

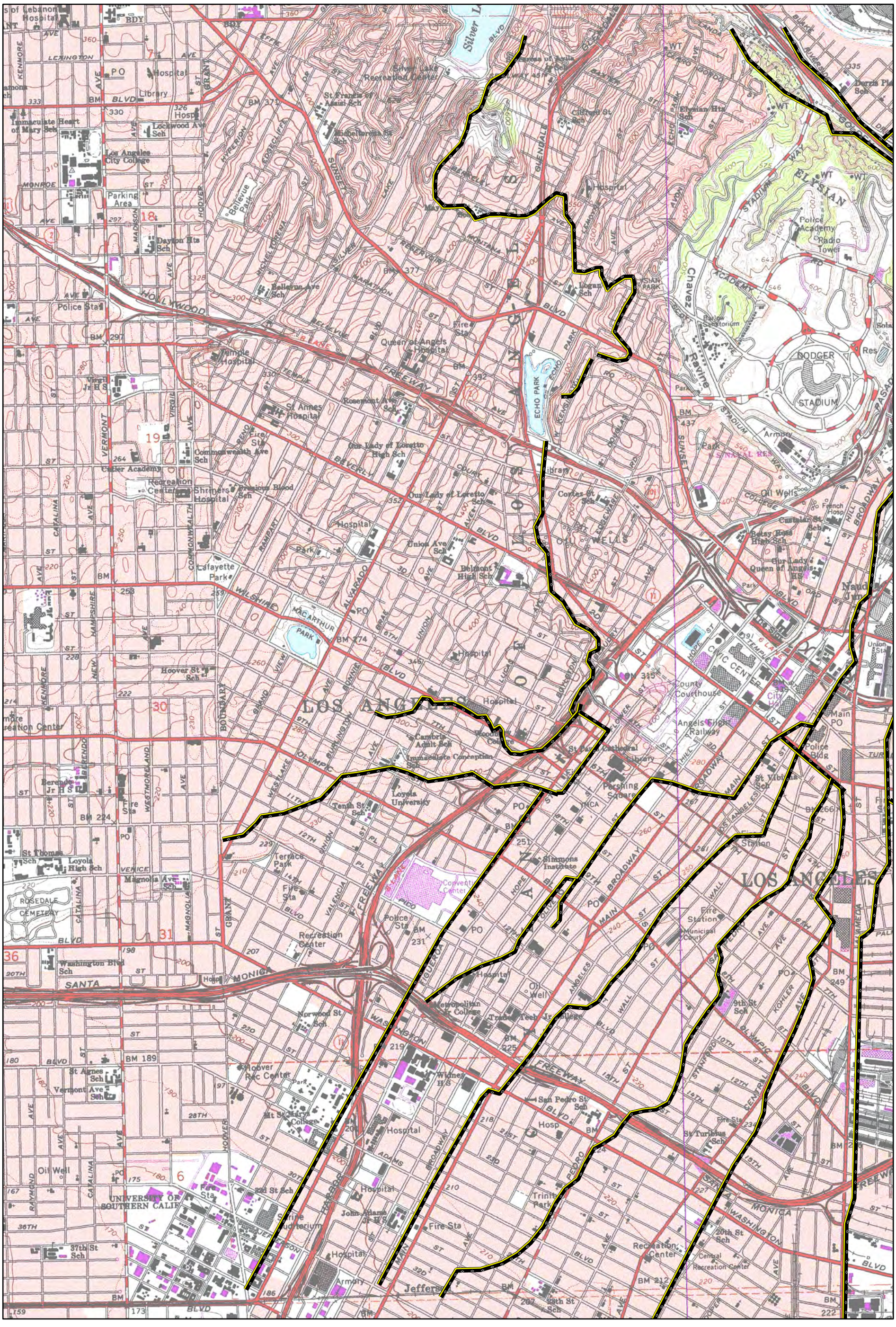
19-004113

19-190309

LA-13239

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for LOS ANGELES County. Page 247 04-05-12

OPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET.ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY.NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
167437			WELLINGTON SQUARE HISTORIC DIST	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	PROJ.REVW.	HUD050330C	04/21/05	2S2	AC
							HIST.RES.	DOE-19-05-0063-9999	04/21/05	2S2	AC
169881			OGDEN DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT	LOS ANGELES		1931	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-08-0001-9999	02/01/08	2D2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD080104C	02/01/08	2D2	C
172028			SEPULVEDA FLOOD CONTROL DAM	LOS ANGELES	F	1941	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA070202B	03/14/07	2S2	AC
172541			27TH ST HISTORIC DISTRICT (AFRI AM	LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.RES.	NPS-09000399-9999	06/11/09	1S	A
							NAT.REG.	19-0530	04/16/08	3S	A
172542			ZANJA MADRE	LOS ANGELES	C	1781	NAT.REG.	19-0531	08/04/08	7W	
172636			AFRICAN AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES M	LOS ANGELES	PM	1890	HIST.RES.	NPS-64501036	03/17/09	1S	A
							NAT.REG.	19-0540	01/27/09	3S	A
068316	19-173711	0	BUILDING #43 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0052-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068315	19-173710	0	BUILDING #31 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0051-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068314	19-173709	0	BUILDING #15 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0050-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068313	19-173708	0	BUILDING #13 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0049-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068312	19-173707	0	BUILDING #12 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0048-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068317	19-173712	0	BUILDING #60 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0053-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068318	19-173713	0	BUILDING #62 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0054-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068320	19-173715	0	BUILDING #146 / LONG BEACH NAVAL S	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0056-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068386	19-173717	0	DUARTE PARK	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0044-0000	07/17/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD890620E	07/17/89	6Y	
068321	19-173716	0	BUILDING #381 / LONG BEACH NAVAL S	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0057-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068319	19-173714	0	BUILDING #81 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0055-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
099011	19-175616	3501	USC - MARK TAPER HALL OF HUMANITIE	LOS ANGELES	P	1949	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0001-0020	06/29/94		
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	06/29/94		
069699	19-173827	4301		LOS ANGELES	U	1930	PROJ.REVW.	HUD901030E	11/30/90	6Y	
023284	19-169308	6000		LOS ANGELES	P	1921	HIST.SURV.	0053-0792-0010		3D	
175429		5324 10TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U	
123786		5454 10TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	U	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0022-0000	02/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD000201E	02/01/00	6Y	
023384	19-169406	221 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1895	HIST.SURV.	0053-0835-0000		5D2	
023385	19-169407	231 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1895	HIST.SURV.	0053-0836-0000		5D2	
023386	19-169408	255 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1885	HIST.SURV.	0053-0837-0000		5D2	
023380	19-169402	303 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	0053-0831-0000		5S2	
023379	19-169401	354 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1878	HIST.SURV.	0053-0830-0000		5S2	
023402	19-169424	689 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-0855-0000		7N	
							HIST.SURV.	0053-0885-0000		7R	
175531		343 111TH PL		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U	
126010		11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	Y	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0211-0000	05/15/00	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD001017Z	05/15/00	6U	
026574	19-172561	3434 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1941	HIST.SURV.	0053-3902-0000		7R	
026575	19-172562	3604 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	M	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-3903-0000		7R	
097885	19-175327	3612 11TH AVE	ANIMAL SHELTER	LOS ANGELES	M		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0218-0000	08/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	08/08/94	6Y	
116292		4721 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0206-0000	02/11/96	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD960801E	02/11/96	6U	
126008		5315 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	Y	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0211-0000	05/15/00	6U	



Hollywood, CA
USGS 7.5'
PR: 1981 1:24,000

LA-13239