Confidential – Not For Public Distribution

4112 Del Rey SCEA Project, City of Los Angeles, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Prepared for
MDR Investments, LLC
1880 Century Park East, Suite 1017
Los Angeles, CA 90067

October 2022

ESA

Confidential – Not For Public Distribution

4112 Del Rey SCEA Project, City of Los Angeles, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

October 2022

Prepared for:
MDR Investments, LLC
1880 Century Park East, Suite 1017
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Prepared by:
ESA
626 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Project Director:
Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA

Principal Investigator:
Sara Dietler, B.A.

Report Author:
Fatima Clark, B.A.

Project Location:
Venice (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad
Township 2 South, Range 15 West, Unsectioned

Acreage: Approx. 2.83 acres

Assessor Parcel Numbers: 4230-005-005, -047, and -048

626 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.599.4300
www.esassoc.com

Irvine	Sacramento
Los Angeles	San Diego
Oakland	San Francisco
Orlando	Santa Monica
Pasadena	Seattle
Petaluma	Tampa
Portland	Camarillo

D202200580.00

OUR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY | ESA helps a variety of public and private sector clients plan and prepare for climate change and emerging regulations that limit GHG emissions. ESA is a registered assessor with the California Climate Action Registry, a Climate Leader, and founding reporter for the Climate Registry. ESA is also a corporate member of the U.S. Green Building Council and the Business Council on Climate Change (BC3). Internally, ESA has adopted a Sustainability Vision and Policy Statement and a plan to reduce waste and energy within our operations. This document was produced using recycled paper.

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

This report contains confidential cultural resources location information and distribution of this report is restricted. Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the locations of cultural resources are confidential. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in subdivision (r) of Section 6254 and Section 6254.10 of the California Government Code, subdivision (d) of Section 15120 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

Table of Contents

4112 Del Rey SCEA Project - Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Tables

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4112 Del Rey SCEA Project - Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by MDR Investments, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the 4112 Del Rey Project (Project) in support of a Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (SCEA) being prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project would develop a new, six-story (66-foot-tall) mid-rise building consisting of 210 residential units. The Project would also include a five-story parking structure that would be wrapped by the residential building. The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency pursuant to the CEQA.

The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), land use history research, review of the Geotechnical Feasibility Study (geotechnical report) and Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for the Project, a subsurface sensitivity assessment, and the recommendation of mitigation measures to reduce impacts from the Project to archaeological resources to a less than significant level. The City is the lead agency pursuant to CEQA.

The records search through the CHRIS-SCCIC revealed that 27 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site; however, none overlap the Project Site. The records search also showed the existence of five cultural resources within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site. Of the five resources, one is a prehistoric archaeological site (CA-LAN-47); one is a historic-period archaeological site (CA-LAN-1596H); and three are historic architectural resources. None of these resources are located within the Project Site. However, CA-LAN-47, associated with the village of Sa' anga is located in the general vicinity of the Project Site (approximately 0.35 miles away), and CA-LAN-1596H is located within close proximity to the Project Site (approximately 0.10 miles away).

The records search through NAHC's SLF yielded positive results and the NAHC suggested contacting the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council for further information. The City is conducting consultation with this tribe per the recommendations of the NAHC and the results of this consultation will be summarized in the SCEA.

Since the Project Site is completely developed with no ground surface visibility, no archaeological survey was conducted.

The archaeological sensitivity assessment has indicated that the potential for encountering prehistoric archaeological resources is moderate across the Project Site based on the previous disturbances and the fact that La Ballona Lagoon and one prehistoric archaeological resource are located in relatively close proximity to the Project Site, as well as the positive results from the SLF. The potential for historic-period archaeological resources, especially in the central portion of the Project Site, is considered moderate to high. This is based on the fact that one historic-period archaeological resource is located within close proximity to the Project Site and because excavations for parking lots are typically shallow and also have the potential to cap and preserve archaeological resources below the surface.

ESA recommends implementation of mitigation measures to reduce impacts to archaeological resources, which are provided in the *Summary of Results and Recommended Mitigation Measures* section of this report. With implementation of these measures, impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant under CEQA.

4112 Del Rey SCEA Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

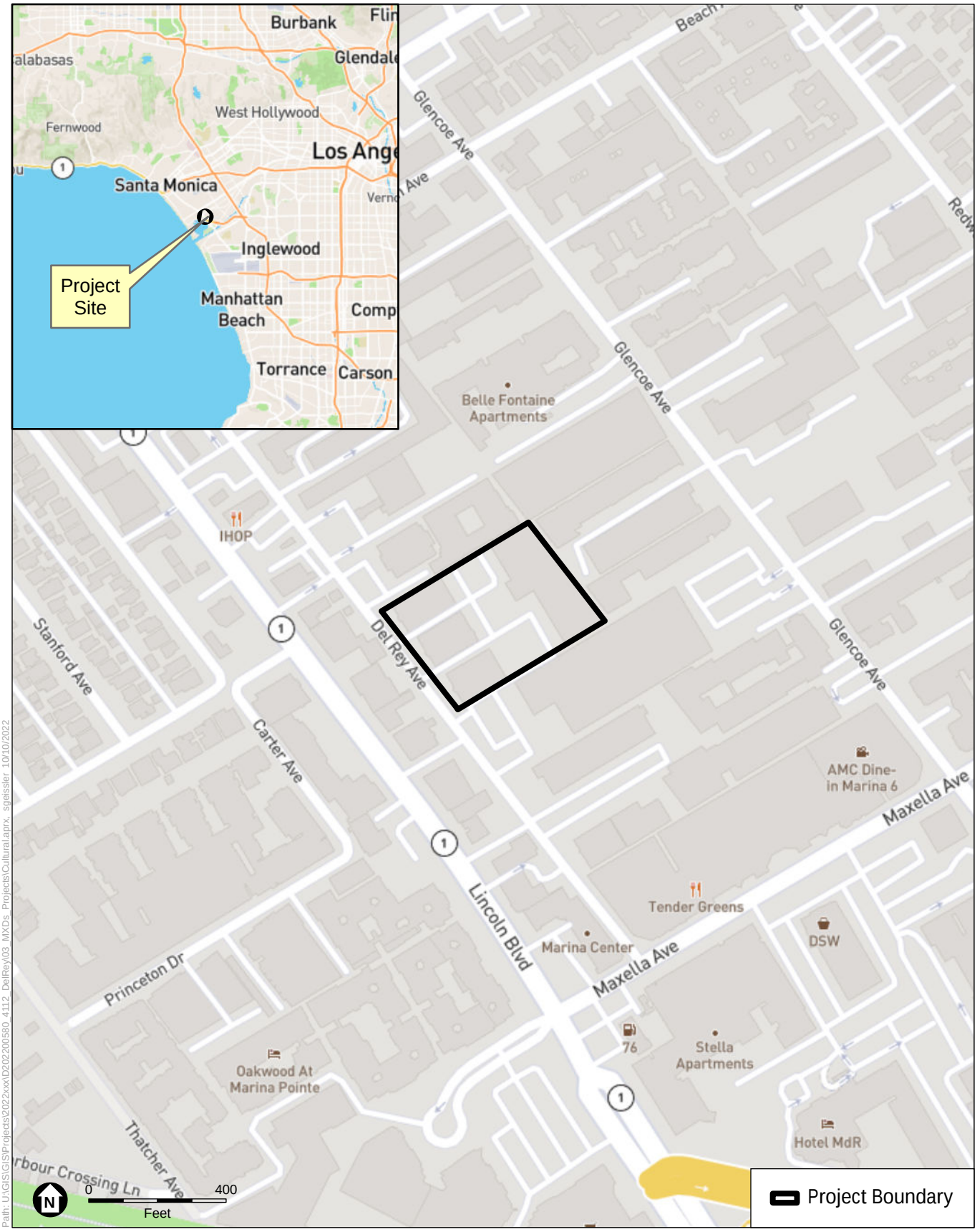
Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by MDR Investments, LLC to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the 4112 Del Rey Project (Project) in support of a Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (SCEA) being prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project would develop a new, six-story (66-foot-tall) mid-rise building consisting of 210 residential units. The Project would also include a five-story parking structure that would be wrapped by the residential building. The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency pursuant to the CEQA.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA., project director; Sara Dietler, B.A., Principal Investigator; Fatima Clark, B.A, report author; and Jaclyn Anderson, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location

The Project Site is located at 4112, 4120, 4130, 4132, 4134, and 4136 Del Rey Avenue within the City's limits (**Figure 1**). The Project Site consists of three Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN): 4230-005-005, -047, and -048 and is bound by a multi-family apartment building to the north, commercial uses to the east, a FedEx Ship Center to the south, and Del Rey Avenue to the west. The Project is located within an unsectioned portion of Township 2 South, Range 15 West on the Venice, CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 2**).

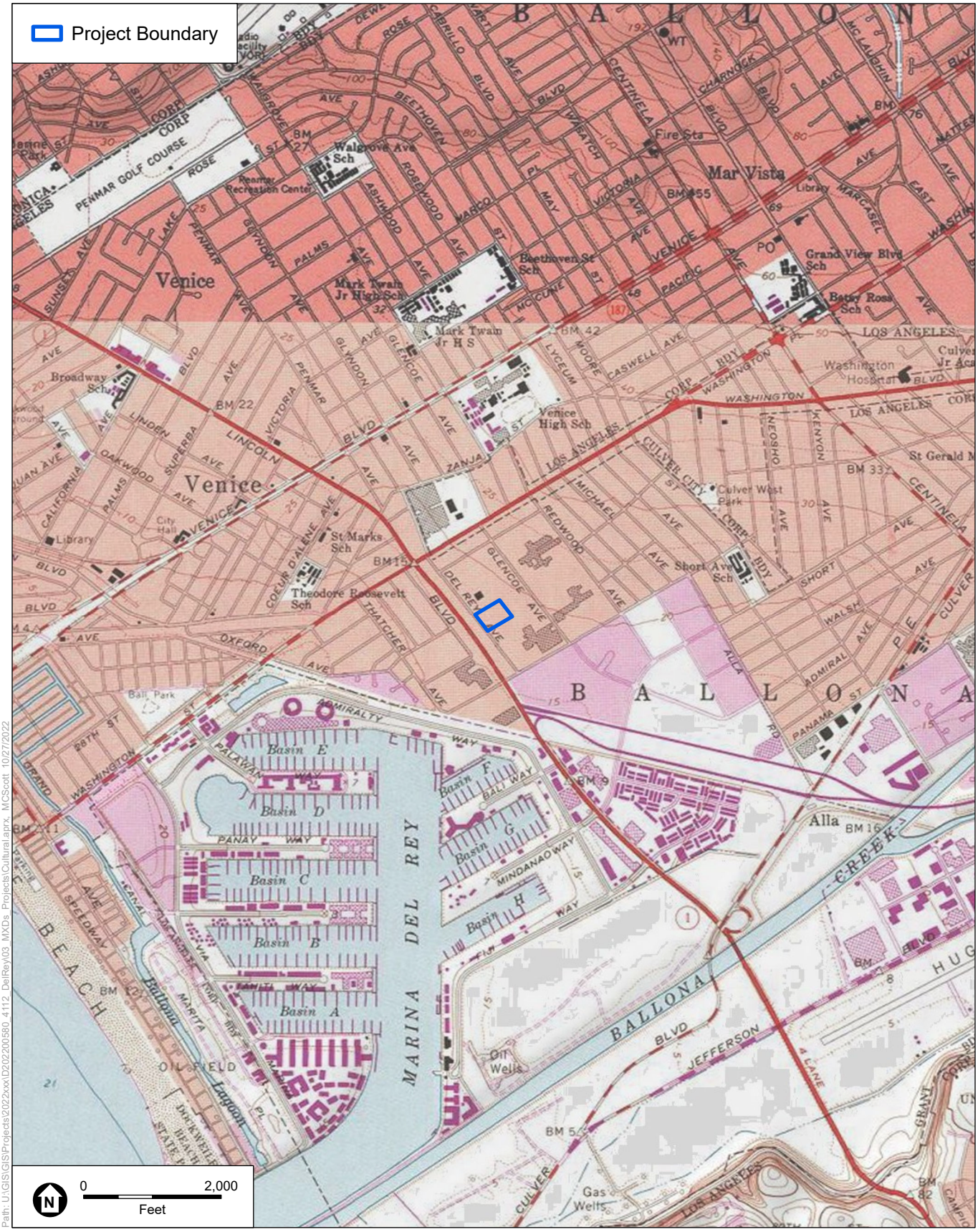


SOURCE: Mapbox, 2021

4112-4236 Del Rey Ave, Los Angeles

Figure 1
Regional and Project Site Location

ESA



Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\2022xxx\D202200580_4112_DelRey\03_MXDs_Projects\Cultural.aprx, MCScott 10/27/2022

SOURCE: USGS 7.5" Topoquad: Venice.

4112-4236 Del Rey Ave, Los Angeles

Figure 2
Vicinity Map

Project Description

The Project Site is currently occupied by six one-story buildings and associated surface parking. The existing buildings are currently occupied with creative office and warehouse uses. No existing trees are located on the Project Site. Vehicle access to the existing surface parking lots is provided via multiple ingress and egress points along Del Rey Avenue.

The Project would construct a residential development with leasing and amenity spaces as well as common and private open space. Construction activities are anticipated to result in a maximum excavation depth of 7 feet below ground surface (bgs).

Setting

Prehistoric Setting

Based on recent research in the region (Homburg et al., 2014), the following prehistoric chronology has been divided into four general time periods: the Paleocoastal Period (12,000 to 8,000 Before Present [B.P.]), the Millingstone Period (8,000 to 3,000 B.P.), the Intermediate Period (3,000 to 1,000 B.P.), and the Late Period (1,000 B.P. to A.D. 1542). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

Paleocoastal Period (12,000–8,000 B.P.)

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 11,000 B.P. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 B.P. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During this time period, the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

Millingstone Period (8,000–3,000 B.P.)

During this time period, there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. The first evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years B.P. and is associated with the Millingstone cultures (Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab, 2007; Wallace, 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

Intermediate Period (3,000–1,000 B.P.)

During this time period, many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). This period is characterized by increased labor specialization, expanded trading networks for both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials, and extensive travel routes. Although the intensity of trade had already been increasing, it now reached its zenith, with asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite being traded from Southern California to the Great Basin. Use of the bow and arrow spread to the coast around 1,500 B.P, largely replacing the dart and atlatl (Homburg et al., 2014). Increasing population densities, with ensuing territoriality and resource intensification, may have given rise to increased disease and violence between 3,300 and 1,650 B.P. (Raab et al. 1995).

Late Period (1,000 B.P.–A.D. 1542)

The Late Period is associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino, who are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period. The Gabrielino occupied what is presently Los Angeles County and northern Orange County, along with the southern Channel Islands, including Santa Catalina, San Nicholas, and San Clemente (Kroeber, 1925). This period saw the development of elaborate trade networks and use of shell-bead currency. Fishing became an increasingly significant part of subsistence strategies at this time, and investment in fishing technologies, including the plank canoe, are reflected in the archaeological record (Erlandson, 1994; Raab et al., 1995). Settlement at this time is believed to have consisted of dispersed family groups that revolved around a relatively limited number of permanent village settlements that were located centrally with respect to a variety of resources (Koerper et al., 2002).

Ethnographic Setting

The Project Site is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Gabrielino (including the Tongva and Kizh). The following summary is not intended to provide a comprehensive account of this group, but is instead a brief historical overview based on available information. However, tribes are the authority on their cultural history. It should be noted that the information presented herein is related to living tribes who still reside in Los Angeles county and who maintain a vested interest in their history, culture, practices, customs, and beliefs. Currently, there are five Gabrielino (Tongva and Kizh) groups that are recognized by the State as California Native American Tribes [as indicated by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)]: Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Gabrieleno-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Gabrielino/Tongva Nation.

The term "Gabrielino" is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were sent by the Spanish to the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The term first appears, spelled Gabrieleños, in an 1876 report by Oscar Loew (Bean and Smith, 1978). Two indigenous terms are commonly used by tribal groups to refer to themselves and are preferred by descendant groups: Tongva and Kizh. The term Tongva was recorded by ethnographer C. Hart Merriam in 1903 (Heizer, 1968). The term Kizh was first published by ethnologist Horatio Hale in 1846 (Heizer, 1968). Since there are two terms that are used by different groups to refer to themselves, the term Gabrielino is used in this section to encompass both Tongva and Kizh groups.

Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith, 1978). Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juaneño to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leafed cherry. Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925).

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino (Wallace, 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino Indians. Review of a map titled *Gabrielino Communities Located on the Los Angeles-Santa Ana Plain* by William McCawley (1996) indicates that the closest Native American village (*Waachnga*) to the Project Site was located east of Ballona Creek and approximately 1.5 miles southeast (McCawley 1996).

Historic Setting

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained European exploration of southern California began in 1769, when Gaspar de Portolá and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey. This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle, 1990). In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and

forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. In 1771, Fathers Pedro Benito Cambón and Angel Fernandez Somera y Balbuena founded the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, located approximately 20.6 miles northeast of the Project Site (California Missions Resource Center, 2018). Disease and hard labor took a toll on the native population in California; by 1900, the Native Californian population had declined by as much as 90 percent (Cook, 1978). In addition, native economies were disrupted, trade routes were interrupted, and native ways of life were significantly altered (Castillo, 1978).

In an effort to promote Spanish settlement of Alta California, Spain granted several large land concessions from 1784 to 1821. At this time, unless certain requirements were met, Spain retained title to the land (State Lands Commission, 1982).

Mexican Period (1821–1846)

The Mexican Period began when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. Mexico continued to promote settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009).

Many ranchos continued to be used for cattle grazing by settlers during the Mexican Period. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for Californios, many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The Californios led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to vaqueros and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

American Period (1846–present)

In 1846, the Mexican-American War broke out. Mexican forces were eventually defeated in 1847 and Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized the right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy, and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

When the discovery of gold in northern California was announced in 1848, a huge influx of people from other parts of North America flooded into California. The increased population provided an additional outlet for the Californios' cattle. As demand increased, the price of beef skyrocketed and Californios reaped the benefits. However, a devastating flood in 1861, followed by droughts in 1862 and 1864, led to a rapid decline of the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle perished during these droughts (McWilliams, 1946; Dinkelspiel, 2008). This event, coupled with the burden of proving ownership of their lands, caused many Californios to lose their lands during this period (McWilliams, 1946). Former ranchos were subsequently subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement.

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, connecting San Francisco with the eastern United States. Newcomers poured into northern California. Southern California experienced a trickle-down effect, as many of these newcomers made their way south. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended this line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. The second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, was completed in 1886 and caused a fare war, driving fares to an unprecedented low. Settlers flooded into the region and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. As real estate prices soared, land that had been farmed for decades outlived its agricultural value and was sold to become residential communities. The subdivision of the large ranchos took place during this time (Meyer, 1981; McWilliams, 1946).

Regulatory Framework

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the state and is codified at *Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21000 et seq.* CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment, including significant effects on historical or unique archaeological resources. Under CEQA (Section 21084.1), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines*, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a "unique" archaeological resource is 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:

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

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The *CEQA Guidelines* note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired" (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or

B. 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 a 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

C. 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.

In general, a project that complies with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Standards) (Grimmer, 2017) is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four 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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally determined eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward; and,
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts; and,

- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the NAHC within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. The MLD has 48 hours from the time of being granted access to the site by the landowner to inspect the discovery and provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

Assembly Bill 52 and Related Public Resources Code Sections

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was approved by California State Governor Edmund Gerry “Jerry” Brown, Jr. on September 25, 2014. The act amended California PRC Section 5097.94, and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. Section 21074(a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

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.

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." The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

AB 52 applies specifically to projects for which a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) will be filed on or after July 1, 2015. Environmental review for the current Project is not expected to require preparation of an EIR or MND; therefore, notification and government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 and its implementing regulations have not been conducted and is not anticipated.

Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan

Conservation Element

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element (Conservation Element), adopted in September 2001, includes policies for the protection of archaeological resources. As stated in Section 3, it is the City's policy that archaeological resources be protected for research and/or educational purposes. Section 5 of the Conservation Element recognizes the City of Los Angeles' responsibility for identifying and protecting its cultural and historical heritage. The Conservation Element establishes the policy to continue to protect historic and cultural sites and/or resources potentially affected by proposed land development, demolition, or property modification

activities, with the related objective to protect important cultural and historical sites and resources for historical, cultural, research, and community educational purposes.[1]

In addition to the National Register and the California Register, two additional types of historic designations may apply at a local level:

1. Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM)
2. Classification by the Los Angeles City Council as a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ)

Archival Research

SCCIC Records Search

ESA conducted a cultural resources records search on September 20, 2022 at the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The record search included a review of all previously recorded cultural resources (archaeological and built environment) and previous studies within the project site and a 0.50-mile radius.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that 27 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site. Approximately 60 percent of the 0.50-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources assessments. Of the 27 previous studies, none overlap the Project Site.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that five cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 1**). Of the five resources, one (CA-LAN-47) is a prehistoric archaeological site; one (CA-LAN-1596H) is a historic-period archaeological site; and three are historic architectural resources (P-19-186163, -186164, and -186165). None of these resources are located within the Project Site. However, CA-LAN-4, associated with the village of Sa' anga is located in the general vicinity of the Project Site (approximately 0.35 miles away), and CA-LAN-1596H is located within close proximity to the Project Site (approximately 0.10 miles away).

[1] City of Los Angeles, Conservation Element of the General Plan, pages II-3 to II-5. https://planning.lacity.org/odocument/28af7e21-ffdd-4f26-84e6- dfa967b2a1ee/Conservation_Element.pdf. Accessed February 9, 2021.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

P-Number (P-19-)	Permanent Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Other Designation	Description	Date Recorded	Eligibility	Distance from Project Site
000047	47	Sa' anga	Prehistoric archaeological site: shell midden, burials, and artifacts (stone bowls, projectile points, bone tools, beads, choppers, hammerstones, scrapers, pestles, etc), associated with the village of Sa' anga. Reportedly destroyed for boat harbor.	1961; 1965; 1988	Unknown	0.35 mi SE
001596	1596H	-	Historic-period archaeological site: trash pits and well shaft with lining, as well as artifacts (bottles and glass fragments, pottery, etc)	1989	Unknown	0.10 mi S
186163	-	4601 Lincoln Blvd	Historic architectural resource: one-story commercial building constructed in 1967	2006	6Z	0.48 mi SE
186164	-	4625-4637 Admiralty Way [demolished - AG]	Historic architectural resource: two-story commercial building constructed in 1969	2006	6Z	0.49 mi SE
186165	-	4560 Admiralty Way	Historic architectural resource: medical office building constructed in 1967	2006	6Z	0.35 mi SE

Source: SCCIC 2022

6Y: Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.

Sacred Lands File Search

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on July 15, 2022 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated August 29, 2022 indicating that the results were positive and to contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council (**Appendix B**). The City is conducting consultation with this tribe per the recommendations of the NAHC, and the results of this consultation will be summarized in the SCEA.

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn maps were examined to provide historical information about land uses of the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity. Available topographic maps include the 1896 Santa Monica 15-minute quadrangle, 1923 Venice 7.5-minute quadrangle and the 1925 Sawtelle 7.5-minute quadrangle. A Sanborn Fire Insurance map was available for the year 1950 (EDR, 2022). Historic aerial photographs were available for the years 1928, 1938, 1947, 1952, 1963, 1977, 1983, 1994, 2002, 2016, and 2022 (EDR 2022; historicaerials.com 2022; Google Earth 2022).

Review of the 1896 topographic map indicates that the Project Site is located within Rancho La Ballona. The Project Site is also shown as situated approximately 0.25 miles north of La Ballona Lagoon and the Santa Monica railroad. The 1923 and 1925 topographic maps show that the

Project Site is situated within a subdivided lot which includes one small structure. The 1928 aerial photograph shows the western (adjacent to the current Del Rey Avenue) and central portions of the Project Site as developed with several structures (small and large), although it is difficult to distinguish the exact number due to the low resolution. The 1938, 1947, and 1952 aerial photographs show structures (small, medium, and large) along the western, central, and eastern portions. Per review of the 1950 Sanborn map, the structures along the western portion consist of family dwellings. No coverage of the rest of the Project Site was available in the 1950 Sanborn map. The 1963 aerial photograph shows new development consisting of the existing four large structures (in the southern portion of the Project Site) and a paved parking lot in the central and northern portions. The 1977 historic aerial photograph shows all six existing structures within the Project Site. The 1983, 1994, 2002, 2016, and 2022 aerial photographs show no changes to the Project Site since 1977.

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Review

According to the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, the Project Site was occupied by residences as early as 1928, and a milk barn and milk house from 1938 to 1958. The existing buildings in the Project Site were built in phases from 1958 to 1963 (Partner Engineering and Science, Inc. 2022).

Geotechnical Report Review

Review of the Geotechnical Feasibility Study (geotechnical report) by Twinning Consulting (2022), indicates that the Project Site is mapped as underlain by Holocene-aged alluvial sediments (Qa) consisting of gravel, sand, and clay derived mainly from the Santa Monica Mountains with gravel and sand of minor stream channels.

Twinning Consulting (2022) conducted a subsurface investigation consisting of seven exploratory borings (B-1 through B-5, P-1 and P-2) and four cone penetration tests (CPT-1 through CPT-4). Borings B-1 through B-5 [were drilled to approximate depths of 26.5 and 51.5 feet below ground surface (bgs)], while borings P-1 and P-2 were concluded at 5 feet bgs. The CPTs reached a maximum depth of 60 feet bgs. From the surface down to 3 to 4.5 inches, asphalt concrete was encountered over 2 to 6 inches of aggregate base materials. The borings and the CPTs encountered 2 to 7 feet of undocumented fill (made up of sandy lean clay and sandy silt) beneath the pavement. Twinning Consulting (2022) also mentions that “native soils” were found beneath the fill. The native soils are described as “medium stiff to very stiff sandy lean clay and lean clay with sand bedded with medium dense silty sand in the upper 23 feet … underlain by dense to very dense silty sand and poorly graded sand with silt to the maximum exploration depth at approximately 51.5 feet bgs” (Twinning Consulting 2022: 3).

Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

Prehistoric Archaeological Analysis

Review of the geotechnical report indicates that fill soils occur within the Project Site at varying depths from surface down to 2 and 7 feet bgs, and that fill soils are underlain by “native soils”.

The geotechnical report also indicates these "native soils" consist of Holocene-aged alluvial sediments, which encompass the entirety of human occupation in North America, and is, therefore, conducive to the preservation of subsurface prehistoric archaeological deposits. Moreover, La Ballona Lagoon and one prehistoric archaeological resource (associated with the village of Sa' anga) are located in relatively close proximity to the Project Site (approximately between 0.25 and 0.35 miles away), and the SLF results yielded positive results. These results would indicate a degree of sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric subsurface archaeological deposits. Nevertheless, the Project Site has been subject to previous disturbances (which likely included historic area disturbance) as indicated by the historic topographic map, aerial photograph, and Phase I ESA review. For instance, the Project Site was first developed by at least 1923 with at least one structure, then later in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s additional structures were constructed throughout the Project Site. By at least 1963, four of the existing six structures were present. Finally, by at least 1977, all of the existing structures and associated parking lot (located within the central portion of the Project Site) had been constructed. Based on these results, the potential to encounter prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project Site is considered moderate.

Historical Archaeological Analysis

As previously mentioned, the Project Site was subject to historic-period land uses (family dwellings, a milk barn and milk house) starting in the 1920s through the 1950s, and eventually in the 1970s for the construction of the existing structures (located on the eastern and western portions of the Project Site). Currently, the central portion of the Project Site is developed with a surface parking lot. Parking lots have the potential to cap and preserve archaeological resources below the surface as excavations for parking lots are typically shallow and would therefore not disturb or displace deeper archaeological resources, and the asphalt pavement could have served as a barrier that could have prevented further impacts to any such resources. Additionally, one historic-period archaeological resource (CA-LAN-1596H) is located within close proximity to the Project Site (approximately 0.10 miles away) and yielded trash pits, a well shaft with lining, and artifacts (including bottles, glass fragments, pottery, etc). Given the identification of historic-period archaeological resources in the vicinity and the potential for past and current land uses to have capped and sealed archaeological resources, the potential to encounter historic-period archaeological resources, especially in the central portion of the Project Site, is considered moderate to high.

Summary of Results and Recommended Mitigation Measures

The archaeological sensitivity assessment has indicated that the potential for encountering prehistoric archaeological resources is moderate across the Project Site while the potential for historic-period archaeological resources, especially in the central portion of the Project Site, is considered moderate to high. Therefore, impacts to previously unknown buried archaeological resources would be potentially significant, and the following mitigation measures are provided in order to reduce impacts to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level under CEQA.

- Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (Qualified Archaeologist) to oversee an archaeological monitor who shall be present during initial Project construction work which will exceed 2-feet in depth, such as demolition, grading, trenching, or related moving of soils within the Project Site (collectively, ground disturbing activities); provided, however, that ground disturbing activities shall not include any moving of soils after they have been initially disturbed or displaced by Project-related construction. The Qualified Archaeologist shall determine the frequency of monitoring based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known archaeological resources, the materials being excavated (younger alluvium vs. older alluvium), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered. The frequency of monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections or ceased entirely if determined appropriate by the Qualified Archaeologist.

  Prior to commencement of excavation activities, an Archaeological and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training shall be given for construction personnel. The training session shall be carried out by the Qualified Archaeologist and shall focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities and the procedures to be followed in such an event.

- In the event that historic or prehistoric archaeological resources (e.g., bottles, foundations, refuse dumps, etc.) are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. After consulting with the Applicant, the Qualified Archeologist shall establish an appropriate buffer in accordance with industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations for those making an 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.

  All archaeological resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist. If the Qualified Archaeologist determines the find to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the Qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant and the City of Los Angeles (City) to develop a reasonable and feasible treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resources. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. The treatment plan shall include measures regarding the curation of the recovered resources that may include curation at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the resources, they may be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

- The Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a final report and appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA. The report and the Site Forms shall be submitted by the Applicant to the City, the South Central Coastal Information Center, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the Project and required mitigation measures.

References

Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith. 1978. Gabrielino, in *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 538-549 Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Byrd, Brian F., and L. Mark Raab. 2007. Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium, in *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp 215-227.

California Missions Resource Center. 2018. San Gabriel Arcángel. Electronic document, https://www.missionscalifornia.com/mission-facts/san-gabriel-arc%C3%A1ngel, accessed June 5, 2019.

Castillo, Edward D. 1978. The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement, in *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Cook, Sherburne F. 1978. "Historical Demography", In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 91-98, Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Dinkelspiel, Frances. 2008. *Towers of Gold*, St. Martin's Press, New York, NY.

EDR. 2022. Sanborn Fire Insurance map for the year 1950. Historic aerial photographs for the years 1928, 1938, 1947, 1952, 1977, 1983, 1994, 2002, and 2016. On file at ESA.

Erlandson, Jon M. 1994. *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York.

Google Earth. 2022. Aerial imagery of the 4112 Del Rey Project Site.

Grimmer, E. Anne. 2017. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Services: Technical Preservation Services.

Heizer, Robert F. 1968. *The Indians of Los Angeles County: Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852.* Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, CA.

Historicaerials.com. 2022. Historic aerial photographs for the year 1963.

Homburg, Jeffrey, John Douglass, and Seetha Reddy. 2014. *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California. Volume 1: Paleoenvironment and Culture History.* Statistical Research, Inc. Arizona and Redlands, California.

Johnson, John R., and David D. Earle. 1990. Tataviam Geography and Ethnohistory. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 12(2):191-214.

Koerper, H.C., R.D. Mason, and M.L. Peterson. 2002. Complexity, Demography, and Change in Late Holocene Orange County. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and T.L. Jones, pp. 63-81. Perspectives in California Archaeology Volume 6. University of California, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, A. L. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, reprinted 1976.

McCawley, William.1996. *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*, Malki Museum Press, Banning, California.

McWilliams, Carey. 1946. *Southern California: An Island on the Land*. Gibbs Smith, Layton, Utah.

Meyer, Larry L. 1981. *Los Angeles, 1781-1981: A Special Bicentennial Issue of California History, Spring 1981*, California Historical Society, Los Angeles, CA.

Milliken, Randall, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz. 2009. *Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today*, prepared by Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Oakland, California, prepared for National Park Service Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California, June 2009.

Partner Engineering and Science, Inc. 2022. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report. Prepared for the 4112 Del Rey Avenue Project for La Terra Development, LLC. Report on file at ESA.

Pitt, Leonard. 1994. *The Decline of the Californios: A Social History of the Spanish-speaking Californians, 1846-1890*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Raab, L. Mark, Judith F. Porcasi, Katherine Bradford, and Andrew Yatsko. 1995. Debating Cultural Evolution: Regional Implications of Fishing Intensification at Eel Point, San Clemente Island. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 31(3):3–27.

Starr, Kevin. 2007. *California: A History*. Modern Library, New York.

State Lands Commission. 1982. "Grants of Land in California Made by Spanish or Mexican Authorities", www.slc.ca.gov/reports/grants_of_land/part_1.pdf, accessed February 8, 2012.

Twinning Consulting. 2022. Geotechnical Feasibility Study. Prepared for 4112 Del Rey Avenue. Prepared for La Terra Development, LLC. Report on file at ESA.

Warren, C. N. 1968. Cultural Traditions and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3):1-14.

Wallace, W. J. 1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.

APPENDIX A

Personnel

Sara Dietler

Senior Archaeologist

EDUCATION

BA. Anthropology, San Diego State University

20 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

California BLM Permit, Principal Investigator, Statewide

Nevada BLM Permit, Paleontology, Field Agent, Statewide

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Sara is a senior archaeology and paleontology lead with 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California. As a senior project manager, she manages technical studies including archaeological and paleontological assessments and surveys, as well as monitoring and fossil salvage for many clients, including public agencies and private developers. She is a cross-trained paleontological monitor and supervisor, familiar with regulations and guidelines implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines. She has extensive experience providing oversight for long-term monitoring projects throughout the Los Angeles Basin for archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring compliance projects and provides streamlined management for these disciplines.

Relevant Experience

San Pedro Plaza Park, San Pedro, Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Cultural Resources Project Manager.* Provided archaeological and paleontological monitoring support for the San Pedro Plaza Park Project. The project area is located in the City of Los Angeles port district of San Pedro, approximately 26 miles south of downtown Los Angeles for the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, Environmental Management Group, Sara provided quality control oversight for the archaeological and paleontological mitigation. During monitoring on the project, archaeological materials were recovered include refuse associated with park use since it opened in 1889, and historic building debris likely associated with the Carnegie Library which formerly stood on site. Provided recommendations for commemoration and protection of the find.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works BOE, Gaffey Street Pool Construction Monitoring, San Pedro, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* Sara oversaw the data recovery of a World War I slit trench discovered during project excavation for an ADA compliant sidewalk. Provided mitigation recommendations and immediate response to the find. Served as project manager and senior archaeologist on the project.

Warner Grand Theatre, Historic Resources Technical Report and Conditions Assessment, San Pedro, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager, Report Co-Author*. The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, Environmental Management Group requested a Cultural Resources Surveys to inform and guide future rehabilitation or redevelopment efforts of the Warner Grand Theatre. The Warner Grand Theatre designed in the Art Deco-Modern style by master architect B. Marcus Priteca in 1931, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is designated a Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument. ESA prepared a historical resources technical report and conditions assessment report, which provided a comprehensive table of character-defining features along with a conditions

assessment of each feature located within the interior and exterior of the Warner Grand Theatre.

City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works BOE, Alameda Street Widening Between Harry Bridges Boulevard and Anaheim Street Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager.* The project included upgrades to Alameda Street and adjoining streets with improved infrastructure to accept increased traffic from existing and proposed projects located primarily within the Port of Los Angeles and the Wilmington Industrial Park and to adequately deal with storm flows. Conducted a CHRIS record search of the project area for archaeological and paleontological resources and produced technical documents regarding the findings and recommendations for construction activities during the proposed project. In addition, provided archaeological/paleontological monitoring for geotechnical testing and further recommendations based on the results of the testing. Sara provided senior oversight of the reporting and survey and served as project manager.

670 Mesquit Street and Seventh Street Bridge Evaluation, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager and Report Co-author*. ESA prepared an EIR for the 670 Mesquit Street project in Los Angeles. As part of the EIR, a Cultural Resources Technical Report was prepared to determine if the project site was eligible for listing as a historical resource. The project site, originally occupied by the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company, was determined to lack integrity and therefore, ineligible for listing. Although the core of the building on the project site retained elements of the historic cold storage building, the facility was seismically upgraded resulting in significant alterations to its exterior. In its current condition, the facility does not convey its historical associations. The project was also evaluated to determine if it would result in any potential impacts to nearby historic resources, including the Seventh Street Bridge and adjacent railroad tracts. Located south of the project site is the Seventh Street Bridge, which is listed on the California Register of Historical Resources, and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Sara provided oversight and analysis for the preparation of Cultural Resources Technical Report.

Long Beach Courthouse Project; Long Beach, CA. *Senior Project Archaeologist and Project Manager.* Under contract to Clark Construction Sara directed the paleontological and archaeological monitoring for the construction of the New Long Beach Courthouse. She supervised monitors inspecting excavations up to 25 feet in depth. Nine archaeological features were recovered. Sara completed an assessment of the artifacts and fossil localities in a technical report at the completion of the project.

Venice Dual Force Main Project, Venice, CA. *Cultural Resources Lead.* The Venice Dual Force Main Project is an $88 million sewer force main construction project spanning 2 miles within Venice, Marina del Rey, and Playa del Rey. Contracted to Vadnais Trenchless Services and reporting to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering, Environmental Management Group, ESA is serving as the project's environmental resource manager. Sara provides quality control oversight for the archaeological and paleontological mitigation.

Advanced Water Treatment Facility Project Groundwater Reliability Improvement Project, Pico Rivera, CA. *Project Manager.* ESA is providing environmental compliance monitoring for the Water Replenishment District to

ensure compliance with the conditions contained in the Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs associated with three environmental documents, including the Final EIR, a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and a Supplemental EIR, pertaining to three infrastructure components associated with the project. ESA provides general compliance monitoring at varying rates of frequency depending on the nature of the activities and is sometimes on-site for 4-hour spot checks and other times for full 24-hour rotations. The project is located near a residential neighborhood and adjacent the San Gabriel River. Issues of concern include noise, vibration, night lighting, biological resources, cultural resources, and air quality. Sara provides quality assurance and oversight of the field monitoring, and day-to-day response to issues. She oversees archaeological and Native American monitoring for ground disturbance and coordinates all sub-consultants for the project. She provides daily, weekly, and quarterly reporting on project compliance to support permitting and agency oversight.

Southern California Edison On-Call Master Services Agreement for Natural and Cultural Resources Services; *Cultural Resources Task Manager*. Sara provides project management and senior archaeological support for an on-call Master Services Agreement with Southern California Edison for cultural and natural resources consulting services. This contract has included numerous surveys and monitoring projects for pole replacements and small- to mid-size reconductoring projects, substation maintenance, and construction projects. Sara has served as project manager for more than 25 projects under this contract. She is the go-to person for all water, gas, and power projects occurring in the city of Avalon on Santa Catalina Island. Sara is responsible for oversight of archaeological and paleontological monitors, serving as report author and report manager.

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Central Los Angeles High School #9; Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Project Archaeologist & Project Manager*. Sara conducted on-site monitoring and investigation of archaeological sites exposed as a result of construction activities. During the data recovery phase in connection with a 19th century cemetery located on-site, she participated in locating of features, feature excavation, mapping, and client coordination. She organized background research on the cemetery, including genealogical, local libraries, city and county archives, other local cemetery records, internet, and local fraternal organizations. Sara advised on the lab methodology and setup and served as project manager. Sara was a contributing author and editor for the published monograph, which was published as part of a technical series, "Not Dead but Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery."

Scattergood Olympic Transmission Line, Los Angeles, CA. *Report Author*. The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is proposing to construct and operate approximately 11.4 miles of new 230 kilovolt (kv) underground transmission line that would connect the Scattergood Generation Station and Olympic Receiving Station. The project includes monitoring of construction activities occurring in street rights-of-way. Sara is providing final reporting for the long-term monitoring and QA/QC of the field data.

Veterans Administration Long Beach, Long Beach, CA. *Senior Project Manager.* Sara managed a long term monitoring project which also includes implementation of a Memorandum of Agreement, a Plan of Action, and Historic Properties Treatment plan for the mitigation of disturbance to a prehistoric site on the campus.

Downtown Cesar Chavez Median Project, City of Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager*. Sara assisted the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Engineering with a Local Assistance Project requiring consultations with Caltrans cultural resources. Sara was responsible for Caltrans coordination, serving as contributing author and report manager for the required Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Properties Survey Report, and Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for the project.

Hellman Ranch Project, Orange County, CA. *Lab Director.* Sara served as the lab director for the final monitoring phase of the John Laing Homes development project, cataloging and analyzing artifacts recovered from salvage monitoring and test units placed in relation to recovered intact burials. She conducted microscopic analysis of small items such as bone tools and shell and stone beads, directed lab assistants, and oversaw special studies, including the photo-documentation of the entire collection. Sara completed a section reporting on the results of the bead and ornament analysis in the final report, which was published as part of a technical series.

Hansen Dam Golf Course Water Recycling Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Senior Archaeologist* and *Project Manager.* Sara directed a phase I historical assessment for the Hansen Dam Golf Course Water Recycling Project located in the San Fernando Valley, City of Los Angeles, California. The project included the construction of an outdoor pumping station adjacent to the existing Hansen Tank located at the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP's) Valley Generating Station. In addition, a pipeline or distribution line was planned to be installed from the pumping station to the Hansen Dam Golf Course along the Tujunga Wash. The phase I study of this project included mitigation for the effects of the project on the portion of the golf course falling within the area of potential effects, which was potentially sensitive for buried cultural resources as the result of a complex of World War II housing units placed on the site between the 1940s and the 1960s. Sara conducted consultation with the USACE regarding the project.

Fatima Clark

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

14 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

QUALIFICATIONS

Orange County Certified Archaeologist

Meets Caltrans PQS for Lead Archaeological Surveyor

SPECIALIZED SKILLS

Cross-Trained Archaeology/ Paleontology

Native Spanish Speaker & Writer

ArcGIS Survey123 and Collector

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Section 106 Webinar, 2016

Workshop: The Art and Science of Flintknapping, California Desert Studies Center, 2013

Successful CEQA, Compliance-Southern California Edison, Environmental Training, 2011

Cultural Resources Protection under CEQA and Other Legislative

Fatima has 14 years of hands-on archaeological experience and is practiced in project management and client and agency coordination. Her field experience is complimented by the course study and participation in numerous archaeological excavations in California, Arizona, and Peru. Fatima has written California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level technical reports, Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections, Initial Study (IS) sections, archaeological peer reviews, archaeological monitoring reports, and reports pursuant to California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requirements. She is also experienced in performing archaeological testing, site recordation, laboratory analysis, pedestrian surveys, records searches through several California Historical Resources Information Systems-Information Centers, and monitoring for a wide variety of projects, including mixed-use, residential, and energy, water, and road infrastructure projects. In addition to her archaeology background, Fatima has been cross-trained in conducting paleontological surveys and monitoring and has co-authored and managed associated reports.

Relevant Experience

Orange County Water District (OCWD) Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS) Final Expansion Project, Fountain Valley, CA (2020-current). *Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor*. Fatima is currently serving as an archaeological/paleontological monitor for the project. The project includes conversion of an existing gravity pipeline and upgrades at the Orange County Sanitation District Plant No. 1 and 2.

California Department of Water Resources, Pools 20/21 and 17/18 Liner and Embankment Raise Project, Kings and Fresno Counties, CA (2020). Fatima assisted with the field survey. The Project proposes raising the liner and embankment of California Aqueduct (Aqueduct) Pools 20/21 and 17/18. Subsidence has reduced the designed capacity of the concrete-line pools from 3 feet to less than 1 foot. The reduced freeboard has decreased storage capability and limited the operational flexibility of these pools to deliver water through the Aqueduct. To improve safety, reliability, and operational flexibility of the Aqueduct system, the liner and embankment of Pools 20/21 and 17/18 will be raised 3 to 6 feet.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project, Orange County, CA (2019-2020). *Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor*. Fatima conducted the archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the project (which had a high potential for finding prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as paleontological resources), and prepared the monitoring report. The project proposed geotechnical explorations to characterize the subsurface conditions of the soil.

California Water Service Company, Palos Verdes Peninsula Water Reliability Project, Palos Verdes Peninsula, (2019). *Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor*. Fatima conducted the archaeological and paleontological monitoring, which led to the identification and salvage of numerous fossils from the Monterey Formation. The project proposed the construction of new potable water pipelines and a new booster pump station to replace the current water distribution system serving the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Syphon Reservoir Improvement Project, Orange County, CA (2018-2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report, pursuant to CEQA and Section 106. The survey for the study led to the relocation of two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and the recordation of five additional resources, including one prehistoric isolate, one historic-period archaeological resource, and three historic architectural resources.

California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA (2019). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Manhattan Wellfield On-Site Hypochlorite Generation Station, Los Angeles, CA (2019). *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA and Section 106. The project proposed to upgrade the existing chlorination station at Manhattan Wellfield to an on-site hypochlorite.

California Department of Water Resources, Los Robles Road Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, Quail Lake, Los Angeles County (2018). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the preparation of the Archaeological Resources Survey Report for the project, which pertains to CEQA. The project consisted of the seismic retrofitting of the existing Los Robles Road Bridge, which crosses the West Branch of the California Aqueduct.

California Water Service Company, Palos Verdes Peninsula Water Reliability Project, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA (2017). *Archaeologist*. Fatima assisted in the preparation of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment report pursuant to Section 106. The project proposed to construct new potable water pipelines and a new booster pump station to improve overall system reliability in the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

Santa Margarita Water District, San Juan Watershed Project, San Juan Capistrano and Dana Point, CA (2017). *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the preparation of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment pursuant to Section 106 and the Cultural Resources section of the EIR. The project included the installation of three rubber dams and control buildings within San Juan Creek.

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

August 29, 2022

Fatima Clark
ESA

Via Email to: FClark@esassoc.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 4112 Del Rey Avenue Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Clark:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Los Angeles County
8/29/2022

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

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., #231 Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 4112 Del Rey Avenue Project, Los Angeles County.