

Appendix N

Tribal Cultural Resources

Appendix N.1

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 2159 BAY STREET PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the 2159 Bay Street Project (project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in the Central City North Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The approximately 1.70-acre project site is located within a heavily developed area at 2159 Bay Street. The project is bound by Bay Street and development to the north, Sacramento Street and development to the south, development to the west, and development, including a rail yard the channelized Los Angeles River to the east. The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, within an unsectioned portion of the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) and tribal consultation initiated by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No Native American resources were identified within the project site or the surrounding area through the SCCIC records search (completed May 6, 2018) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed May 3, 2018). The project site was developed by the 1920s and has been substantially disturbed as a result.

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City on August 8, 2018. Representatives included: Chairperson Kenneth Kahn, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians; Tribal President, Rudy Ortega Jr., Fernandeno Tatavium Band of Mission Indians; Chair Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Patrick Tumamait, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Chairperson Delia Dominguez, Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians; Chairperson Anthony Morales, Gabrieleño /Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Chairperson Sadonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Director-CRM Dept., Lee Clauss, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; Chairperson Robert Robinson, Kern Valley Indian Community; Chairperson Linda Candelaria, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Cultural Resources Department, Joseph Ontiveros, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians; Chairperson Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Eleanor Arrellanes, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr., Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Councilmember Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and Lynn Valbuena, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

One response was received from Admin Specialist, Brandy Salas, on behalf of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation via email on September 7, 2018. Within the email response was an attached map and letter from Chairperson Andrew Salas requesting consulting party status pursuant to AB 52. No other

responses have been received from the tribal contacts regarding TCRs or other concerns about the project. Government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project site. The City formally concluded consultation with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on January 23, 2019.

Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation relating to TCRs appears to be necessary. While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, implementation of the City's standard condition of approval would ensure avoidance of impacts to unanticipated resources. Based on current information, and with implementation of the City's standard condition of approval, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the proposed 2159 Bay Street Project (project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the lead agency (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

1.1 Project Personnel

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, as well as finalized the present report. Erica Nicolay, MA, drafted the present report and completed the SCCIC records search. Linda Kry, BA, RA, contributed to the present report and management oversight. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

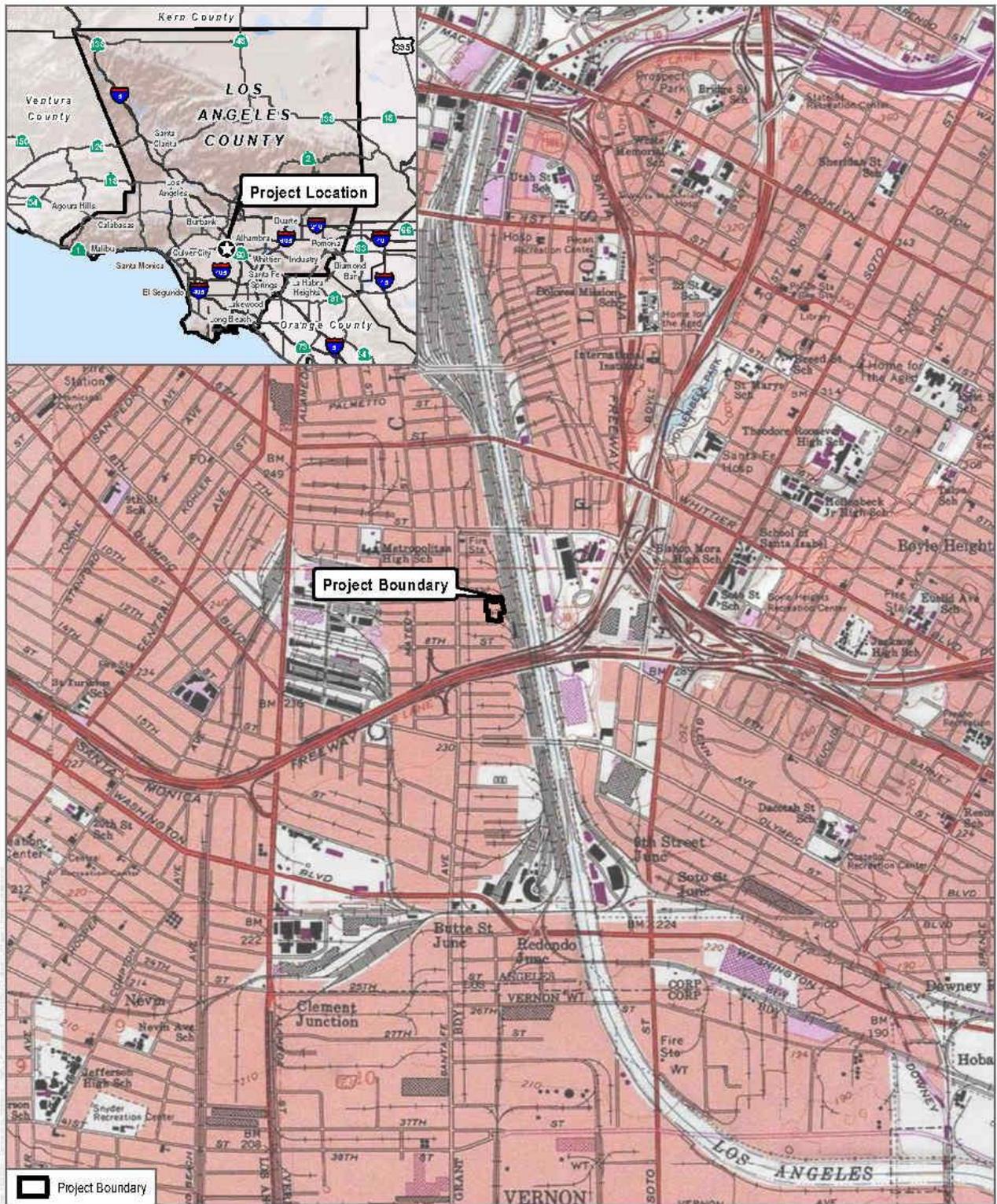
1.2 Project Location

The project site is located in the Central City North Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The project site, located at 2159 Bay Street, encompasses five parcels totaling approximately 74,063 square feet of lot area (1.70 acres) and includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5166-001-002 and 5166 005-008, -009, -010, and 013. The project site is situated within an industrial zone located at the southern edge of the Arts District area, and is bound by Bay Street followed by industrial development to the north, Sacramento Street followed by industrial development to the south, industrial development to the west, and industrial developed followed by a rail yard and the Los Angeles River to the east. The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, within an unsectioned portion of the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 2).

1.3 Project Description

The proposed project includes the development of a three-building creative office campus that would be comprised of an eight-story commercial high-rise building with up to four levels of subterranean parking, and two one-story commercial buildings. The project would specifically include approximately 217,189 square feet of creative office space and 5,000 square feet of retail and restaurant space. The project would provide a total of 711 vehicle parking spaces within up to four levels of subterranean parking levels and one ground floor parking level. To provide for the project, all existing buildings and uses on-site would be removed, including three existing buildings which comprise 39,328 square feet of floor area. The proposed project will include excavation up to a maximum depth of 42 feet.

The project would create a pedestrian environment along Bay Street and Sacramento Street, an area that currently lacks pedestrian infrastructure, by constructing new sidewalks, street trees, ground floor commercial space with storefront glazing, and a lobby entrance for the office/creative office tenants along a pedestrian paseo. Vehicular access to the project would be provided from driveways located on Bay Street and Sacramento Street, and a lay-by for passenger drop-off and pick-up on Bay Street. Levels 2 through 8 of the high-rise building would include outdoor terraces for the building's office tenants, and a north-south pedestrian paseo would be provided on the eastern portion of the proposed project site. The pedestrian paseo would link the project's retail components from Bay Street to Sacramento Street.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Los Angeles Quadrangle
 Township 2S / Range 13W / Section 3

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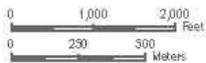


FIGURE 1

Project Location

2159 Bay Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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FIGURE 2

Project Aerial

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

2.1 State

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 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 State Assembly Bill 52

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

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

2.2 Local Regulations

2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

This definition has been broken down into four HCM designation criteria that closely parallel the existing NRHP and CRHR criteria – the HCM:

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

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The project site is on a relatively flat lot and is currently developed with three buildings that comprise 39,328 square feet of floor area and include 7,106 square feet of office uses; 6,584 square feet of light industrial uses; and 25,638 square feet of light industrial and creative office uses. Virgin Hyperloop One currently occupies all tenant spaces at the site. The project site is situated within an industrial zone located at the southern edge of the Arts District area. Surrounding uses in the immediate vicinity of the project site include commercial and office uses to the north, south, and west; and rail lines and the Los Angeles River to the east. The proposed project will include excavation up to a maximum depth of 42 feet.

The project site is situated in Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and directly west of the Los Angeles River. Existing development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pliocene and the Holocene. Soils are dominated by the urban land, commercial, complex, associated with low-slope alluvial conditions (USDA 2018). Based on the Project's Preliminary Geotechnical Assessment, the soils underlying the Project Site consist of alluvial sediments generally comprised of mixtures of sand, silt, and clay, with varying amounts of gravels. Some amounts of existing fill soils may overlie the alluvium in and around the Project Site. Any cultural deposits that are or may have been present within the site would likely have been located on or near the surface, within the younger quaternary alluvium that makes up the surficial deposits within the project site. Due to the size and nature of past development associated with the project site, much of the deposits with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have likely been disturbed. However, there is always some possibility that subsurface Native American resources could be present, as have been encountered in other areas in the city.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface (prehistoric stone tool that has been flaked on both faces), manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part

because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

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

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

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

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

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

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous

amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

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

4.2 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural

assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005: 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

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

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

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

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007: 74). These groups include the Gabrieleño, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2000).

4.2.1 Gabrieleño/Tongva

Based on evidence presented through past archaeological investigations, the Gabrieleño appear to have arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

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

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

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of *Yanga* (also known as *Yaangna*, *Janga*, and *Yabi*), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles. It is important to note that the village was reported to have been identified multiple times throughout the 19th century within the area located north of present day Temple Street as far as Union Station. This falls approximately 1.2 miles to 2 miles north of the Project site, as will be discussed in greater detail in following sections (McCawley 1996: 56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the individuals to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño

inhabitants of Yanga were members of the San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory.

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

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

We set out at a half past six in the morning from this pleasing, lush river and valley of Our Lady of Angeles of La Porciúncula. We crossed the river here where it is carrying a good deal of water almost at ground level, and on crossing it, came into a great vineyard of grapevines and countless rose bushes having a great many open blossoms, all of it very dark friable soil. Keeping upon a westerly course over very grass-grown, entirely level soils with grand grasses, on going about half a league we came upon the village belonging to this place, where they came out to meet and see us, and men, women, and children in good numbers, on approaching they commenced howling at us though they had been wolves, just as before back at the spot called San Francisco Solano. We greeted them and they wished to give us seeds. As we had nothing at hand to carry them in, we refused [Brown 2002:339-341, 343]. The environment surrounding the Tongva included mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns (the processing of which was established by the early Intermediate Period) were the staple food source. Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996). The collected food

resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

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

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

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

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

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002). Mission San Fernando Rey de España was established nearly 30 years later on September 8, 1797.

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

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

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

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a

commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

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

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

4.4 Project Site Historic Context

4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

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

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

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

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

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

Staff of the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, completed a search of the CHRIS for the project site and surrounding 0.5 miles, on August 28, 2018. This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The records search results are also provided in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 39 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1990 and 2017 (Table 1). None of the studies identified overlap the project site.

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Within or Outside Project Site
LA-02143	Alexander, Molly B.	1990	An Archaeological Survey of 30371 Morning View Drive, Malibu, California	Outside
LA-02577	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	Results of a Records Search Phase Conducted for the Proposed Alameda Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02644	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	The Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Alameda Transportation Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02788	Brown, Joan C.	1992	Archaeological Literature and Records Review, and Impact Analysis for the Eastside Corridor Alternatives 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 1 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	Anonymous	1992	An Archival Study of a Segment of the Proposed Pacific Pipeline, City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04211	Brechbiel, Brant A.	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 058-03 in the City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04220	Lee, Portia		Seismic Retrofit of Olympic Boulevard Bridge Over the Los Angeles River	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Within or Outside Project Site
LA-04448	Richard Starzak	1994	Section 106 Documentation for the Metro Rail Red Line East Extension in the City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04625	Starzak, Richard	1994	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Alameda Corridor From the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to Downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04834	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties	Outside
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Outside
LA-04883	Storey, Noelle	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description	Outside
LA-05440	Sylvia, Barbara	2001	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-5-25.9/27.0-07-174-053511, Soundwall Construction Along Route 5 Southbound	Outside
LA-06837	Greenwood, Roberta S.	2003	Cultural Resources Monitoring: Northeast Interceptor Sewer Project	Outside
LA-07074	O'Neil, Stephen and Joan Brown	2003	Monitoring of Construction During Trenching at the New Cemetery, Mission San Gabriel California	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-08252	Snyder, John W., Mikesell, Stephen, and Pierzinski	1986	Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places/Historic Bridges in California: Concrete Arch, Suspension, Steel Girder and Steel Arch	Outside
LA-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-08735	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La2299a (SCE Repetto Substations), 1371 Monterey Pass Road, Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09110	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA73XC116B (Hardwood), South Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Within or Outside Project Site
LA-09271	Strauss, Monica, Candace Ehringer, and Angel Tomes	2007	Archaeological Resources Assessment and Evaluation of "Maintenance of Way" Building for the Asphalt Plant No. 1 Street Services Truck Route Project City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-09844	Anonymous	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-10789	Carmack, Shannon and Cheryle Hunt	2010	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Olympic and Mateo Street Improvements Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10887	Starzak, Richard, Alma Carlisle, Gail Miller, Catherine Barner, and Jessica Feldman	2001	Historic Property Survey Report for the North Outfall Sewer-East Central Interceptor Sewer, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-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-11166	Slawson, Dana N.	2011	Archaeological Monitoring Report - Asphalt Plant No. 1 Project, 2484 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-11409	Horne, Melinda C.	2000	Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan for the City of Los Angeles North Outfall - East Central Interceptor Sewer Project	Outside
LA-11642	Daly, Pam and Sikes, Nancy	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

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Within or Outside Project Site
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 Maxon, Patrick	2008	Archaeological Survey Report for the 6th Street Viaduct Improvement Project City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-13239	Gust, Sherri	2017	Extent of Zanja Madre	Outside

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 78 previously recorded cultural resources fall within the search area, none of which are within the project site. Of these, 74 are historic-era buildings or structures. The remaining resources include four historic-era archaeological sites (P-19-003683, P-19-003777, P-19-004192, and P-19-004193). These sites consist of refuse scatters dating to between 1880 and 1945 (P-19-003693), between 1850 and 1915 (P-19-003777), and between 1914 and 1945 (P-19-004192 and P-19-004193). No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within a 0.5 mile of the project site.

5.1.3 Review of Historic Aerials and Maps

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available from 1894 to the present and aerial images are available from 1948 to the present (NETR 2018). The first USGS topographic map showing the project site dates to 1894 and is depicted as undeveloped. In this map the railroad lines are visible to the east, as is the Los Angeles River. There were several small developments in the general vicinity and much of the surrounding streets had already been laid out. The topographic maps show little change until 1928 when the railroad lines had been extensively expanded and included offshoots to the west. These maps also show that there was a dramatic increase in the density of the development in the area. At this time, the project vicinity was still largely undeveloped though there are four structures depicted at the eastern edge of the block where the project site is located. Additionally, a rail line is depicted as running north through the project site and then parallels its northern boundary. According to these maps the project site was developed sometime before 1956. Topographic maps from later decades do not show extensive changes within the project site aside from a general increase in density in the city overall.

Historic aerials from 1948 shows that the project vicinity at this time was developed and the extant building within the project site appears to have been built by this time. According to the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety records, the project site was first developed in 1924. It appears that the

extant building has remained largely unchanged over time. The surrounding area was almost completely developed by 1948 though, much of the area experiences some form of redevelopment over time.

5.2 Native American Correspondence

5.2.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Eyestone Environmental contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on in June 2018 and requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed project area. The NAHC replied via email on July 12, 2018 stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested project notification. Documents related to the non-confidential NAHC SLF search results are included in Appendix B and the NAHC contact list is included in Confidential Appendix C.

5.2.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The proposed project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives (that have requested notification) who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent letters by the City on August 8, 2018. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Contacted individuals included: Chairperson Kenneth Kahn, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians; Tribal President, Rudy Ortega Jr., Fernandeno Tatavium Band of Mission Indians; Chair Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Patrick Tumamait, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Chairperson Delia Dominguez, Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians; Chairperson Anthony Morales, Gabrieleño /Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Chairperson Sadonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation; Director-CRM Dept., Lee Clauss, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; Chairperson Robert Robinson, Kern Valley Indian Community; Chairperson Linda Candelaria, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Cultural Resources Department, Joseph Ontiveros, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians; Chairperson Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; Eleanor Arrellanes, Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr., Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians; Councilmember Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; and Lynn Valbuena, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe), contacted the City via email on September 7, 2018 requesting formal consultation regarding the proposed project. City staff responded to the Tribe’s

request for tribal consultation via email on September 13, 2018 and asked the Tribe to confirm a date for the initial AB 52 consultation conference call. The Tribe responded the same day confirming that the consultation call would be held on October 11, 2018. The call was conducted on October 11, 2018 between City staff, Chairman Andrew Salas, and the Tribe's Biologist, Mathew Teutimez. During the call, Tribal representatives stated that the proposed project site is located within a highly sensitive area and within the vicinity of the Yaagna Village and Los Angeles River. Chairman Salas referenced a separate project that was being completed in the area with mitigation measures implemented that would reduce potential impacts to TCRs. The City followed-up with this information and determined that the information Chairman Salas provided could not be substantiated and relayed this to the Tribe on November 8, 2018. Additionally, City staff requested more information to aid in validating the separate project that was referenced and the submittal of any information regarding the Yaagna Village and/or Los Angeles River for City review and record. On November 29, 2018, City staff sent a follow-up email to the Tribe requesting the previously requested information to be provided to the City within 14 days of receipt of the email. No additional information was submitted by the Tribe to the City after the November 29, 2018 email. The confidential record of AB 52 consultation is provided in Appendix C.

To date, no other responses have been received from the tribal contacts regarding TCRs or other concerns about the project. Government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project site. The City sent a letter to the Tribe (Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation) on January 23, 2019 formally concluding consultation.

5.3 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

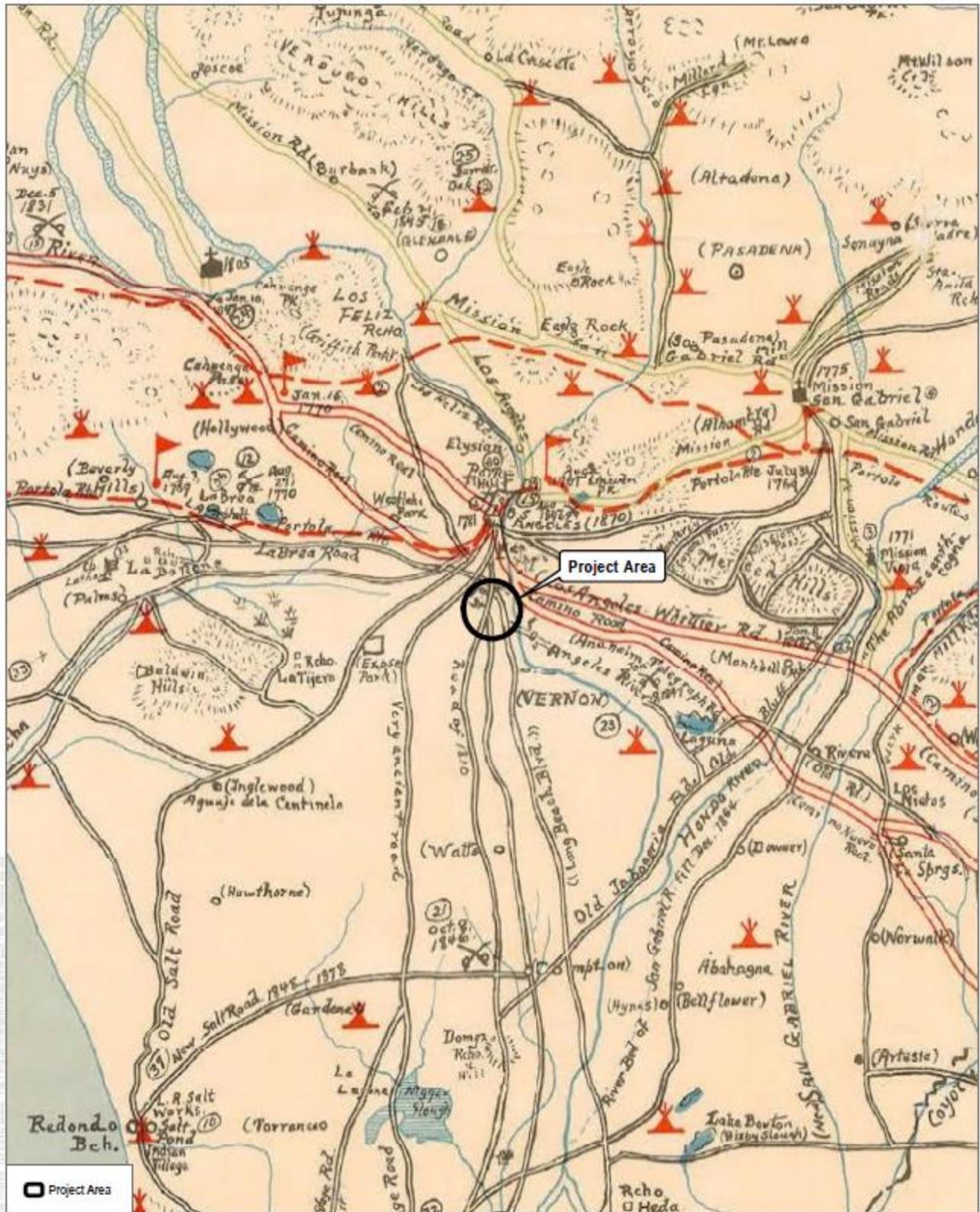
Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the project site. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Based on this map, the project site is located near the intersection of two segments of what has been labeled the "Road of 1810". Additionally, the project site is approximately 0.7 miles west of El Camino Real and 5 miles northwest of the nearest mapped Native American settlement. It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portola expedition (circa 1769-1770). While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of Portola’s expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleño/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrieleño as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleño/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. The relative sizes of these villages were also inferred from their relative number of mission-period members. The nearest village site to the project site was *Yaanga* (also called *Yabit* in NEA and King 2004), located in roughly the same area as the extant Los Angeles Plaza Church just west of Union Station, approximately 1.2 miles northeast of the project site. *Yaanga*, though not depicted on the Kirkman-Harriman map, is referenced in several archaeological and ethnographic works including Dakin 1978, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996, and Morris et al. 2016. *Yaanga* is described as being the “Indian precursor of modern Los Angeles” as the city was originally established within its boundaries (McCawley 1996: 57). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of *Yaanga* came to the San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104).

In general, the mapped position of *Yaanga* has been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region. Ethnographic research indicates that after the founding of Los Angeles, the Native American settlement of *Yaanga* was forcibly moved, and by 1813 Native Americans in the area had regrouped to the south. This new community, known as *Rancheria de los Poblanos*, was located near the northwest corner of Los Angeles and First Street, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the project site (Morris et al 201: 94). This second location was only occupied until about 1836, after which Native American communities in Los Angeles were relocated gain east of the Los Angeles River. After 1836, Native Americans were forcibly relocated another three times, in 1845, 1846, and 1847 (Morris et al. 2016: 94).

No archaeological evidence of the nearest village depicted on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records search results or review of other archaeological information, however these fell outside of the archaeological records search area. Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional territory, however, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the project. However, though the project area is not documented within the noted boundaries of any mapped villages, it is located near several natural resources that may have been utilized by prehistoric and protohistoric peoples, particularly the Los Angeles River, which ran directly to the east of the project area.

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

FIGURE 3



1938 Kirkman-Harriman Map

2159 Bay Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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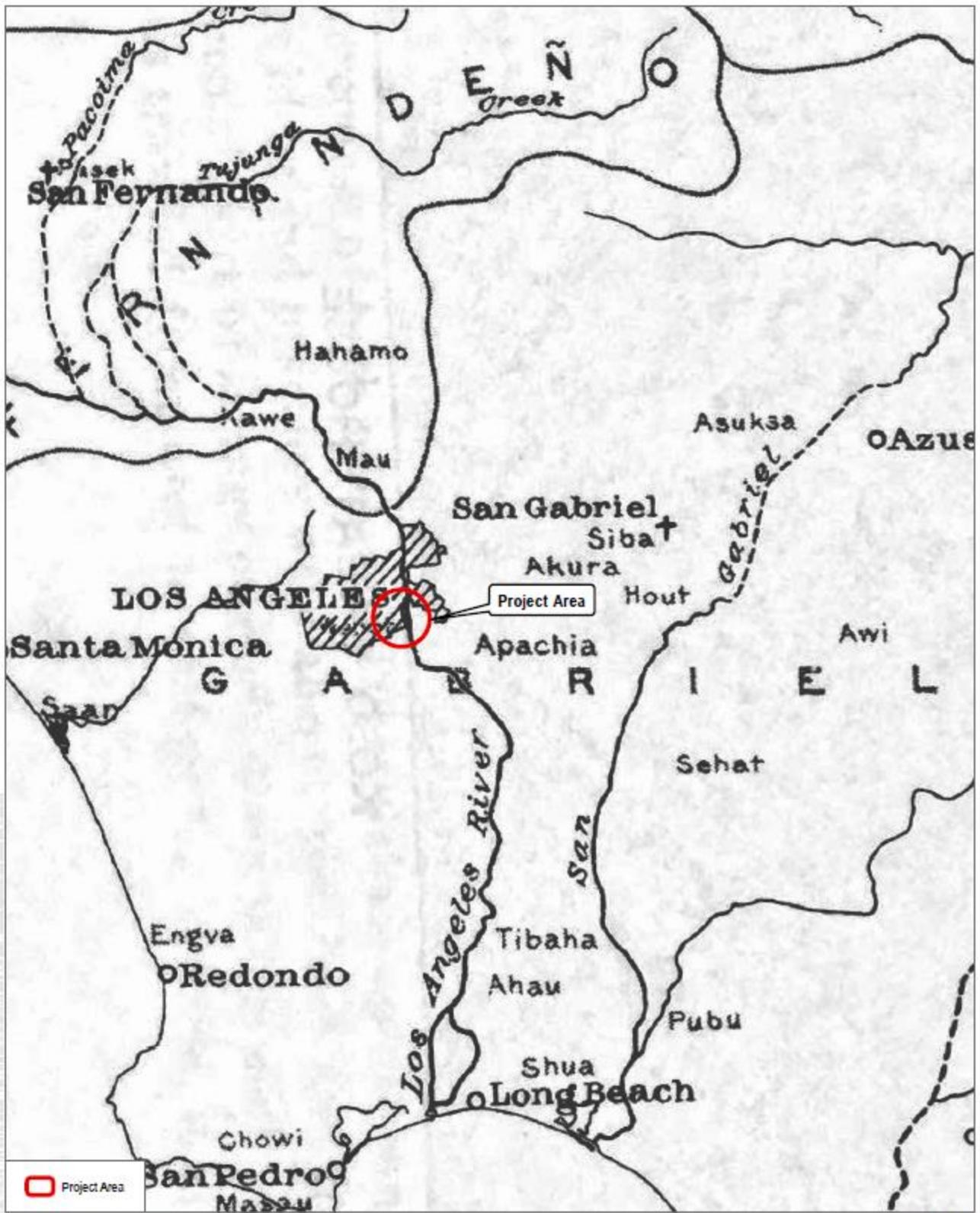
SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

FIGURE 4



Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Golla
 2159 Bay Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

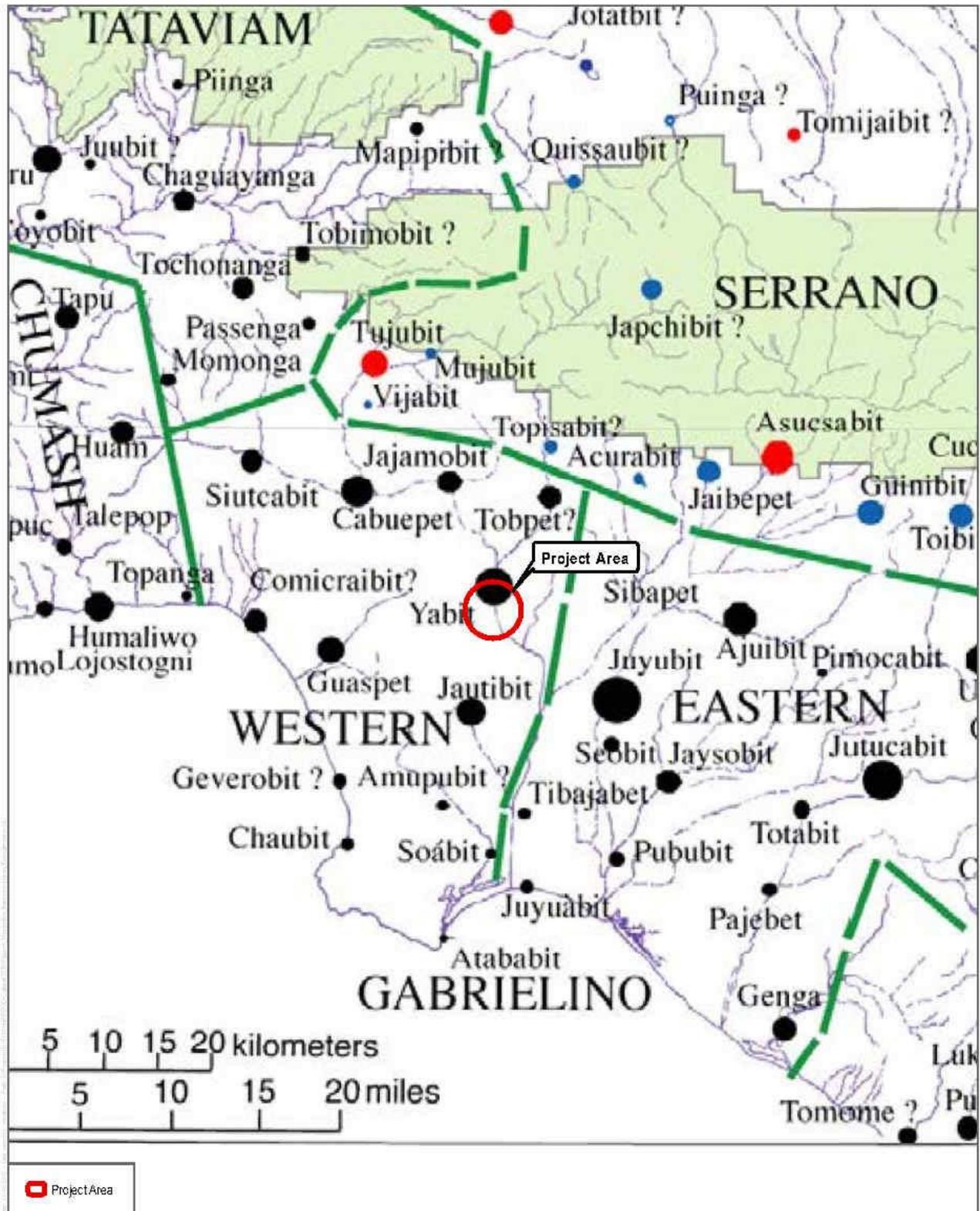
FIGURE 5



Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Kroeber

2159 Bay Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

FIGURE 6



Mission-Era Native American Villages
2159 Bay Street Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No Native American resources have been identified within the project site or the surrounding search radius through the records search at the SCCIC (completed May 6, 2018) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed May 3, 2018). Ethnographic research indicates that, the project site is located approximately 1.2 miles south of the location of a Native American village, known as *Yaanga*, and near natural resources which would have been important to Native Americans in prehistoric and protohistoric times. However, the project site and surrounding neighborhoods have been extensively developed throughout the twentieth century. Tribal consultation has also failed to identify any known TCRs that would be impacted by this project. Based on current information, if the following recommendations are followed, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

6.2 Recommendations

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

While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs. Should TCRs be inadvertently encountered, this condition of approval provides for temporarily halting construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. If the City determines that a potential resource appears to be a TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered TCRs. The Applicant would then implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a TCR monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could recommence. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

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APPENDIX A

Non-Confidential SCCIC Records Search Results

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

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

8/28/2018

SCCIC File #: 19296.5275

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245

Re: Record Search Results for the 2159 Bay Street Project, City of Los Angeles, California

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Los Angeles, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The following summary reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological and built-environment resources as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California State Historic Properties Directory (HPD), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCM) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project site and a ¼-mile. Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS SUMMARY

Archaeological Resources	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 4
Built-Environment Resources	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 74
Reports and Studies	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 39
OHP Historic Properties Directory (HPD)	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 1
California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI)	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
California Historical Landmarks (SHL)	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG)	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE):	Within project area: 0 Within project radius: 0
City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCM)	Within project area: 0 Within ¼-mile radius: 0

HISTORIC MAP REVIEW - Pasadena, CA (1900) 15' USGS historic map indicates that in 1900 there was no visible development within the project area. The AT & SF rail line, the Los Angeles Terminal (San Pedro Div.), and the Los Angeles River ran east of the project area. There were several buildings and roads within the project search radius which was located in the historic place name of Los Angeles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological sensitivity of the project location is unknown because there are no previous studies for the subject property. Additionally, the natural ground-surface appears to be obscured by urban development; consequently, surface artifacts would not be visible during a survey. While there are currently no recorded archaeological sites within the project area, buried resources could potentially be unearthed during project activities. Therefore, customary caution and a halt-work condition should be in place for all ground-disturbing activities. In the event that any evidence of cultural resources is discovered, all work within the vicinity of the find should stop until a qualified archaeological consultant can assess the find and make recommendations. Excavation of potential cultural resources should not be attempted by project personnel. It is also recommended that the Native American Heritage Commission be consulted to identify if any additional traditional cultural properties or other sacred sites are known to be in the area. The NAHC may also refer you to local tribes with particular knowledge of potential sensitivity. The NAHC and local tribes may offer additional recommendations to what is provided here and may request an archaeological monitor. Finally, if the built-environment resources on the property are 45 years or older, a qualified architectural historian should be retained to study the property and make recommendations regarding those structures.

For your convenience, you may find a professional consultant* at www.chrisinfo.org. Any resulting reports by the qualified consultant should be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center as soon as possible.

*The SCCIC does not endorse any particular consultant and makes no claims about the qualifications of any person listed. Each consultant on this list self-reports that they meet current professional standards.

If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 657.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm. Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

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

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Invoice # 19296.5275

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

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

APPENDIX B

Non-Confidential NAHC SLF Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



July 12, 2018

Jacqueline De La Rocha

Eyestone Environmental

Sent by Email: j.delarocha@eyestoneeir.com

Re: 2159 Bay Street Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. De La Rocha,

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

APPENDIX C (CONFIDENTIAL)

NAHC Contact List and Record of AB 52
Consultation

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

Appendix N.2

AB 52 Consultation

TO: Planning Staff
FROM: Major Projects
SUBJECT: AB 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List
as of July 11, 2017

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Kimia Fatehi, Director, Public Relations
1019 2nd Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Co-Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

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

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

**DEPARTMENT OF
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CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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August 8, 2018

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Kimia Fatehi, Director, Public Relations
1019 2nd Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Community Plan: Central City North

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The Project includes the development of a three-building creative office campus that would be comprised of an eight-story commercial high-rise building with up to four levels of subterranean parking, and two two-story commercial buildings. The Project would specifically include approximately 202,954 square feet of creative office space, 16,000 square feet of retail and restaurant space, and 3,235 square feet of event and meeting space. The Project would provide a total of 711 vehicle parking spaces within up to four levels of subterranean parking levels and one ground floor parking level. To provide for the Project, all existing buildings and uses onsite would be removed, including the three existing buildings which include 39,328 square feet of office and industrial uses.

The Project would create a pedestrian environment along Bay Street and Sacramento Street, an area that currently lacks pedestrian infrastructure, by constructing new sidewalks, street trees, ground floor commercial space with storefront glazing, and a lobby entrance for the office/creative office tenants along a pedestrian paseo. Vehicular access to the Project would be provided from driveways located on Bay Street and Sacramento Street, and a lay-by for passenger drop-off and pick-up on Bay Street. Levels 2 through 8 of the high-rise building would include outdoor terraces for the building's office tenants, and a pedestrian paseo would be provided on the eastern portion of the Site.

The project location is as follows: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street, Los Angeles, CA 90021

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

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Kathleen King
221 N. Figueroa Street Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No. (213) 847-3746

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized initials 'K' and 'K' followed by a flourish.

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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August 8, 2018

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Community Plan: Central City North

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The Project would create a pedestrian environment along Bay Street and Sacramento Street, an area that currently lacks pedestrian infrastructure, by constructing new sidewalks, street trees, ground floor commercial space with storefront glazing, and a lobby entrance for the office/creative office tenants along a pedestrian paseo. Vehicular access to the Project would be provided from driveways located on Bay Street and Sacramento Street, and a lay-by for passenger drop-off and pick-up on Bay Street. Levels 2 through 8 of the high-rise building would include outdoor terraces for the building's office tenants, and a pedestrian paseo would be provided on the eastern portion of the Site.

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Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No. (213) 847-3746

Sincerely,

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Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

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August 8, 2018

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Community Plan: Central City North

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Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

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-
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August 8, 2018

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Community Plan: Central City North

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Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No. (213) 847-3746

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. King', is written over a horizontal line.

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

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August 8, 2018

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Community Plan: Central City North

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221 N. Figueroa Street Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No. (213) 847-3746

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Kathleen King in blue ink, consisting of two stylized initials: 'KL' on the left and 'K' on the right.

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

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August 8, 2018

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Co-Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
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Community Plan: Central City North

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Phone No. (213) 847-3746

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. King', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

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CITY PLANNING**

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August 8, 2018

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a horizontal line and a vertical stroke, and a second, more complex signature to its right.

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

**DEPARTMENT OF
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August 8, 2018

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

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City Planning Associate

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August 8, 2018

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Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Community Plan: Central City North

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The Project includes the development of a three-building creative office campus that would be comprised of an eight-story commercial high-rise building with up to four levels of subterranean parking, and two two-story commercial buildings. The Project would specifically include approximately 202,954 square feet of creative office space, 16,000 square feet of retail and restaurant space, and 3,235 square feet of event and meeting space. The Project would provide a total of 711 vehicle parking spaces within up to four levels of subterranean parking levels and one ground floor parking level. To provide for the Project, all existing buildings and uses onsite would be removed, including the three existing buildings which include 39,328 square feet of office and industrial uses.

The Project would create a pedestrian environment along Bay Street and Sacramento Street, an area that currently lacks pedestrian infrastructure, by constructing new sidewalks, street trees, ground floor commercial space with storefront glazing, and a lobby entrance for the office/creative office tenants along a pedestrian paseo. Vehicular access to the Project would be provided from driveways located on Bay Street and Sacramento Street, and a lay-by for passenger drop-off and pick-up on Bay Street. Levels 2 through 8 of the high-rise building would include outdoor terraces for the building's office tenants, and a pedestrian paseo would be provided on the eastern portion of the Site.

The project location is as follows: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street, Los Angeles, CA 90021

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

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Kathleen King
221 N. Figueroa Street Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No. (213) 847-3746

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a horizontal line and another stylized 'K'.

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
CAROLINE CHOE

RENEE DAKE WILSON
KAREN MACK

MARC MITCHELL
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN

ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1271

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1272

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1274

<http://planning.lacity.org>

August 8, 2018

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

CASE No.: ENV-2017-625-EIR

Project Address: 2136–2148 and 2159 E. Bay Street, and 2145–2161 E. Sacramento Street,
Los Angeles, CA 90021

Community Plan: Central City North

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Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No. (213) 847-3746

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of the initials 'KL' followed by a stylized 'K' and 'i'.

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate



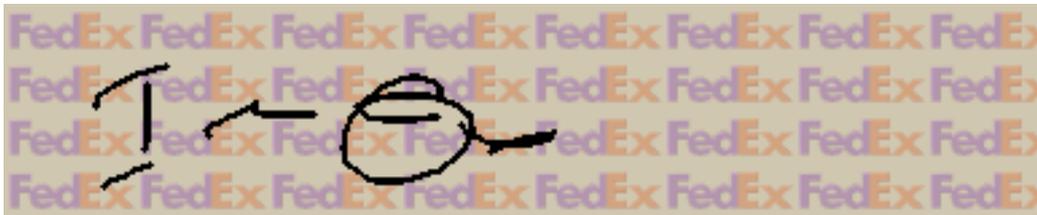
August 14, 2018

Dear Customer:

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number **772921265405**.

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered to:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Signed for by:	M.ORTEGA	Delivery location:	1019 2ND ST San Fernando, CA 91340
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight	Delivery date:	Aug 9, 2018 12:05
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday		



Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	772921265405	Ship date:	Aug 8, 2018
		Weight:	0.5 lbs/0.2 kg

Recipient:
Kimia Fatehi
Director, Public Relations
FernandenoTataviamBandMissionIndian
1019 2nd Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA 91340 US

Reference

Shipper:
Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue
Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245 US
2159 Bay Street (AB 52 Letter)

Thank you for choosing FedEx.



August 14, 2018

Dear Customer:

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number **772921276479**.

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered to:	Apartment Office
Signed for by:	E.GOMEZ	Delivery location:	106 5 JUDGE JOHN AISO ST 421 Los Angeles, CA 90012
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight	Delivery date:	Aug 9, 2018 09:32
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday Residential Delivery		



Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	772921276479	Ship date:	Aug 8, 2018
		Weight:	0.5 lbs/0.2 kg

Recipient:
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St, #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012 US

Shipper:
Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue
Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245 US
2159 Bay Street (AB 52 Letter)

Reference

Thank you for choosing FedEx.



August 14,2018

Dear Customer:

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number **772921283481**.

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered to:	Residence
Signed for by:	Signature not required	Delivery location:	23454 VANOWEN ST West Hills, CA 91307
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight	Delivery date:	Aug 9, 2018 13:56
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday Residential Delivery		

NO SIGNATURE REQUIRED

Proof-of-delivery details appear below; however, no signature is available for this FedEx Express shipment because a signature was not required.

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	772921283481	Ship date:	Aug 8, 2018
		Weight:	0.5 lbs/0.2 kg

Recipient:

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307 US

Reference**Shipper:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue
Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245 US
2159 Bay Street (AB 52 Letter)

Thank you for choosing FedEx.

Track Another Package +**Tracking Number:** 70150640000480879113

Remove X

Your item was picked up at the post office at 12:16 pm on August 14, 2018 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776.

 **Delivered**

August 14, 2018 at 12:16 pm
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776

Get Updates ∨

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 14, 2018, 12:16 pm
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776
Your item was picked up at the post office at 12:16 pm on August 14, 2018 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91776.

August 10, 2018, 6:06 am
Available for Pickup
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

August 10, 2018, 5:42 am
Arrived at Unit

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

August 9, 2018, 4:19 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018, 7:32 am
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 8:29 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 4:26 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less ^

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70151730000030554476

Remove X

Expected Delivery by

FRIDAY

10

AUGUST
2018 ⓘ

by

8:00pm ⓘ

 **Delivered**

August 10, 2018 at 9:35 am
Delivered, PO Box
COVINA, CA 91723

Get Updates ▾

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



August 10, 2018, 9:35 am

Delivered, PO Box

COVINA, CA 91723

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 9:35 am on August 10, 2018 in COVINA, CA 91723.

August 9, 2018, 2:22 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018, 7:32 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 8:29 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 4:24 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less ^

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

Track Another Package +**Tracking Number:** 70151730000030554483

Remove X

Your item was delivered at 9:14 am on August 16, 2018 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

 **Delivered**

August 16, 2018 at 9:14 am

Delivered

BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

Get Updates ∨

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 16, 2018, 9:14 am

Delivered

BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

Your item was delivered at 9:14 am on August 16, 2018 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

Reminder to Schedule Redelivery of your item

August 10, 2018, 9:47 am

Available for Pickup

BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

August 9, 2018, 2:55 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018
In Transit to Next Facility

August 8, 2018, 8:29 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 4:24 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less 

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70151730000030554490

Remove X

Expected Delivery by

FRIDAY

10

AUGUST
2018 ⓘ

by

8:00pm ⓘ

 **Delivered**

August 10, 2018 at 9:43 am
Delivered, PO Box
LOS ANGELES, CA 90086

Get Updates ▾

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



August 10, 2018, 9:43 am

Delivered, PO Box

LOS ANGELES, CA 90086

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 9:43 am on August 10, 2018 in LOS ANGELES, CA 90086.

August 10, 2018, 2:43 am

Departed USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018

In Transit to Next Facility

August 8, 2018, 8:29 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 4:26 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

Track Another Package +**Tracking Number:** 70151730000030554506

Remove X

Your item was picked up at the post office at 10:04 am on August 14, 2018 in NEWHALL, CA 91322.

 Delivered

August 14, 2018 at 10:04 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
NEWHALL, CA 91322

Get Updates ∨

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 14, 2018, 10:04 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
NEWHALL, CA 91322
Your item was picked up at the post office at 10:04 am on August 14, 2018 in NEWHALL, CA 91322.

August 10, 2018, 7:20 am
Arrived at Unit
NEWHALL, CA 91321

August 9, 2018, 7:30 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018, 4:04 am
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 8:29 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 4:26 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less ^

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

Track Another Package +**Tracking Number:** 70151730000030554513

Remove X

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 11:03 am on August 13, 2018 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

 **Delivered**

August 13, 2018 at 11:03 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

Get Updates ✓

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 13, 2018, 11:03 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583
Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 11:03 am on August 13, 2018 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

August 13, 2018, 8:19 am
Sorting Complete
SAN JACINTO, CA 92581

August 11, 2018, 7:45 am
Arrived at Unit

SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

August 10, 2018, 10:27 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018, 1:26 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018
In Transit to Next Facility

August 8, 2018, 8:29 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 4:26 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs (<http://faq.usps.com/?articleId=220900>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70151730000030554520

Remove X

Your item was delivered at 12:14 pm on August 13, 2018 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

Delivered

August 13, 2018 at 12:14 pm

Delivered

THERMAL, CA 92274

Get Updates 

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



August 13, 2018, 12:14 pm

Delivered

THERMAL, CA 92274

Your item was delivered at 12:14 pm on August 13, 2018 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

August 10, 2018, 9:04 am

Available for Pickup

THERMAL, CA 92274

August 10, 2018, 7:49 am

Arrived at Unit

THERMAL, CA 92274

August 9, 2018, 5:47 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 9, 2018, 10:19 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 8:29 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 8, 2018, 4:26 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less