# Fourth & Central Project, City of Los Angeles, California

## Archaeological Resources Assessment

Prepared for
CP LA Cold Storage Land, LLC.
1881 16th Street
Denver, CO 80202

November 2022

ESA

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Prepared for:
CP LA Cold Storage Land, LLC.
1881 16th Street
Denver, CO 80202

Prepared by:
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Project Location:
Los Angeles (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad
Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Unsectioned

Acreage:
North Site: 1.35 acres; South Site: 5.98 acres; West Site: 0.32 acres

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Fourth & Central Project – Archaeological Resources Assessment

**Environmental Science Associates (ESA)** has prepared this archaeological resources assessment for the proposed Fourth & Central Project (Project) to identify and evaluate the potential impacts to archaeological resources associated with the proposed Project for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a pedestrian survey of the Project Site, review of the site specific Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation reports (Geotechnical Reports) conducted for the Project, a geoarchaeological review, land use history research, and the recommendation of mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts from the Project to archaeological resources to a less than significant level.

The Project is comprised of three sites; the North Site, South Site and West Site, that collectively encompass a land area of approximately 7.6 acres (Project Site). The Project would demolish the existing surface parking and cold storage facility uses on the West and South Sites, respectively, and, if feasible, adaptively reuse a portion of the six-story cold storage building on the North Site, while demolishing the remaining warehouse uses. It is also possible that the six-story cold storage building would be demolished should its adaptive reuse prove infeasible. The Project would include a mix of residential, office, restaurant/retail, and hotel uses within 10 distinct buildings over the three Sites. The Project would provide surface and podium parking as well as subterranean parking (up to four levels).

The records search through the CHRIS-SCCIC revealed that no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site; however, one historic period archaeological resource was previously recorded within a quarter-mile radius. This resource, P-19-004460 consists of 63 historic period refuse deposits (dating from 1880 to 1923) and five structure features (foundation walls, one brick cistern, one concrete foundation, one ceramic pipe, and railroad track segments) and was recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion D/4 and for Los Angeles Historic/Cultural Monuments listing for its data potential related to the understanding of the demographics and lifestyle of the turn of the century residential neighborhood. The resource was also postulated as potentially eligible as a contributor to an as yet undefined historic district associated with the area's early residential development.

The records search through NAHC's SLF yielded positive results, although specific details of the nature and location of the resource(s) were not provided. The NAHC suggested contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for information regarding these positive results. The NAHC also provided a list of other Native American tribes to contact as they may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project Site. The City is conducting consultation with appropriate tribes per AB 52 requirements and the results of this consultation will be summarized in the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Project.

As shown on early maps of the region, a branch of the *zanja* conduit system (Zanja No. 3) once followed a north-south trend through the West Site. As discussed in this report, specific research on Zanja No. 3 within the Project Site shows that it originally consisted of an open earthen ditch and was constructed by at least 1831; however, many segments were later converted to a 22-inch cement conduit. It is unknown whether the segment mapped within the West Site was converted to cement conduit or if it continued as an open ditch until the first structures were built on the property in the 1880s and 1890s. Two other branches (Zanja Nos. 2 and 4) were also located in the general vicinity of the Project Site.

ESA did not identify any archaeological resources during the pedestrian survey of the Project Site. Surface visibility was impeded due to the Project Site being largely developed with surface parking lots and/or buildings. No remnants of the Zanja No. 3 were identified at the West Site.

The Project Site was originally owned by Joseph Wolfskill by the 1860s and his father, William Wolkskill, before that. After arriving in Los Angeles in 1831, William became a highly influential figure in the development of California's agricultural industry in the 19th century and is considered the grandfather of California's' citrus industry, having developed the Valencia orange and having become the largest wine producer in the region. In the 1880s, Joseph sold the ranch property (also known as the Wolfskill Orchard Tract) to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and other private interests. During the subsequent decades, the Project Site was developed with single- and multi-family residential uses (some of which appear to have had privies associated with them), transportation uses (Southern Pacific's Arcade Station from 1889 – 1914 and Central Station from 1914 to the 1940s), and commercial and industrial uses.

Geotechnical borings suggest that fill soils exist at the Project Site from the surface down to approximately 3 to 8 feet below the ground surface (bgs), which overlies alluvium. Given the long history of documented uses at the Project Site and the potential for resources associated with these uses to exist beneath the surface within the fill soils, Project excavations, which are anticipated to reach depths of 22 to 64 feet bgs, have a high potential for encountering buried historic archaeological resources. The Project Site is also considered to have higher sensitivity for buried prehistoric archaeological resources within fine-grained Holocene-aged alluvium, due to the proximity to fresh water and riparian resources offered by channel levees that could have attracted prehistoric inhabitants for subsistence. Based on these results, ESA recommends Mitigation Measures ARCH-1 through ARCH-4, which are provided in the *Summary of Findings and Recommended Mitigation Measures* section of this report. With implementation of these measures, potential impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant under CEQA.

# FOURTH & CENTRAL PROJECT

# Archaeological Resources Assessment Report

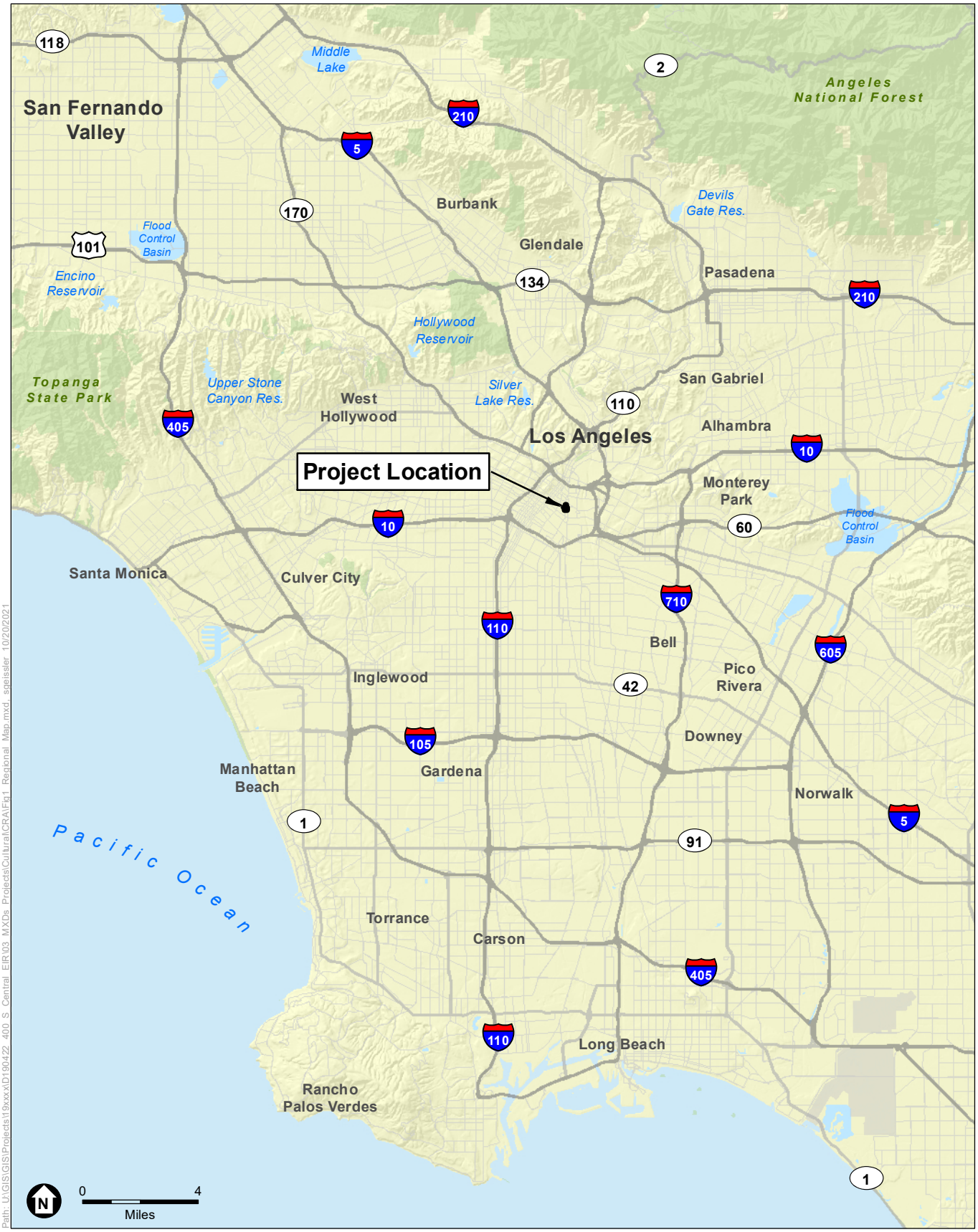
## Introduction

ESA has prepared this archaeological resources assessment for the Project to identify and evaluate the potential impacts to archaeological resources associated with the proposed Project for the purpose of complying with CEQA. The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the CHRIS-SCCIC, an SLF search through the NAHC, a pedestrian survey of the Project Site, review of the site specific Geotechnical Reports conducted for the Project, a geoarchaeological review, land use history research, and the recommendation of mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts from the Project to archaeological resources to a less than significant level.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., RPA., Project Director; Kyle Garcia, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator, Project Manager, and report contributor; Fatima Clark, B.A., researcher and lead author; Claire Cancilla, B.A., researcher and report contributor, Chris Lockwood, Ph.D., geoarchaeologist and report contributor; and Stephan Geissler, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A** of this report.

### Project Location

The Project Site is made up of six (6) parcels, with a total land area of approximately 7.6 acres within the City of Los Angeles, California (**Figure 1**). The parcels that make up the Project Site are clustered across three City blocks and include the following three areas; the North Site, South Site and West Site. The North Site (1.35 acres within APN 5147-001-007) is located at the northeast corner of E. 4th Street and S. Central Avenue; the South Site (5.98 acres within APN 5147-013-016) is located south of E. 4th Street between S. Central Avenue and S. Alameda Street; and the West Site (0.32 acres within APNs 5147-012-015, 5147-011-015, -016, and -017) is situated at the northwestern intersection of Gladys Avenue and S. Central Avenue (**Figure 2**). The Project Site is located in an un-sectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 13 West on Los Angeles, CA U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 3**).




SOURCE: ESRI

Fourth & Central Project

**Figure 1**
Regional Map

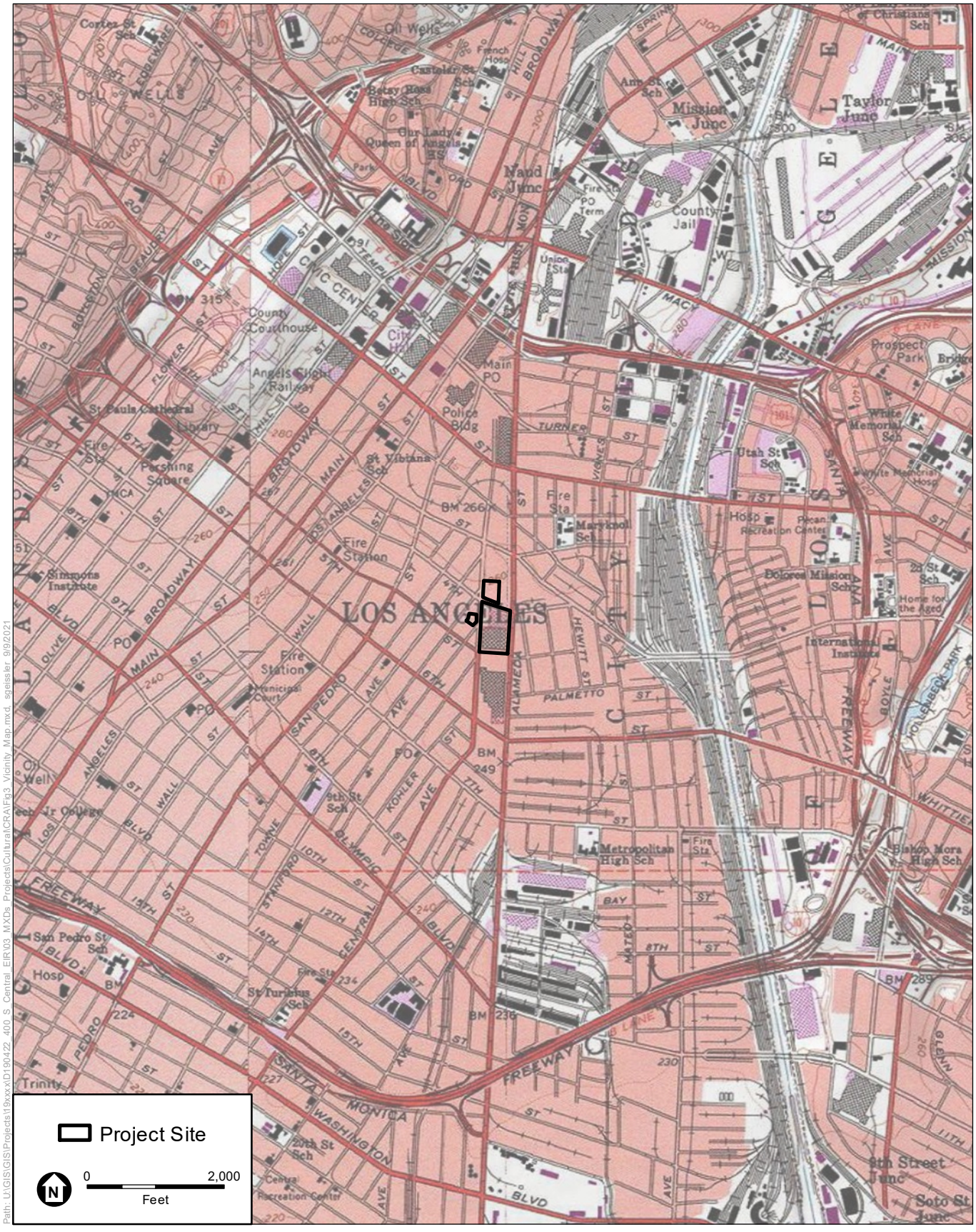
ESA


SOURCE: ESRI Imagery.

Fourth & Central Project

**Figure 2**
Project Location

ESA




SOURCE: Los Angeles Topoquad

Fourth & Central Project

**Figure 3**
Vicinity Map

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## Project Description

The North Site is currently developed with a six-story cold storage warehouse building and attached single-story warehouse. The six-story warehouse also includes a one-level basement, which is not counted as part of the six, above ground stories. Approximately 20 loading docks for the North Site are located along 4th Street and Central Avenue. The South Site is developed with a two-story cold storage building and a conjoining single-story office building. The South Site also includes 47 loading docks and paved surface parking with approximately 33 spaces that serve the warehouse building. The West Site provides 39 parking spaces in a fenced, paved lot and is not improved with any buildings.

The Project would demolish the existing surface parking and cold storage facility uses on the West and South Sites, respectively, and, if feasible, adaptively reuse a portion of a six-story cold storage building on the North Site, while demolishing the remaining warehouse uses. It is also possible that the six-story cold storage building would be demolished should its adaptive reuse prove infeasible. The Project would include a mix of residential, office, restaurant/retail, and hotel uses within 10 distinct buildings over the three Sites totaling approximately 2,318,534 square feet. The Project would include publicly accessible open space, including paseos passing between S. Central Avenue and S. Alameda Street, plazas, and pocket parks within the North and South Sites. The Project would provide approximately 2,473 vehicle parking spaces within subterranean parking (up to four levels), surface and podium parking.

Overall, construction would include up to approximately 651,000 cubic yards (CY) of grading (cut), including 105,000 CY within the North Site, 534,000 CY in the South Site and 12,000 CY in the West Site, all of which would be exported from the Project Site. On the North Site, excavations would extend to approximately 57 feet bgs for the lowest foundations and approximately 64 feet bgs in isolated areas for elevator pits. On the South Site, excavations would extend to approximately 53 feet bgs for the lowest foundations and approximately 60 feet bgs in isolated areas for elevator pits. On the West Site, excavations would extend to approximately 22 feet bgs for the lowest foundations and approximately 29 feet bgs in isolated areas for elevator pits.

# Regulatory Framework

Cultural resources fall within the jurisdiction of several levels of government. The framework for the identification and, in certain instances, protection of cultural resources is established at the federal level, while the identification, documentation, and protection of such resources are often undertaken by state and local governments. As described below, the principal State, and local laws governing and influencing the preservation of cultural resources of national, State, regional, and local significance include:

- The California Environmental Quality Act;
- The California Register of Historical Resources;
- The California Health and Safety Code;
- The California Public Resources Code;

- The City of Los Angeles General Plan;
- The City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Section 22.171);

# State

## California Environmental Quality Act

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

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 recognizes that historical resources include: (1) resources listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any objects, buildings, structures, sites, areas, places, records, or manuscripts which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the CEQA Guidelines, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC Section 21083, if it meets the criteria of a unique archaeological resource. As defined in PRC Section 21083.2, a unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be

made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place.[1] If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The CEQA Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment.[2]

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired".[3] According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

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

B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k) or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g) Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

C. Convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a Lead Agency for purposes of CEQA.

In general, a project that complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings is considered to have impacts that are less than significant.[4]

## California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."[5] The California Register was enacted in 1992, and its regulations became official on January 1, 1998. The California Register is administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register of Historic Places

1 California Public Resources Code Section 21083.1(a), http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PRC&sectionNum=21083.2. Accessed February 9, 2021.

2 State CEQA Statute and Guidelines, Section 15064.5(c)(4).

3 State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(b)(1).

4 State CEQA Guidelines, 15064.5(b)(3).

5 California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1[a]. http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PRC&sectionNum=5024.1. Accessed February 9, 2021.

(National Register) criteria.[6] Certain resources are determined to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register. To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, State, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5 (those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register, the California Register, and/or a local jurisdiction register);
- Individual historical resources;
- Historic districts; and,
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

[6] California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1[b] http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PRC&sectionNum=5024.1. Accessed February 9, 2021.

## California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5, 7051, and 7054 address the illegality of interference with human burial remains (except as allowed under applicable PRC Sections), and the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites. These regulations protect such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction, and establish procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project, including treatment of the remains prior to, during, and after evaluation, and reburial procedures.

## California Public Resources Code (PRC)

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods. In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

# Local

## City of Los Angeles General Plan

### *Conservation Element*

The City's General Plan Conservation Element (Conservation Element), adopted in September 2001, includes policies for the protection of archaeological resources. As stated in Section 3, it is the City's policy that archaeological resources be protected for research and/or educational purposes. Section 5 of the Conservation Element recognizes the City's responsibility for identifying and protecting its cultural and historical heritage. The Conservation Element establishes the policy to continue to protect historic and cultural sites and/or resources potentially affected by proposed land development, demolition, or property modification activities, with the related objective to protect important cultural and historical sites and resources for historical, cultural, research, and community educational purposes.[7]

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

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

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

# Cultural Setting

## Prehistoric Setting

The chronology of Southern California is typically divided into three general time periods: the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the Middle Holocene (5,600 cal B.C. to 1,650 cal B.C.), and the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769). This chronology is manifested in the archaeological record by particular artifacts and burial practices that indicate specific technologies, economic systems, trade networks, and other aspects of culture.

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 9,600 cal B.C. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 9,150 and 9,000 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab, 2007). During the Early Holocene (9,600 cal B.C. to 5,600 cal B.C.), the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human populations, who were represented by small hunter gathers until this point and resided mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

During the Late Holocene (1,650 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1769), many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren, 1968). The native populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence, towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab, 2007). Between about A.D. 800 and A.D. 1350, there was an episode of sustained drought, known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) (Jones et al., 1999). While this climatic event did not appear to reduce the human population, it did lead to a change in subsistence strategies in order to deal with the substantial stress on resources.

Given the increasing sedentism and growing populations during the Late Holocene, territorial conscription and competition became acute. Primary settlements or village sites were typically established in areas with available freshwater, and where two or more ecological zones intersected (McCawley, 1996). This strategic placement of living space provided a degree of security in that when subsistence resources associated with one ecological zone failed, the resources of another could be exploited (McCawley, 1996). Villages typically claimed and carefully defended fixed territories that may have averaged 30-square miles in size encompassing a variety of ecological zones that could be exploited for subsistence resources (McCawley, 1996).

The Late Holocene marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Trade during this period reached its zenith as

asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite were traded from Catalina Island (*Pimu* or *Pimugna)* and coastal Southern California to the Great Basin. Major technological changes appeared as well, particularly with the advent of the bow and arrow sometime after cal A.D. 500, which largely replaced the use of the dart and atlatl (Byrd and Raab, 2007).

## Ethnographic Setting

The Project Site is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Gabrielino. The term "Gabrielino" is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925). Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino language was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

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

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the Gabrielino (Wallace, 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to make contact with the Gabrielino Indians. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith, 1978).

Maps produced by early explorers indicate that at least 26 Gabrielino villages were within proximity to known Los Angeles River courses, while an additional 18 villages were reasonably close to the river (Gumprecht, 2001). The closest villages to the Project Site were the villages of *Geveronga* and *Yaanga*, located along Los Angeles River and approximately 0.50 miles east of the Project Site (McCawley, 1996). The Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County (Los Angeles Public Library, 1938) depicts the Project Site as located near the convergence of ancient roads and roads established before 1890.

## Historic Setting

The Gabrielino were virtually ignored between the time of Cabrillo's visit and the Spanish Period, which began in 1769 when Gaspar de Portolá and a small Spanish contingent began their exploratory journey along the California coast from San Diego to Monterey. Passing through the Los Angeles area, they reached the San Gabriel Valley on August 2 and traveled west through a pass between two hills where they encountered the Los Angeles River and camped on its east bank near the present-day North Broadway Bridge and the entrance to Elysian Park (approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project Site). This location has been designated California Historic Landmark Number 655, the Portolá Trail Campsite. Father Crespi (a member of Portolá's party) indicated in his diaries that on that day they "entered a spacious valley, well grown with cottonwoods and alders, among which ran a beautiful river. This plain where the river runs is very extensive and…is the most suitable site for a large settlement" (The River Project 2001). He goes on to describe this "green, lush valley"; its "very full flowing, wide river"; the "riot of color" in the hills; and the abundance of native grapevines, wild roses, grizzly, antelope, quail and steelhead trout. Crespi observed that the soil was rich and "capable of supporting every kind of grain and fruit which may be planted." The river was named *El Rio y Valle de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Ángeles de la Porciúncula*.

Missions were established in the years that followed the Portolá expedition, the fourth being the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel founded in 1771 near the present-day City of Montebello, approximately 9.35 miles north east of the Project Site. By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving Gabrielino population had entered the mission system. The Gabrielino inhabiting Los Angeles County were under the jurisdiction of either Mission San Gabriel or Mission San Fernando. Due to the effects of colonization traditional trade and political alliances were failing and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Jackson, 1999).

On September 4, 1781, which was 12 years after Crespi's initial visit, the *Pueblo de la Reina de los Ángeles* was established not far from the site where Portolá and his men camped. Watered by the river's ample flow and the area's rich soils, the original pueblo occupied 28 square miles and consisted of a central square, surrounded by 12 houses, and a series of 36 agricultural fields occupying 250 acres, plotted to the east between the town and the river (Gumprecht, 2001).

An irrigation system that would carry water from the river to the fields and the pueblo was the communities' first priority and was constructed almost immediately. The main irrigation ditch, or *Zanja Madre*, was completed by the end of October 1781. It was constructed in the area of present-day Elysian Park, and carried water south to the agricultural lands situated just east of the pueblo (Gumprecht, 2001).

By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency and funding by the Spanish government ceased. Fed by a steady supply of water and an expanding irrigation system, agriculture and ranching grew, and by the early 1800s the pueblo produced 47 cultigens. Among the most popular were grapes used for the production of wine. Vineyards blanketed the landscape between present-day San Pedro Street and the Los Angeles River. By 1830 an estimated 100,000 vines were being cultivated at 26 Los Angeles vineyards. Over 8,300 acres of land were being irrigated by the *zanjas* during the 1880s (Gumprecht, 2001).

Alta California became a state of Mexico when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. Independence and the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles, and it slowly grew in size and expanded to the south and west. The population nearly doubled during this period, increasing from 650 to 1,250 between 1822 and 1845 (Weber 1982:226). Until 1832, Los Angeles was essentially a military post, with all able-bodied males listed on the muster rolls and required to perform guard duty and field duty whenever circumstances required (Los Angeles County 1963). The Mexican Congress elevated Los Angeles from pueblo to city status in 1835, declaring it the new state capital (Robinson, 1979:238–239).

The authority of the California missions gradually declined, culminating with their secularization in 1834. Although the Mexican government directed that each mission's lands, livestock, and equipment be divided among its converts, the majority of these holdings quickly fell into non-Indigenous hands. Mission buildings were abandoned and quickly fell into decay. Secularization further disenfranchised Native Americans who had become dependent on mission life. After secularization, "nearly all of the Gabrielinos went north while those of San Diego, San Luis, and San Juan overran this county, filling the Angeles and surrounding ranchos with more servants than were required" (Reid, 1977 [1851]:104).

The first party of U.S. immigrants arrived in Los Angeles in 1841, although surreptitious commerce had previously been conducted between Mexican California and residents of the United States and its territories. Included in this first wave of immigrants were William Workman and John Rowland, who soon became influential landowners. As the possibility of a takeover of California by the United States loomed large, the Mexican government increased the number of land grants in an effort to keep the land in the hands of upper-class *Californios* like the Domínguez, Lugo, and Sepúlveda families (Wilkman and Wilkman 2006:14–17). Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than 600 rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Gumprecht 2001). Having been established as a pueblo, property within Los Angeles could not be dispersed by the governor, and this task instead fell under the city council's jurisdiction (Robinson 1979).

When Los Angeles was connected to the transcontinental railroad via San Francisco on September 5, 1876, it experienced a significant boost in population. The City would experience its greatest growth in the 1880s when two more direct rail connections to the East Coast were constructed. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company (Southern Pacific) completed its second transcontinental railway, the Sunset Route from Los Angeles to New Orleans, in 1883 (Orsi, 2005). In 1885, the Santa Fe Railroad completed a competing transcontinental railway to San Diego, with connecting service to Los Angeles (Mullaly and Petty, 2002). The resulting fare wars led to an unprecedented real estate boom, as well as affordable cross-country fares for immigrants. Despite a subsequent collapse of the real estate market, the population of Los Angeles increased 350 percent in the decade between 1880 and 1890 (Dinkelspiel, 2008).

The population boom of the 1880s drove the demand for real estate in Los Angeles. Farmland south and east of the City began to be replaced by residential and commercial development. Large tracts of agricultural land, now far more valuable for residential development, were subdivided and sold (Gumprecht, 2001).

A constant struggle to bring water to the residents of the pueblo necessitated the construction of Echo Park Reservoir, the Silverlake Reservoir, and the further expansion of the *zanja* irrigation ditches. When these measures proved insufficient, a more permanent solution to Los Angeles' water shortage was sought. Under the direction of City engineer William Mulholland, the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply constructed the 238-mile-long Los Angeles Aqueduct. This 5-year project, completed in 1913, employed the labor of more than 5,000 men and brought millions of gallons of water into the San Fernando (now Van Norman) Reservoir (Gumprecht, 2001). Now able to offer water and sewer service at a grand scale, many smaller cities were voluntarily incorporated by Los Angeles (Robinson, 1979:244).

From 1920 to 1930, Los Angeles experienced another population explosion, along with the rise of automobile transportation and the development of the entertainment industry. All told, between 1890 and 1930, the population of Los Angeles increased from 50,000 to 1.2 million people (Wild, 2005).

## *Zanja Conduit System*

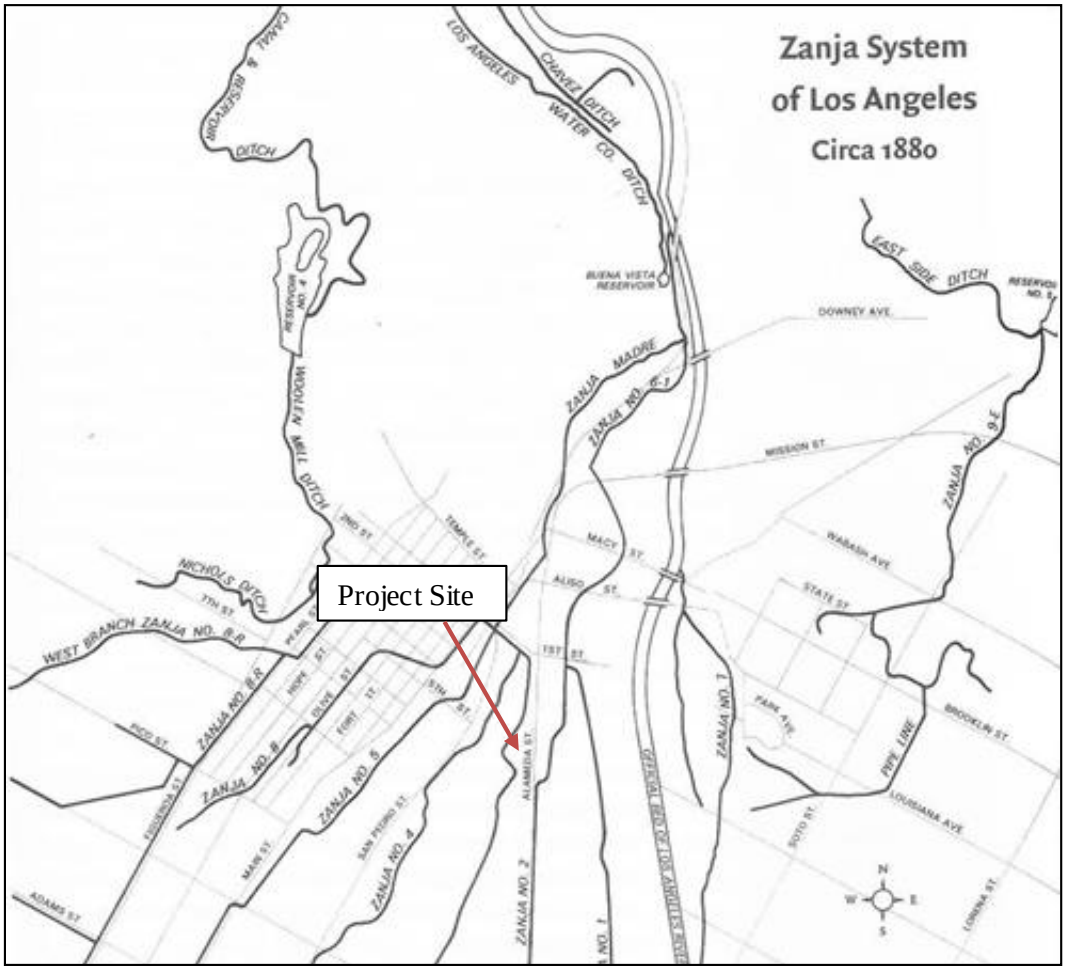
For the Pueblo of Los Angeles, the *zanjas*, or publicly owned irrigation ditches, sustained the area and enabled ranching and cultivation of the Los Angeles River's fertile floodplains. The *zanjas* consisted of gravity-driven water conveyance systems, used for irrigation of lands at lower elevations from the water's source. The main ditch – the *Zanja Madre* (Mother Ditch) - was constructed in 1781 and carried water from the Los Angeles River south to the agricultural lands surrounding the pueblo. As the pueblo grew and more water was diverted from the river, the supply began to dwindle. Initially, however, there was little worry about the future water needs of the City, and no regulation of the water distribution itself. Typically, farmers would dig their own ditches from the main ditches or from the river. Private water carriers hauled and sold water to households for domestic use (Gumprecht, 2001).

By the mid-19$^{th}$ century, City officials established a system of water use fees and rules to govern the *zanjas*. They created the official City position of *zanjero*, the highest paid of any public official in Los Angeles. The duties of the *zanjero* varied including issuance of permits for water usages, maintenance of the ditches, maintenance of the City dam, and even the early coordination of flood control work on the Los Angeles River (Gumprecht, 1999). While the *zanjas* worked well for irrigation, the water was frequently unsuitable for domestic purposes. The City had no sewer system or other outlet for its liquid waste, and the *zanjas* were being used for laundry and bathing, as well as trash and sewage disposal. Several efforts to pipe domestic water directly to homes were tried as early as 1864. As the pueblo development and population expanded, an effort was made to develop a residential water system in Los Angeles with projects designed to distribute water by directly piping water into homes from local springs and the river.

After several attempts by the City to develop their own water system, John Luis Sainsevain, who had been integral in development of the system, was a lessor of the domestic water supply system and he erected a water wheel at the dam that he had built on the river, to provide domestic water supplies. To keep up with demand, the City allowed several private companies to be formed in order to provide domestic supplies of water. The City continued to oversee the irrigation system,

eventually enclosing several of the *zanjas* or creating ornamental *zanjas* in several areas (Gumprecht, 2001).

As Southern California grew, the Los Angeles River became an inadequate supply of water for the residential and industrial development that gradually displaced agricultural uses. With the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876, the demand became so great that the Los Angeles City Water Company began tapping the river's water supply before it even reached the surface. Water supply reservoirs began to be used and the *zanja* system was gradually abandoned and, in some cases, dismantled (Gumprecht, 2001). By 1902, the Los Angeles municipal government took back jurisdiction of its own water needs and purchased the existing water system, which consisted of seven reservoirs and 337 miles of pipe. **Figure 4** (Gumprecht, 2001) depicts the locations of the *zanjas* in 1880, as well as Zanja No. 3 which crosses portions of the Project Site (specifically, the West Site) and is discussed in more detail in the following section.




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: Gumprecht 2001

**Figure 4**
Los Angeles *Zanja* Conduit System circa 1880

### *Zanja No. 3 Specific Research*

The earliest depiction of Zanja No. 3 is shown in E.O.C. Ord's *Plan de la Ciudad de Los Angeles* from 1849 which is provided in **Figure 5**, which shows a ditch branching from the Zanja Madre and following Alameda Street into the vineyards and orchards south of Aliso Street, which at the time were owned by Alexander Bell, Nathaniel Pryor and Manuel Requena (Ord, 1849; Berger, 1987). Hall (1888) indicates that Zanja No. 3 consisted of an open ditch starting from 1st to 7th Street (encompassing approximately 4,800 feet in length). This portion would have covered the current Project Site. From 7th to 12th Street, Zanja No. 3 consisted of a 22-inch cement pipe (covering approximately 3,200 feet in length) and from 12th Street to the southern portion of the City's boundaries, it was an open ditch again (covering approximately 4,750 feet).

A *Map of the City of Los Angeles* created by H.J. Stevenson (1884) depicts Zanja No. 3 crossing the Project Site and located within the William Wolfskill[8] tract (**Figure 6**). The date of construction of Zanja No. 3 is unknown; however, sources indicate that it was built between 1825 and 1831. Abel Stearns, during a court case in 1869 indicated that when he first arrived to the pueblo in 1831, Zanja No. 3 was already in existence, and since then it was used by the citizens of Los Angeles to transport water from the river to their fields (Kohler vs. Los Angeles 1871).

In 1879, property owners along Vine Street (currently known as Central Avenue) between Jackson and First Streets complained to the City Council indicating that the open ditch was dangerous and a nuisance. They suggested that Zanja No. 3 be converted into a pipe or flume from Jackson Street to the Wolfskill property (which is located within the Project Site) on Alameda Street (Berger, 1987).

On September 30, 1882, the Zanja Committee recommended "that Zanja No. 3 should be abandoned from its place of origin on the Zanja Madre, near the modern intersection of Los Angeles and Alameda Streets [and approximately 0.80 miles north of the Project Site], south to First Street. Instead, water was to be conveyed down the Zanja Madre from Requena Street to First Street and then distributed to Zanja No. 3 south of that point" (Berger 1987: II-48). On March 19, 1883, the City contracted with E.H. Hamilton and W.A. Frick to connect the Zanja Madre on First Street with 700 feet of 30-inch pipe to Zanja No. 4 at San Pedro Street; and with 481 feet of 22-inch pipe to Zanja No. 3 at Vine Street. The cost to complete the pipeline at Zanja No. 3 was $0.90 per foot. The work was completed in May 19, 1883. In 1883, city health officials recommended that the abandoned ditch of Zanja No. 3 between Jackson and First Streets be filled in. After 1883, Zanja No. 3 (south of First Street and crossing portions of the Project Site) continued being used.

In 1888, J.H. Dockweiler drew a profile of Zanja No. 3 (along Central Avenue from Fourth to Seventh Street) and depicted it as a 22-inch cement pipe (Berger 1987). Berger (1987) mentions that Zanja No. 3 was "probably abandoned around the turn of the century" and that it was later used as a storm drain before it was removed from service. By 1943, the City Department of

[8] William Wolfskill was the largest wine producer in the region at the time, had sheep and other livestock, and cultivated crops including oranges and lemons. He is discussed in the next section of this report.




SOURCE: Plan de la Ciudad de Los Angeles

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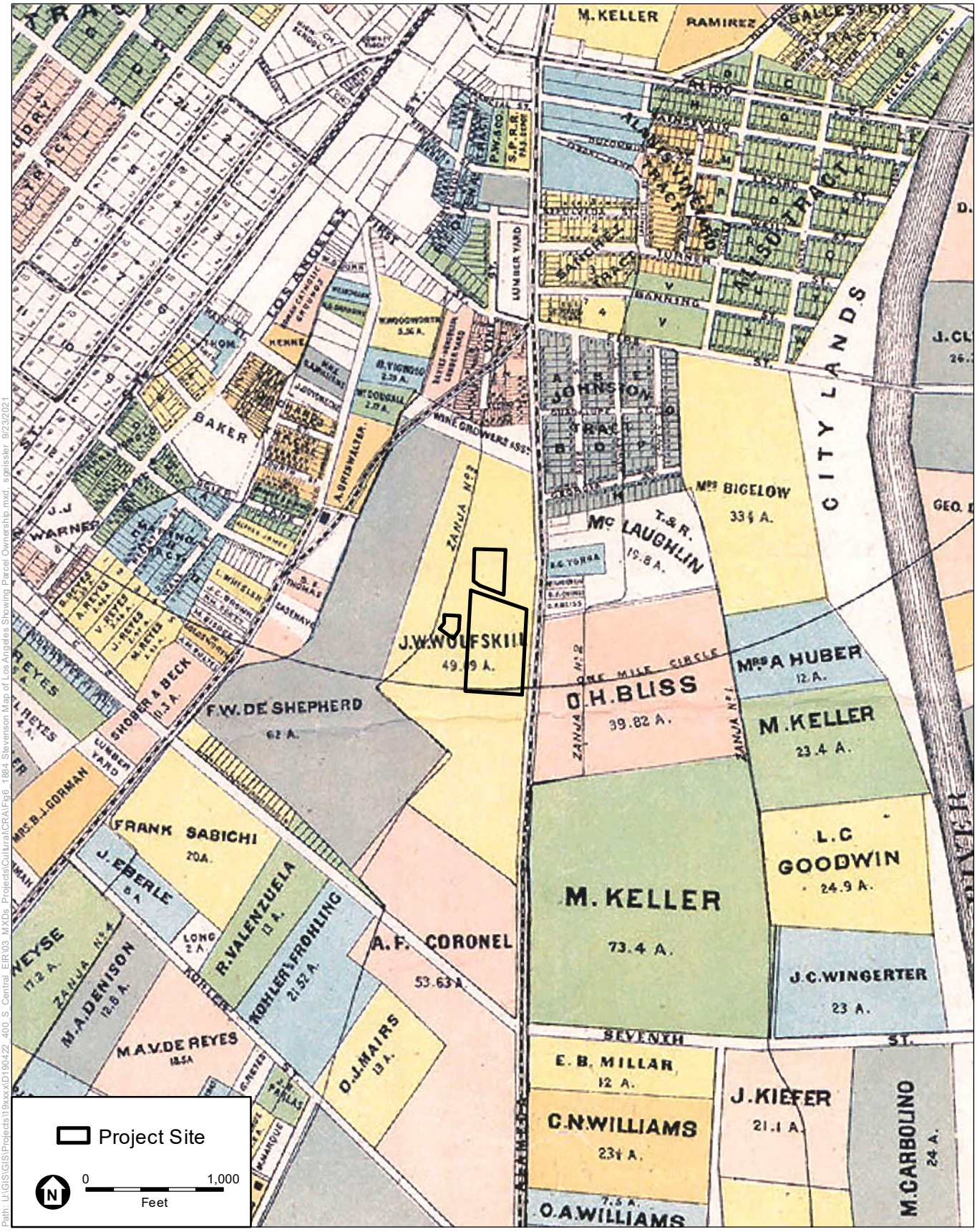
**Figure 5**
1849 Ord's Map of Los Angeles

ESA




SOURCE: Stevenson 1884

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**Figure 6**
1884 Stevenson Map of Los Angeles Showing Parcel Ownership

ESA

Public Works attempted to upgrade Zanja No. 3; however, it was in poor condition and so it was "cut by utilities" and could not be reused (Berger, 1987: II-49).

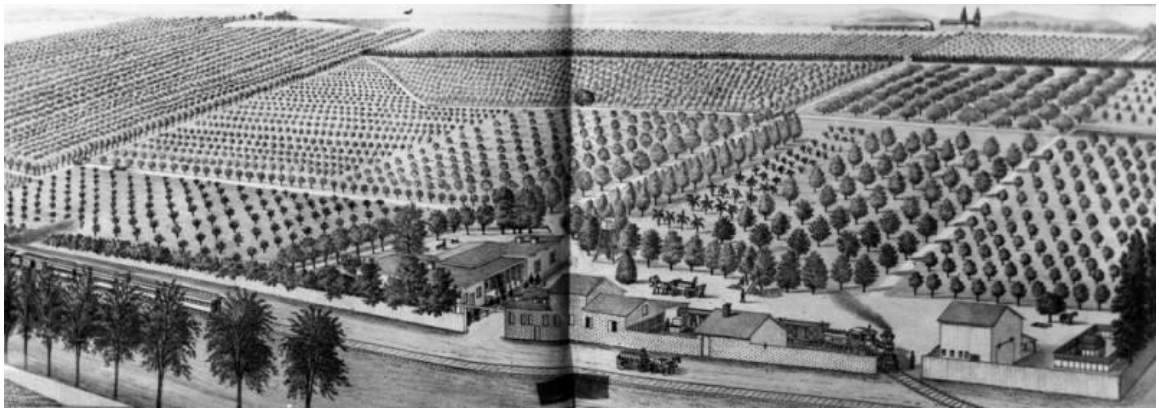
## *Land Use History of Project Site*

The earliest depiction of the Project Site is shown in Ord's map from 1849, which shows the South Site improved with several structures and the remainder of the Project Site improved with agricultural fields (**Figure 5**). These improvements are likely associated with a 49-acre property owned by Joseph W. Wolfskill in 1884 as shown in **Figure 6** and would be known as the Wolfskill Orchard Tract. The land was first subdivided by Joseph Wolfskill, the son of William Wolfskill, a highly influential figure in the development of California's agricultural industry in the 19th century. William was originally a fur trapper in what is now New Mexico, who settled in the Pueblo de Los Angeles circa 1831. As a Mexican citizen, he was able to own land in *Alta California*, becoming the largest wine producer in the region, with other agricultural holdings that included oranges, lemons, sheep and other livestock.

William is considered the grandfather of California's' citrus industry, having developed the Valencia orange. In addition to significant land holdings in Los Angeles, he owned a large quantity of land in the Sacramento Valley. When William died in 1866, he left "one-half of the home property on Alameda street, including the dwelling house and other improvements" to his son Joseph. The remainder of the home property, which consisted of several vineyards, was bequeathed to Joseph's sister Francisca, although the Wolfskills also owned a significant amount of additional land throughout Los Angeles (*Los Angeles Daily News*: 9 October 1866).

Joseph Wolfskill, along with his brother Louis, was a member of the Los Angeles, California, Common Council, the legislative arm of the city's government, between 1874 and 1884. He continued the family's agricultural legacy, and the land within the Project Site remained citrus groves as shown in **Figure 7**. The structures shown in **Figure 7** may be the same ones that are depicted in the earlier 1849 map shown in **Figure 5**. In 1877, Joseph was the first person in the country to ship oranges via boxcar, sending a load from the grove on the present-day South Site to St. Louis (Kane, 2007).

Joseph continued to use the land for agricultural purposes until the 1880s, when Los Angeles' population grew exponentially. With the construction of the Transcontinental railroad in 1876, and the creation of two direct rail connections from the east coast (Southern Pacific's Sunset Route in 1883 and Santa Fe Railroad's route in 1885), travel to Los Angeles became increasingly accessible to the masses. The resulting fare wars led to an unprecedented real estate boom, as well as affordable cross-country fares for immigrants, many of whom were eager for the new opportunities afforded by the west. Despite a subsequent collapse of the real estate market, the population of Los Angeles increased 350 percent in the decade between 1880 and 1890 (Dinkelspiel, 2008). With this rise in population came a rise in development and it became more economically lucrative to sell the Wolfskill Orchard Tract land for development rather than continue to use it for agriculture.



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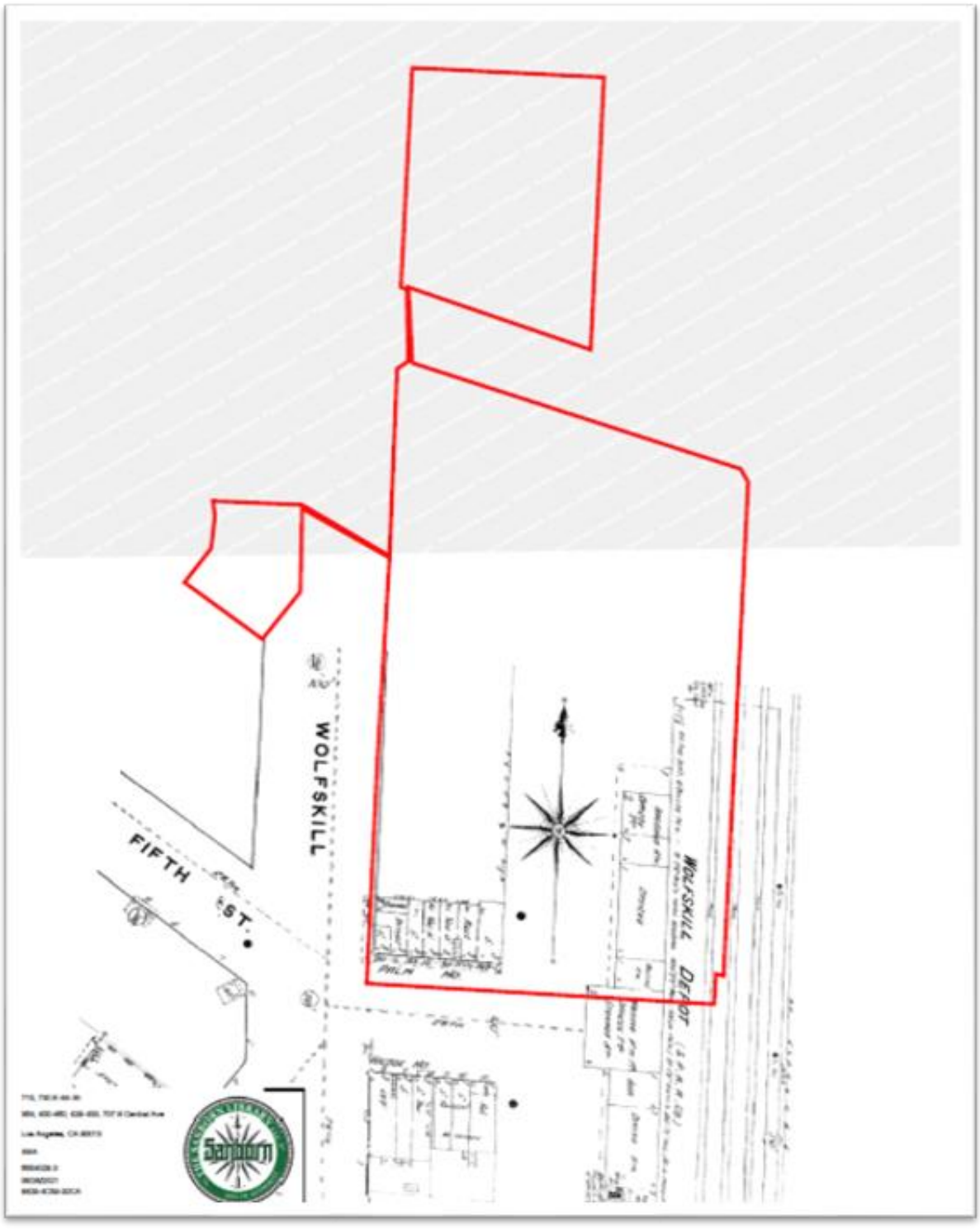
SOURCE: Los Angeles Public Library Digital Archives

**Figure 7**
Circa 1880 lithograph of the Joseph Wolfskill Ranch formerly located within South Site showing ranch structures and orange and lemon groves, view southwest.

As a result, Joseph Wolfskill donated a portion of the South Site to the Southern Pacific Railroad with the caveat that it be used to develop a railroad station. Southern Pacific acquired the right of way to establish train tracks and ultimately built Arcade Station on the southeastern end of the South Site. The new station opened to the public in 1889 and is depicted on the 1890 Sanborn Map (*Los Angeles Herald*: 27 February 1889). Joseph believed that if there was a central transportation hub on his tract, he would be able to sell the surrounding lots for more money.

The first available Sanborn map that includes the Project Site dates to 1888 and shows an area that was largely still undeveloped. The next available Sanborn map, from 1890, shows the completed Arcade Depot/Station on the South Site (**Figure 8**), although it was called the Wolfskill Depot at this time. It consisted of a baggage room, offices, waiting room and four separate railroad tracks along the eastern boundary of the South Site while the Palm House (hotel), which included a store, restaurant, vacant stores, a drug store, and storage building, line the southern boundary of the South Site. No coverage is available for the North and West Sites on the 1890 map.

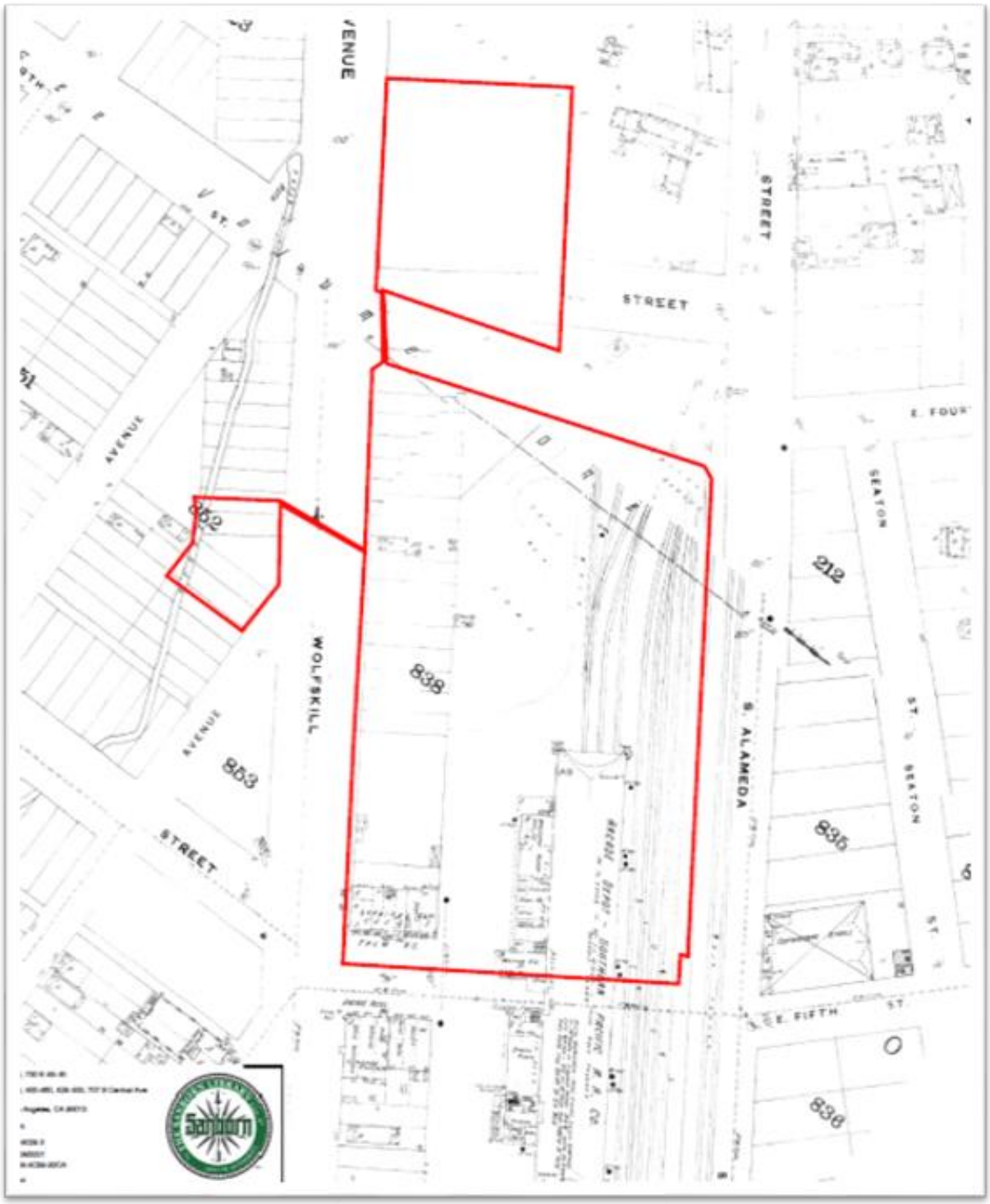
The 1894 Sanborn map of the area shows the station (now referred to as the Southern Pacific's Arcade Depot) with railroad tracks, turnkeys, and a lawn walk north of the depot (**Figure 9**). The Palm and Arcade Hotels, adjacent to Arcade Station, were some of the only commercial services in the area. The western portion of the South Site consists primarily of undeveloped lots; however, one lot is developed with a dwelling (with a possible privy towards the back of the property), while others are developed with three small structures and a garage. Undeveloped lots are depicted in the North Site and West Site; however, a *zanja* is depicted as traversing the West Site for approximately 400 feet and ending just north of E. Fourth Street (see **Figure 9**). The Stevenson Map shown in **Figure 6** from 1884 depicts a similar alignment for Zanja No. 3 in this area of the Project Site as well as the map provided in **Figure 4**. Subsequent Sanborn maps from 1906 and later do not depict a *zanja* within the Project Site or surrounding vicinity.




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: EDR

**Figure 8**
1890 Sanborn Map




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: EDR

**Figure 9**
1894 Sanborn Map

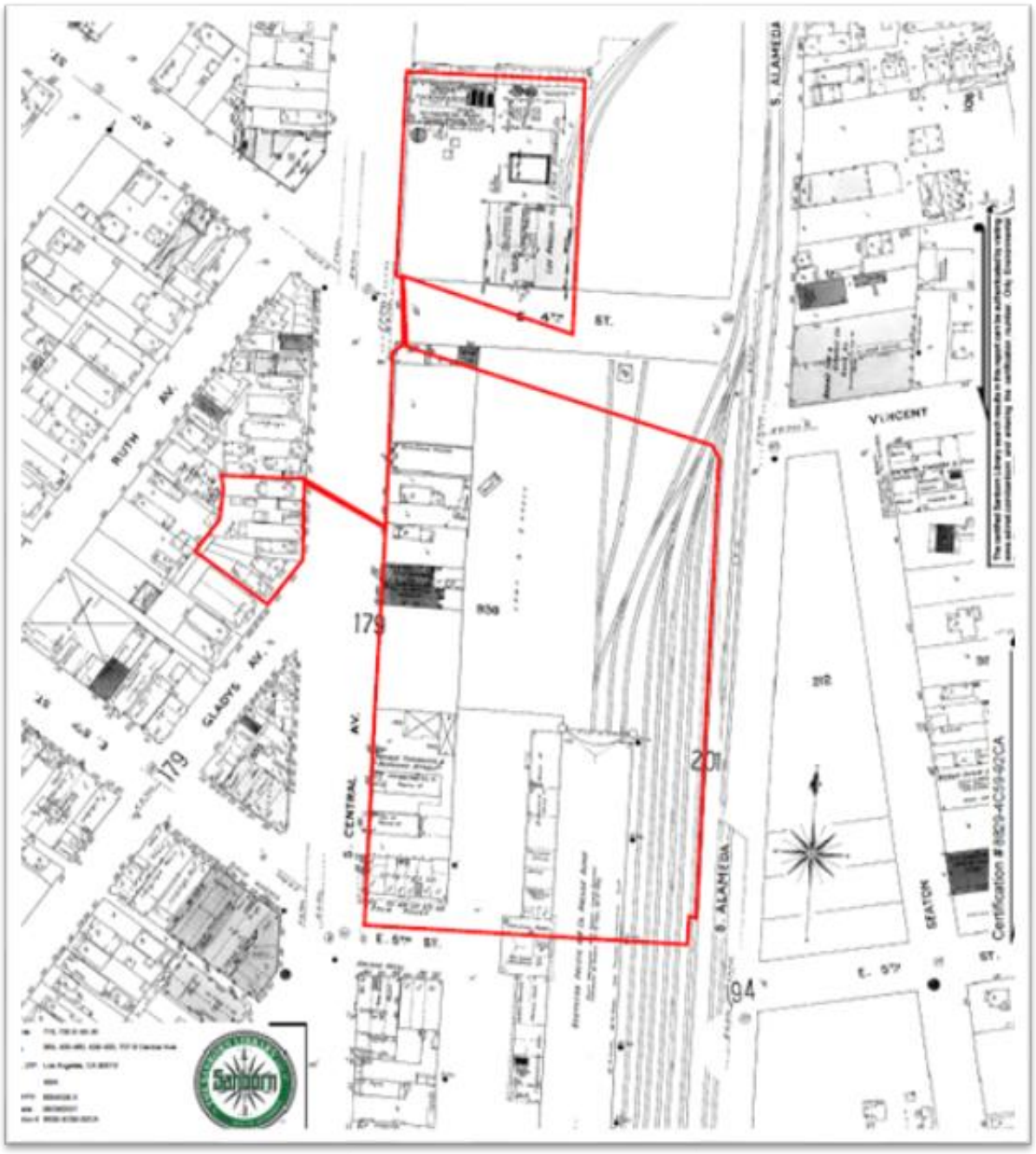
The 1906 Sanborn map shows that most of the lots within the South, North, and West Sites developed with a mix of hotels and other lodgings, warehouses and industrial buildings, and some residences (**Figure 10**). Specifically, the North Site is developed with industrial uses including a refrigerating plant and railroad tracks that lead to the Los Angeles Ice & Cold Storage Co.'s buildings. The South Site is still developed with the Arcade Depot/Station and Palm House (hotel) and a few new dwellings (with possible privies in the back) along the western boundary, and an electric power facility and saloon. The West Site shows five lots developed with dwellings (some single family and some multi-family) with possible privies located towards the back of these properties (**Figure 11**). According to building permits, these residential uses were demolished in 1921 to construct industrial meat processing facilities for Young's Market.

In 1914, the Arcade Station was demolished and a new station, called Central Station, was constructed on the western portion of the South Site, which would be abandoned by the 1950s.

The 1920 Sanborn map does not provide detail on the development within the Project Site. The 1950 Sanborn map continues to show the previous uses in the North Site that were depicted in the 1906 Sanborn map in addition to several more industrial buildings (**Figure 12**). The eastern portion of the South Site is no longer developed with Arcade Depot but includes several more railroad tracks in its former location while the western portion is developed with the Central Station (abandoned at the time of printing for the map), industrial buildings associated with the American Railway Express Agency, Pacific Motor Trucking Co., a welding and truck body shop, and a Southern Pacific Co. warehouse building. The West Site is developed with a cooler shortening storage building, a sausage manufacturer building, and a meat cutting facility. The residential uses that were depicted in the 1906 Sanborn map on the West Site and western portion of the South Site are no longer shown and have since been demolished (**Figure 12**).

The 1959 Sanborn map depicts the North Site as it was depicted in the previous 1950 and 1906 Sanborn maps and the West Site developed as it was in the 1950 map (**Figure 13**). However, with the exception of a warehouse building associated with the American Railway Express Agency in the northwestern corner, the previous uses at the South Site from the 1950 map have since been demolished. The South Site is now developed with a large warehouse building associated with the Los Angeles Cold Storage Plant and associated parking and truck loading areas and a smaller canned goods warehouse building (**Figure 13**). The Los Angeles Cold Storage Plant building at the South Site and the buildings depicted on the North Site still exist today (see **Figure 2**).

The 1970 Sanborn map shows the North and West Sites as developed with uses that were previously shown in the 1959 Sanborn map (**Figure 14**). However, the two warehouse buildings associated with the American Railway Express Agency and canned goods on the South Site have since been demolished and have been replaced with a large warehouse that appears to be an expansion of the Los Angeles Cold Storage Plant (**Figure 14**). This building expansion still exists today (see **Figure 2**).




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: EDR

**Figure 10**
1906 Sanborn Map


Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: EDR

**Figure 11**
1906 Sanborn Map detail showing residential uses on all lots within West Site that were demolished in the 1920s.

The residential uses within the West Site were demolished in 1921 to construct industrial meat processing facilities for Young's Market. These latter uses were demolished sometime before 1994 (and likely earlier) as the aerial photograph from that year shows the West Site developed with a surface parking (NETR Online, 2021) that exists at the West Site today (see **Figure 2**).

# Archival Research

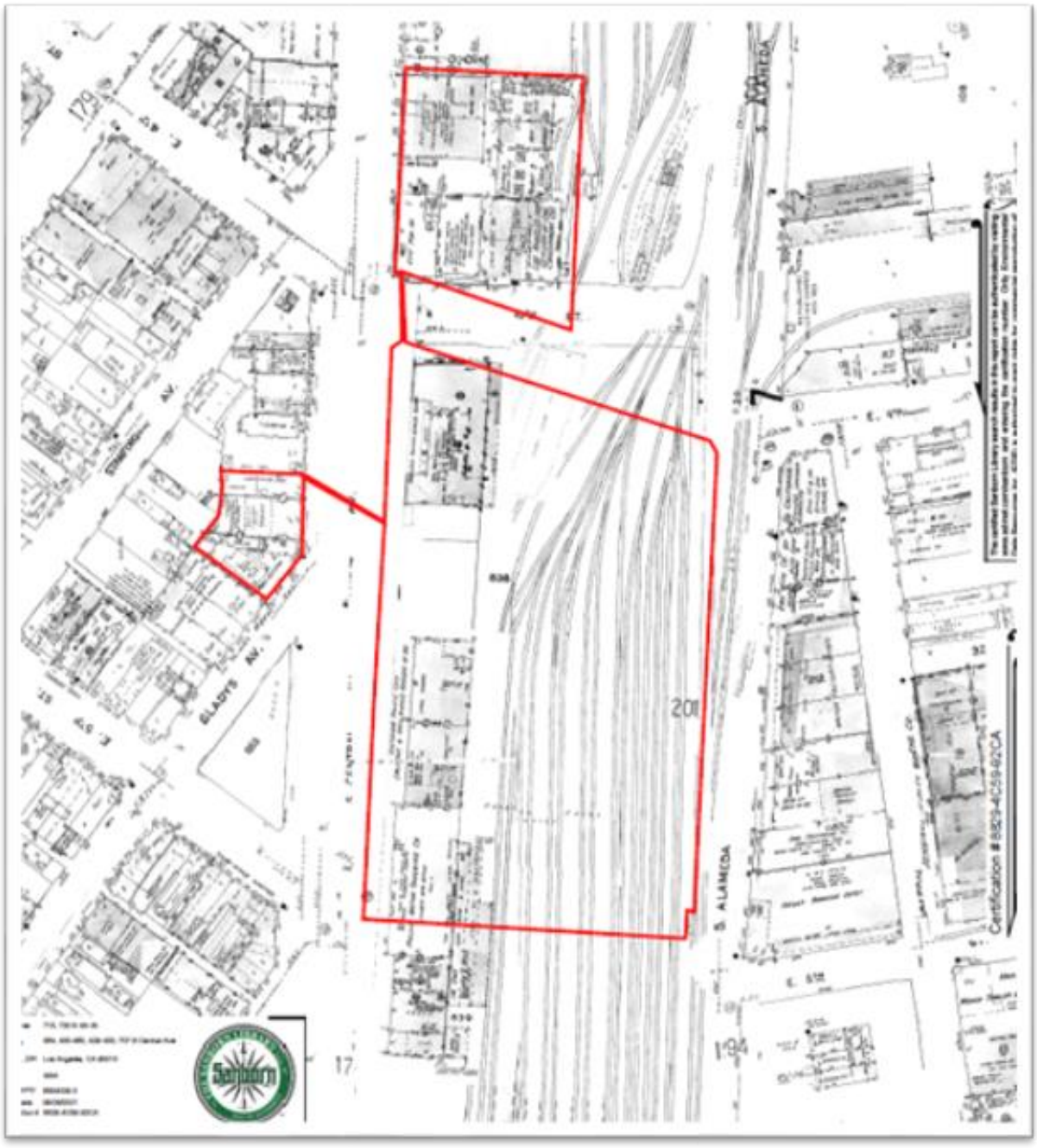
## SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Project Site was conducted on August 13, 2021 by staff at the CHRIS-SCCIC housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the Project Site and a 0.25-mile radius.

### Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that 25 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Site. Approximately 30 percent of the 0.25-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources assessments. Of the 25 previous studies, one (LA-2950) overlaps the South Site and one (LA-13239) overlaps the North and West Sites.

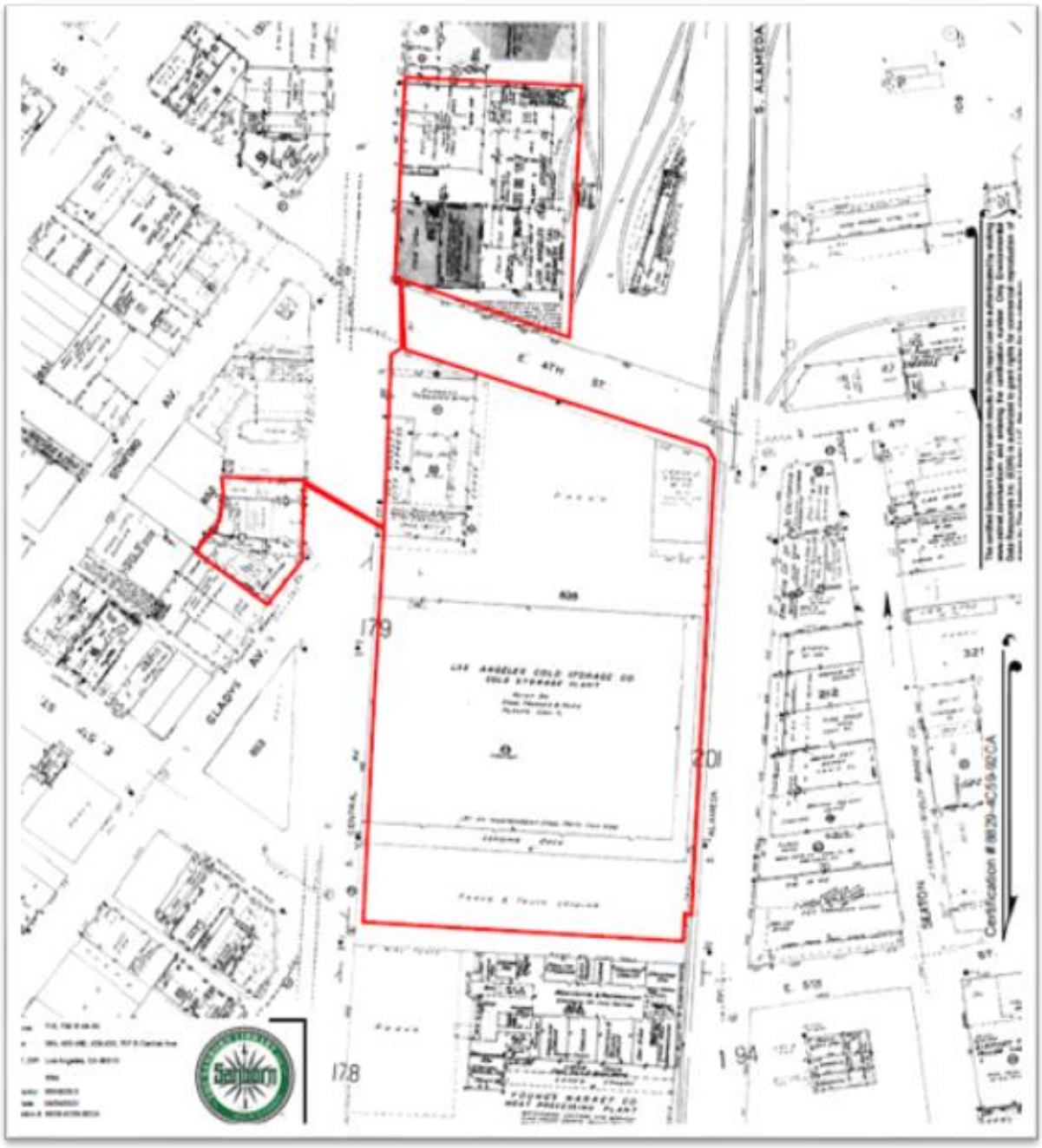
Study LA-2950 consists of a cultural resources assessment for the *Pacific Pipeline Project* which proposed the construction of 171.7 miles of crude oil pipeline. Archival research and a pedestrian survey were conducted as part of this project, but no resources were recorded within the South Site.




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: EDR

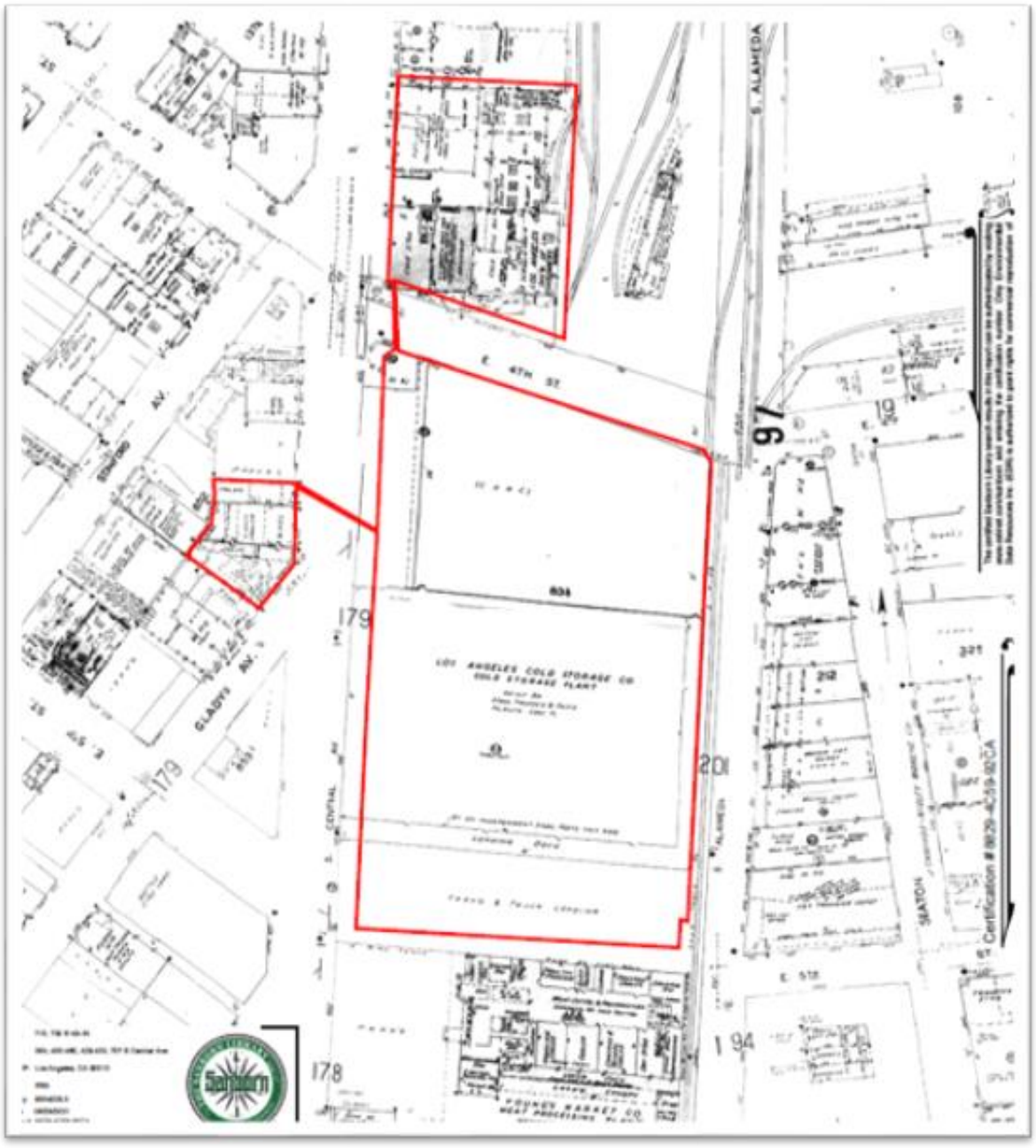
**Figure 12**
1950 Sanborn map




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: EDR

**Figure 13**
1959 Sanborn map




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: EDR

**Figure 14**
1970 Sanborn map

According to the first page of Study LA-13239, this "report number corresponds to the shapefile supplied by Sherri Gust of Cogstone. It represents their research into the entire linear boundary of the Zanja Madre. So far, only portions of the Zanja [listed as P-19-172542] have been physically surveyed, excavated, and recorded," (Cogstone, 2017). The second page of Study LA-13239 consists of the Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resources Directory listing

which shows the Zanja Madre (P-19-172542) with a National Register status code of 7W[9]. The third and fourth pages of Study LA-13239 depict the footprint of the Zanja Madre on a topographic map. The fourth page specifically shows the footprint of Zanja No. 3 as crossing portions of the North and West Sites. However, ESA believes that the map does not depict an accurate alignment for Zanja No. 3. Instead, ESA believes that the 1894 Sanborn maps shown on **Figure 9** depicts the most accurate alignment for the zanja. In particular, if the zanja alignment continued north along the same orientation as depicted in the 1894 Sanborn map (this orientation of the alignment is also verified by the 1884 map shown in **Figure 6**), it would instead cross just outside the North Site as opposed to within it. Therefore, Zanja No. 3 only crosses through a portion of the West Site and not the North Site. No additional information is provided on this study (LA-13239) regarding Zanja No. 3.

## Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that 20 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Site which are summarized in **Table 1**. Of the 20 cultural resources, one is a historic-period archaeological site (P-19-004460) while 19 are historic architectural resources. None of these resources have been recorded within the Project Site. No prehistoric resources have been recorded within the Project Site or within the 0.25-mile radius. Additionally, although the *zanja* has not been formally recorded on a California Department of Parks of Recreation Site Form, historic maps depict it as crossing through the West Site as described in the previous section of this report. Resource P-19-004460 is described in more detail the following section.

### *P-19-004460*

Resource P-19-004460 was uncovered in 2014 during archaeological construction monitoring of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Project in the Arts District located 900 feet from the Project Site. It consists of 63 historic period refuse deposits (dating from 1880 to 1923) and five structure features (foundation walls, one brick cistern, one concrete foundation, one ceramic pipe, and railroad track segments). The resource, which covers one City block, was encountered just below modern asphalt surfaces and below the footprint of a large warehouse that was demolished, between one to three feet below the ground surface. The resource was recommended individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion D/4 and for City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments listing for its data potential related to the understanding of the demographics and lifestyle of the turn-of-the-century residential neighborhood. The resource was also postulated as potentially eligible as a contributor to an as yet undefined historic district associated with the area's early residential development.

9 Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn.

**TABLE 1**
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES**

| P-Number | Permanent Trinomial | Other | Description | Date Recorded | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P-19-004460 | CA-LAN-4460H | Block F Site | Historic-period archaeological resource: refuse deposits, structural features and isolated artifacts | 2014; 2016 | Recommended Eligible for NR, CR, and local listing |
| P-19-173220 | - | W. Douglas Lee Bldg | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1983 | 3 |
| P-19-173336 | - | St Francis Xavier Chapel | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1987; 2011 | 4 |
| P-19-173907 | - | Hart Hotel | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1991; 1994 | 6Y4 |
| P-19-173908 | - | St Mark's Hotel | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1991 | 6Y |
| P-19-175845 | - | Salvation Army - Harbor Light Center | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1994 | 6Y4 |
| P-19-175846 | - | Salvation Army - Harbor Light Center | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1994 | 6Y4 |
| P-19-175847 | - | Salvation Army - Safe Harbor | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1994 | 6Y4 |
| P-19-175848 | - | Ellis Hotel | Historic architectural resource: Building | 1994 | 6Y4 |
| P-19-187085 | - | The Mojave Rd | Mojave Road | 1989; 2014 | 1CS |
| P-19-188195 | - | Firestone Tire & Rubber Co, Public Self Storage | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2004; 2011; 2012 | Unknown |
| P-19-188265 | - | Little Tokyo Lofts | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2008 | 3S |
| P-19-190035 | - | La Kretz Innovation Campus | Historic architectural resource: Several buildings within La Kretz Innovation Campus | 2011 | Not Eligible for the NR |
| P-19-190036 | - | La Kretz Innovation Campus | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2011 | 6Y |
| P-19-190037 | - | La Kretz Innovation Campus | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2011 | 6Y |
| P-19-190038 | - | La Kretz Innovation Campus | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2011 | 6Y |
| P-19-190289 | - | Rossmore Hotel | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2012 | Not Eligible for the NR |
| P-19-190521 | - | John A. Roebling's Sons Co | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2009 | 3S |
| P-19-190531 | - | Brunswig Drug, Purepac Corporation | Historic architectural resource: Building | 2009 | 6Z |
| P-19-190552 | - | Downtown Los Angeles Street Features | Historic district: Downtown Los Angeles street features (including granite curbs, 1950s air-raid sirens, and ornamental street lighting) | 2009 | 3CS, 3D, and 3CD |

| P-Number | Permanent Trinomial | Other | Description | Date Recorded | Eligibility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

SOURCE: *SCCIC*

1CS = Listed in the CR as individual property by the SHRC
3 = Appears elig. for NR to person completing or reviewing form
3CD = Appears eligible for CR as a contributor to a CR eligible district through a survey evaluation
3CS = Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation
3D = Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation
3S = appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation
4 = Might become eligible for listing on the Nat. Register
6Y = Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.
6Y4 = Det. inelig. NR/consensus, appears elig. for Loc. List or may become elig. for NR
6Z = Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation.

## Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential SLF database which contains resources of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on July 22, 2021 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated August 20, 2021 indicating that the results were positive. The response letter did not provide details on resources within the Project Site, but suggested contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The NAHC also provided a list of other Native American tribes to contact as they may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project Site (**Appendix B**). The City is conducting consultation with appropriate tribes per AB 52 requirements and the results of this consultation will be summarized in the Draft EIR for the Project.

## Geotechnical Investigations Review

*Preliminary Geotechnical Investigations* for each of the Project Sites prepared by Geocon West, Inc. (2021) were reviewed by ESA. The Geotechnical Reports indicate that five borings were advanced (B1 through B5) at the three Sites, which are underlain by artificial fill over Holocene age alluvial deposits. The results of the geotechnical borings are provided in **Table 2**. B1 is located within the northwest (NW) portion of the North Site. B2 is located within the south central (SC) portion of the West Site. B3 is situated within the northwest (NW) portion of the South Site. B4 is located within the southeast (SE) portion of the South Site. B5 is located within the northwest (NW) portion of the South Site. In general, artificial fill was encountered to a maximum depth of 8 feet bgs at the North Site and to a maximum depth of 5 feet bgs at the South and West Sites.

**TABLE 2**
**GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS**

| Boring No. | Type | Depth | Location | Soil Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B1 | Hollow stem | 34 ft | NW portion of North Site | 0-4.5 in: Concrete<br>4.5-2 ft: Artificial fill (silty sand, medium dense, moist, brown, fine-grained)<br>2-8 ft: Artificial fill (sand, poorly graded, dense, moist, dark brown, fine- to medium-grained, trace fine gravel, clay pipe fragment)<br>8-34 ft: Alluvium |
| B2 | Hollow stem | 20.5 ft | SC portion of West Site | 0-4.5 ft: Artificial fill (Sand with Silt, poorly graded, medium dense, slightly moist, dark brown, fine-grained, trace coarse-grained and fine gravel) |
| B3 | Hollow stem | 38 ft | NW Portion of South Site | 0-5 ft: Artificial fill (Sand, poorly graded, medium dense, dry, dark brown, fine-grained, debris, some silt, trace medium-grained sand and fine gravel)<br>5-38 ft: Alluvium |
| B4 | Hollow stem | 42 ft | SE portion of South Site | 0-3.5 ft: Artificial fill (Silty Sand, loose, moist, dark brown, fine-grained)<br>3.5-42 ft: Alluvium |
| B5 | Mud Rotary | 100.5 ft | NW Portion of South Site | 0-4 ft: Artificial fill (Sand, medium dense, moist, dark brown, fine-grained; some brick fragments)<br>4-100.5 ft: Alluvium |

# Geoarchaeological Review

ESA geoarchaeologist, Chris Lockwood, Ph.D., RPA, conducted a desktop geoarchaeological review on August 27, 2021, in order to evaluate the potential for buried archaeological resources within the Project Site. The review included a review of geologic maps, geological literature, and archival research through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the California Geological Survey (CGS) Borehole Database. The following section presents the results of Dr. Lockwood's analysis.

The Project Site is situated in the Los Angeles Basin (Basin), a coastal sedimentary basin approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide (Yerkes et al., 1965; Ingersoll and Rumelhart, 1999). The Basin is within the Transverse Ranges physiographic-structural province, a series of east-west trending mountains and valleys that interrupt the northwest-southeast orientation of other major California ranges, including the Peninsular Ranges, Coast Ranges, and the Sierra Nevada. The Basin is bounded on the north by the Santa Monica Mountains, the Elysian, Repetto, and Puente Hills and on the east and southeast by the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills. The Basin formed between 18 and 3 million years ago as a result of tectonic subsidence (Critelli et al., 1995). Continuous sedimentation into the Basin began during the middle Miocene around 13 million years ago, as thousands of feet of sediments were deposited in a marine environment (Yerkes et al., 1965). Deposition of terrestrial alluvial sediments commenced during the Pleistocene.

Surface geology of the Project Site is mapped as Holocene-aged alluvium (Wills et al., 2014; Dibblee and Ehrenspeck, 1989). These sediments consist primarily of well-sorted, unconsolidated silts and sands representing overbank flooding from the Los Angeles River, which may be interbedded with coarser grained sand and gravels deposited within former stream channels (Wills et al., 2014). The Holocene-aged alluvium is likely underlain by older Pleistocene-aged alluvium since older alluvium is exposed at the surface approximately 1.5 miles east of the Project Site. The older alluvium consists of gravel, sand and silt, and is weakly consolidated (dense), differentiating it from the younger alluvium. The Geotechnical Reports (above) do not distinguish between older and younger alluvium so the depth of contact is unknown.

The NRCS (2021) maps Urban land within the Project Site. Urban land is not a designation for a genetic soil, but instead indicates that natural soils conditions have been disrupted or obscured by processes of development or urbanization, such as grading, cutting, and filling. The Urban land designation is consistent with ESA's understanding of a long sequence of construction, demolition, and reconstruction within the Project Site during the historic period as demonstrated by Sanborn maps of the area.

As discussed in the previous section, a series of five geotechnical borings (B-1 to B-5) were drilled within the Project Site (Geocon West, Inc., 2021). One boring (B-1) was drilled in the North Site, one boring (B-2) in the West Site, and three (B-3, B-4, and B-5) in the South Site. All borings exhibited placed fill overlying alluvium. Placed fill, consisting generally of silty sand with trace gravel and debris, was observed starting from the surface down to 3-8 feet bgs, with the deepest fill observed in the North Site (Geocon West, Inc., 2021). Due to its recent, human origin, fill is considered to have a lower sensitivity for intact prehistoric archaeological resources, although it is possible for fill to contain historic archaeological resources associated with historic domestic, commercial and industrial activities, potentially including remnants of Zanja No. 3 within the West Site.

Relatively fine-grained Holocene-aged alluvium consisting of fine to medium sand with traces of silt/clay and fine gravel was observed underlying the fill to approximately 18 to 34 feet bgs (Geocon West, Inc., 2021: Boring logs included in Appendix A of the Geotechnical Reports). These generally fine-grained deposits may represent natural levee deposits, as well as floodplain deposits, laid down as a result of overbank flooding. The proximity to fresh water and riparian resources offered by channel levees may have attracted people for subsistence, if not necessarily sustained occupation. The relatively lower-energy alluvial depositional processes operating in such settings may have resulted in burial and preservation of archaeological resources that may have been present. As a result, the Project Site is considered to have higher sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources within fine-grained alluvium.

At greater depths, alluvium included sand with gravel, sand with cobbles, and sand with gravel and cobbles. These coarse-grained matrices are channel bed or lag deposits representing significantly higher-energy fluvial processes. While gravel channel bars may have attracted people in the past, the high flows occurring in these settings make it unlikely for any archaeological sites to have been preserved. As a result, the coarse-grained alluvium within the Project Site is considered to have a lower sensitivity for archaeological sites.

# Pedestrian Survey

## Methods and Results

On June 28, 2021, ESA cultural resources specialists, Shannon Papin, Claire Cancilla, and Anokhi Varma conducted a cultural resources pedestrian survey of the Project Site. As shown in **Figures 15** through **18**, the ground surface visibility was zero percent across almost the entirety of the Project Site due to existing paved surfaces for parking lots or due to existing buildings. However, there is a narrow 600-foot long strip of mostly un-paved surface along the eastern margin of the South Site that appeared to be covered in a road base aggregate made from gravels and fill soils. No archaeological resources, including any remnants of a Zanja No. 3, were identified by ESA within the Project Site.

Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: ESA

**Figure 15**
Overview of southern portion of North Site showing six-story warehouse building (const. 1903), view northwest.

Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

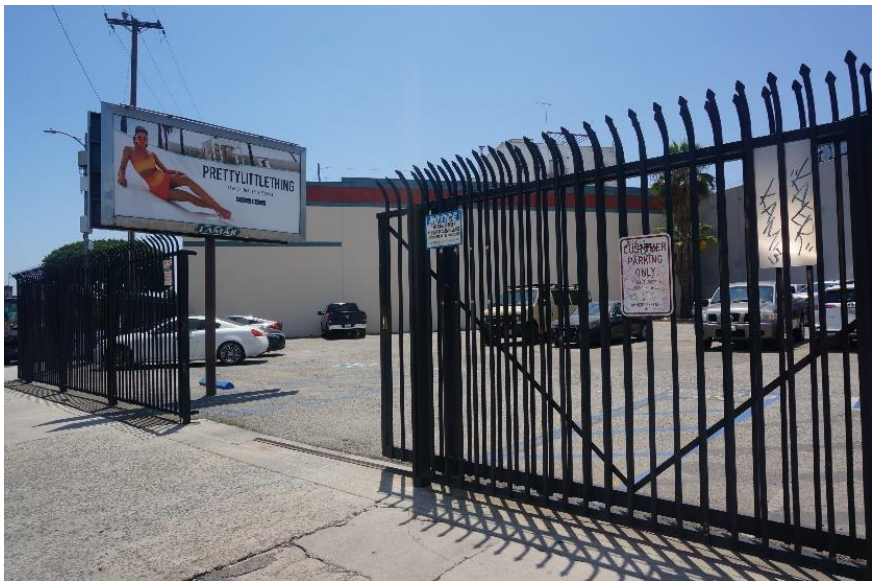
SOURCE: ESA

**Figure 16**
Overview of southern portion of South Site showing surface parking lot and truck loading docks of the Central Plant (const. 1958), view northwest.

Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: ESA

**Figure 17**
Overview of northwest portion of South Site showing the Astro Plant (cost. 1969) - which is connected to the Central Plant, view northwest.




Fourth & Central Project / D201900422.01

SOURCE: ESA

**Figure 18**
Overview of West Site showing surface parking lot, fence, and billboard on south end of Site, view southwest.

# Summary of Findings and Recommended Mitigation Measures

The records search through the CHRIS-SCCIC revealed that no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site; however, one historic period archaeological resource was previously-recorded within a quarter-mile radius. This resource, P-19-004460 consists of 63 historic period refuse deposits (dating from 1880 to 1923) and five structure features (foundation walls, one brick cistern, one concrete foundation, one ceramic pipe, and railroad track segments) that were uncovered during archaeological construction monitoring of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Project in the Arts District located 900 feet from the Project Site. The resource, which covers one City block, was encountered just below modern asphalt surfaces and below the footprint of a large warehouse that was demolished, between one to three feet below the ground surface. The resource was recommended individually eligible for the National Register and the California Register under Criterion D/4 and for City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments listing for its data potential related to the understanding of the demographics and lifestyle of the turn of the century residential neighborhood. The resource was also postulated as potentially eligible as a contributor to an as yet undefined historic district associated with the area's early residential development.

The records search through NAHC's SLF yielded positive results, although specific details of the nature and location of the resource(s) were not provided. The NAHC suggested contacting the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for information regarding these positive results. The NAHC also provided a list of other Native American tribes to contact as they may

have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project Site. The City is conducting consultation with appropriate tribes per AB 52 requirements and the results of this consultation will be summarized in the Draft Environment Impact Report for the Project.

As shown on early maps of the region, a branch of the *zanja* conduit system (Zanja No. 3) once followed a north-south trend through the West Site. As discussed in this report, specific research on Zanja No. 3 within the Project Site shows that it originally consisted of an open earthen ditch and was constructed by at least 1831; however, many segments were later converted to a 22-inch cement conduit. It is unknown whether the segment mapped within the West Site was converted to cement conduit or if it continued as an open ditch until the first structures were built on the property in the 1880s and 1890s. Two other branches (Zanja Nos. 2 and 4) were also located in the general vicinity of the Project Site.

ESA did not identify any archaeological resources during the pedestrian survey of the Project Site. Surface visibility was impeded due to the Project Site being largely developed with surface parking lots or buildings. No remnants of the Zanja No. 3 were identified at the West Site.

As discussed in this report, the Project Site was originally owned by Joseph Wolfskill by the 1860s and his father, William Wolkskill, before that. After arriving in Los Angeles in 1831, William became a highly influential figure in the development of California's agricultural industry in the 19th century and is considered the grandfather of California's' citrus industry, having developed the Valencia orange and becoming the largest wine producer in the region. In the 1880s, Joseph sold the ranch property (also known as the Wolfskill Orchard Tract) to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and other private interests. During the subsequent decades, the Project Site was developed with single- and multi-family residential uses (some of which appear to have had privies associated with them as shown in Figure 11), transportation uses (Southern Pacific's Arcade Station from 1889 – 1914 and Central Station from 1914 to the 1940s), and commercial and industrial uses.

Other than the six-story cold storage warehouse building that currently exists within the North Site (const. 1903), nearly all of these early turn-of the-century uses were later demolished for the construction of the current uses at the Project Site starting in the 1950s. In addition, the extant six-story building is the only one within the Project Site that has a basement level that may have displaced resources during its original construction. Moreover, construction techniques prior to the mid-20$^{th}$ century generally required very little site preparation and often just paved over or built on top of the remnants of previous uses. Therefore, there is potential for ground disturbing activities to encounter archaeological materials associated with the former historic uses of the Project Site. This has also been supported by the discovery of a historic archaeological resource (P-19-004460) during construction of a nearby project in the Arts District that had a similar development and land use history as the Project Site and the results of the geoarchaeological review which suggests that fill soils within the Project Site (which extend from the surface down to 8 feet bgs) have the potential to contain these types of resources. The Project Site is also considered to have higher sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resource within fine-grained Holocene-aged alluvium that underlies the fill soils, due to the proximity to fresh water and riparian resources offered by channel levees that could have attracted prehistoric inhabitants for

subsistence, if not necessarily sustained occupation. As a result of these findings, Project excavations, which are anticipated to reach depths of 22 to 64 feet bgs, have a high potential for encountering buried historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. Therefore, ESA recommends Mitigation Measures ARCH-1 through ARCH-4. With implementation of these measures, potential impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant under CEQA.

## Recommended Mitigation Measures

**Mitigation Measure ARCH-1**: Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for professional archaeology (qualified Archaeologist) to carry out and ensure proper implementation of mitigation measures that address archaeological resources. The Applicant shall submit a letter of retention to the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) before construction activities commence to demonstrate to the City that the Applicant has retained a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. The letter shall include a resume for the qualified Archaeologist.

The qualified Archaeologist shall oversee an archaeological monitor who has a bachelor's degree in a relevant field of study and either two months of archaeological construction monitoring experience or two months of supervised training with prehistoric or historic archaeological materials in a field or laboratory setting. The archaeological monitor shall be present during construction activities on the Project Site deemed by the qualified Archeologist to have the potential for encountering archeological resources, such as demolition, pavement removal, clearing/grubbing, drilling/auguring, potholing, grading, trenching, excavation, tree removal, or other ground disturbing activity associated with the Project. The activities to be monitored may also include off-site improvements in the vicinity of the Project Site, such as utilities, sidewalks, or road improvements. The archeological monitor shall have the authority to reasonably direct the pace of construction equipment activity in areas reasonably expected to be of higher sensitivity and to temporarily divert, redirect or halt ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of archaeological resources in coordination with the qualified Archaeologist. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined appropriate by the qualified Archaeologist.

**Mitigation Measure ARCH-2**: Prior to commencement of construction activities, a Sensitivity Training shall be given by the qualified Archaeologist for construction personnel. The training shall focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered during construction activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event. Within 5 days of completing the training, a list of those in attendance shall be provided by the qualified Archaeologist to the Applicant. The Applicant shall maintain the documentation of this training, including the list of attendees, for inspection by the City upon its reasonable request.

**Mitigation Measure ARCH-3**: In the event that historic (e.g., bottles, foundations, refuse dumps/privies, railroads, etc.) or prehistoric (e.g., hearths, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can

be evaluated. An appropriate buffer area shall be established by the archaeological monitor in accordance with industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations for those making an evaluation and potential recovery of the discovery. This buffer area shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue until the evaluation is completed. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area.

All resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the qualified Archaeologist. If a resource is determined by the qualified Archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resource. The treatment plan established for the resource shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If in coordination with the City, it is determined that preservation in place is not feasible, appropriate treatment of the resource shall be developed by the qualified Archaeologist in coordination with the City and may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any archaeological material collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school, Tribe, or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

*(Note: In the event encountered resources appear to qualify as tribal cultural resource, separate and appropriate mitigation measures to address such resources would be required, as necessary.)*

**Mitigation Measure ARCH-4**: Within 14 days of concluding the archaeological monitoring, the qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a memorandum stating that the archaeological monitoring requirement of the mitigation measure has been fulfilled and summarize the results of any archaeological finds. The memorandum shall be submitted to the Applicant and City. Following submittal of the memorandum, the qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a technical report that follows the format and content guidelines provided in California Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The technical report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA. Appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms (Site Forms) shall also be prepared and provided in an appendix to the report. The technical report shall be submitted to the City within 150 days of completion of the monitoring. The final draft of the report shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center.

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# Appendix A
## Personnel Qualifications

# Monica Strauss, RPA

## Director, Southern California Cultural Resources Group

EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology, California State University, Northridge

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge

AA, Humanities, Los Angeles Pierce College

19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic and Prehistoric Human Remains

Archaeological Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden Sites

Groundstone Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), #12805

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)

QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of Interior Standards

CA State BLM Permitted

Monica has successfully completed dozens of cultural resources projects throughout California and the greater southwest, where she assists clients in navigating cultural resources compliance issues in the context of CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106. Monica has extensive experience with archaeological resources, historic buildings and infrastructure, landscapes, and Tribal resources, including Traditional Cultural Properties. Monica manages a staff of cultural resources specialists throughout the region who conduct Phase 1 archaeological/ paleontological and historic architectural surveys, construction monitoring, Native American consultation, archaeological testing and treatment, historic resource significance evaluations, and large-scale data recovery programs. She maintains excellent relationships with agency staff and Tribal representatives. Additionally, Monica manages a general compliance monitoring team who support clients and agencies in ensuring the daily in-field compliance of overall project mitigation measures.

## Relevant Experience

**County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Rancho Los Amigos South Campus EIR, Downey. CA.** *Project Manager.* The County of Los Angeles (County) proposes redevelopment of a portion of the Rancho Los Amigos (RLA) South Campus which is located in the City of Downey. The 74-acre RLA South Campus was the home of the "Los Angeles County Poor Farm" that was established in 1880s to provide room and board to indigent citizens in exchange for agricultural labor, then served as an infirmary and later evolved into a hospital facility in 1932. The RLA South Campus functioned as a major hospital complex from 1956 to the 1990s, when it was abandoned. The RLA South Campus is currently unoccupied and has been designated as the RLA Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places. The County is proposing redevelopment of a 21-acre portion of the RLA South Campus with County uses, including a Sheriff's Station Crime Laboratory, Internal Services Department Headquarters, and Probation Department Headquarters. The project will include supporting parking and installation of utilities and other features on a site that has been abandoned for nearly 30 years. Building demolition and/or repurposing or relocation of existing buildings will be required. ESA is leading the CEQA process on behalf of the County, including preparation of all technical studies in support of a full-scope EIR for the RLA South Campus Project. This includes a Historic District Evaluation, archaeological surveys, traffic, water supply, arborist services, and all other CEQA-required topics. ESA is also serving in an Executive Consultant role to the County, to advise on other potential future projects at the RLA Campus.

**County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Arroyo Seco Bike Path Phase I Cultural Resources Evaluation, Los Angeles, CA.** *Project Director.* Working for the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works in connection with a project to make improvements to the Arroyo Seco Channel, Monica

managed all aspects of Section 106 review in accordance with Caltrans Cultural Resources Environmental guidelines. Monica and her team evaluated the Arroyo Seco Channel, identified character-defining features, informed the design of channel improvements to retain such features, and addressed the channels' potential for eligibility as part of a larger Los Angeles Country water management district. She developed the research strategy, directed the field teams, and prepared cultural resources assessment documentation for approval by Caltrans and FHWA, as well as the cultural resources section for a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power La Kretz Innovation Campus, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Project Director.* The project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and construction of an open space public plaza and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. ESA is providing archaeological monitoring and data recovery services and is assisting LADWP with meeting their requirements for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Monica is providing oversight to archaeological monitors and crew conducting resource data recovery and laboratory analysis, and is providing guidance to LADWP on meeting Section 106 requirements.

**Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Florence Nightingale Middle School Historic Architectural Review, Los Angeles County, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* Monica managed the historical analysis of the LAUSD Florence Nightingale Middle School. The analysis included a cultural resources survey that photo-documented buildings that would be affected by the project. The project includes HVAC replacement to a 1967 Classroom Buildings, kitchen upgrades within the 1937 Domestic Science/Cafeteria Building, and improvements to the 1965 chiller yard. Florence Nightingale Middle School was previously recommended eligible for listing in the California Register.

**Viewpoint School, Tennis Courts and Park, Calabasas, CA.** *Cultural Resources Project Director.* ESA is working with the City of Calabasas to prepare an IS/MND to support the development of the proposed Viewpoint School Tennis Courts and Parking Lots project, which includes the development of three sites (Peters, Brown, and Castle Oak) that would become part of the school campus property. Improvements entail installation of six tennis courts (including an accessory building), additional campus parking in three areas, and the renovation of two existing residential structures, one to accommodate offices for school administration and the second to provide a primary residence to the school principal. The project would remove the Peter's property building and appurtenant structures, redevelop the interior of the Castle Oaks property to accommodate the administrative offices, and update the Brown residence to accommodate the principal's primary residence. ESA is preparing three technical studies to support the IS/MND, including air quality, cultural resources, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise. ESA peer reviewed the biological resource reports and traffic study that were prepared to support the document. Monica provided technical and compliance oversight to the cultural resources staff.

# Kyle Garcia, M.A., RPA

## Principal Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology (Archaeology Option), California State University Los Angeles,

B.A., Anthropology, (Physical/ Biological Emphasis), University of California, Santa Barbara

18 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Riverside County Registered Archaeologist and Paleontologist

Orange County-Certified Archaeologist and Paleontologist

40-Hour HAZWOPER Training – Update, 2019

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Kyle Garcia has 18 years of experience in the archaeology and prehistory of southern California, with a specialization in faunal analysis. During his career, he has authored or contributed to more than 800 projects subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106 of the NHPA). He is well-versed in the archaeological resources of California's coastal, interior, and island settings. He is skilled in evaluation historic and prehistoric archaeological resources; agency and Native American consultation; pedestrian surveys, testing and evaluation excavations as well as archaeological and paleontological construction monitoring, and laboratory processing. During his tenure, he has authored or contributed to more than 500 technical reports and sections to support all levels of CEQA and NEPA documents. Kyle's portfolio of projects includes energy, water, and transportation infrastructure as well as residential, commercial, mixed-use, institutional, and urban redevelopment serving public and private sector clients. Kyle has conducted archaeological work throughout California and is a certified archaeologist and paleontologist in Riverside and Orange counties.

## Representative Experience

**Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring.** Kyle has managed more than 120 archaeological and/or paleontological construction monitoring projects in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties. His recent monitoring experience in Culver City for mixed-use development projects include Ivy Station, Culver Studios (9336 Washington Blvd), 8888 Washington Blvd, and 8777 Washington Bvld projects. His recent monitoring experience in the City of Los Angeles for mixed-use development projects include the Park Fifth Apartments (437 Hill St), Essex Hollywood (6250 Sunset Blvd), 6th and Virgil Project, 1500 Figueroa, 1340 Figueroa, and 10000 Santa Monica Blvd.

**Paleontology.** In addition to his archaeological work, Kyle has been cross-trained in paleontological mitigation monitoring and assisted in the excavations of a Miocene whale fossil near Irvine and a new species of extinct tuna in Laguna Niguel, California. Kyle has also managed or conducted more than 200 paleontological assessments and 40 paleontological monitoring projects throughout southern California. He has assisted ESA's paleontologists with the preparation of paleontological reports in compliance with CEQA and local paleontological guidelines, including guidelines for the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology.

**Large-Scale Development Projects.** Kyle directed the 1,400-acre field survey and the successful site recordation of over 150 prehistoric and historic archaeological resources per the Section 106 Process for a confidential project in

Riverside County; served as the Deputy Project Manager for the 240-acre Archaeological Treatment & Restoration Plan for The Cove project that was subject to Section 106, responsible for the field survey, Native American consultation, final report, and supervised the thorough recordation and documentation of over 350 significant artifacts. In Arizona, he led crews on a pedestrian survey and site recordation of more than 200 historic and prehistoric archaeological resources during a Class III Inventory on an 11,000-acre portion of the La Osa Ranch Project site in Pinal County.

**Water Infrastructure.** Kyle has performed the archaeological and paleontological resources surveys and assessments for a number of regional water infrastructure projects including the Reservoir No. 1 Reconstruction Project MND for Burbank; the Pasadena Groundwater Storage Program; and recycled water facilities projects for San Clemente, Pasadena, the Town of Rosamond, and Palmdale.

**Transportation Infrastructure.** Kyle is often sought after to conduct Peer Review services of controversial projects across southern California including the Needles Highway Safety Realignment Project for the County of San Bernardino, various infrastructure projects for Caltrans/San Bernardino Associated Governments, and the I-710 Corridor Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the City of Commerce.

In addition to road projects, Kyle has provided archaeological and paleontological services—cultural resources assessments and monitoring—on and around the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). Among these include the cultural resources assessment of the proposed concrete pad/apron area and staging area within the southwest portion of LAX, known as the Southwest Remain Overnight Apron Project/West Aircraft Maintenance Area Project. He was also the ESA PCR cultural resources task manager for the EIR and Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring for the LAX Central Utility Plant Replacement Project. Finally, Kyle was the PCR project manager for the archaeological and paleontological monitoring services during earthmoving operations associated with the development of the Crossfield Taxiway project. Monitoring was in compliance with the mitigation measures outlined in the Master Plan EIS/EIR pursuant to CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106.

**Energy Projects.** Kyle is well-versed in the potential effects of energy production projects on Southern California Archaeology through his service as an on-call consultant to Southern California Edison (SCE), where he has served as the Project Director and Manager for over 100 SCE projects and managed SCE purchase order contracts in excess of $1.5 million. These projects were subject to requirements of CEQA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other local ordinances. These projects included deteriorated pole replacements, conduit and vault installations, and distribution circuit installations (aboveground and underground) located throughout SCE's service area in Central and Southern California. Kyle not only managed the budgets and supervised the work for these projects but also conducted most of the record searches, surveys, report writing, site recordation, and client/agency coordination for these projects. In addition to his SCE work, Kyle was the project manager for a 150-acre ground-mounted solar

power project in San Bernardino County and assisted with a 245-acre confidential petroleum exploration project on California's Central Coast.

**Education Facilities.** Kyle's academic experience includes conducting cultural and paleontological records searches in support of an Initial Study/MND for the proposed John Thomas Dye School Improvement project in the Bel Air Community of the city of Los Angeles; the Long Beach Unified School District's District-Wide Cultural Resources Assessment; and the University High School Beautification project. In addition, Kyle has supervised ESA PCR staff paleontologists during paleontological monitoring services for the Stephen S. Wise Middle School Relocation project in the city of Los Angeles; he also supervised the subsequent fossil identification/analysis and final report preparation services for this project. These services have been conducted pursuant to a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program that was established to implement the mitigation measures identified in the EIR for the project.

**Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training.** He is well-versed in conducting Cultural Resources Sensitivity Training Sessions to government staff, applicants, contractors, engineers, and construction personnel with regard to the procedures to implement in the event that archaeological or paleontological resources are encountered during construction.

**Geographic Information Systems.** Kyle has also gained valuable experience with recording historic and prehistoric archaeological sites with Garmin, Magellan, and sub-meter Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) units. He has worked with GIS software such as ArcPad, ArcGIS, and ArcView and developed methods for using these products to accurately and efficiently record archaeological sites.

**Presentations.** Kyle presented a paper at the 72nd Annual Meeting for the Society of American Archaeology Conference in Austin, Texas in 2007. The paper focused on prehistoric 'yoni' features encountered on a project site proposed to be developed in western Riverside County, California. The project was subject to requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Kyle has also presented a poster at the Society of California Archaeology Conference in Fish Camp, California in 2016 titled *Urban Archaeology Strikes Again! - 250 Years of Los Angeles History and Archaeology Uncovered in One Downtown City Block*. Kyle also presented a paper on historic archaeology and CEQA at a 2015 workshop for the California Preservation Foundation in Los Angeles.

# Fatima Clark

## Archaeologist

EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton

13 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for California Archaeology

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Section 106 Webinar, 2016

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

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

Cultural Resources Protection under CEQA and Other Legislative Mandates, UCLA Extension, 2010

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

Orange County Certified Archaeologist

Fatima has 13 years of hands-on archaeological experience and is practiced in project management and client and agency coordination. Her field experience is complimented by the course study and participation in numerous archaeological excavations in California, Arizona, and Peru. Fatima has written California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level technical reports, Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections, Initial Study (IS) sections, archaeological peer reviews, archaeological monitoring reports, and reports pursuant to California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) requirements. She is also experienced in performing archaeological testing, site recordation, laboratory analysis, pedestrian surveys, records searches through several California Historical Resources Information Systems-Information Centers, and monitoring for a wide variety of projects, including mixed-use, residential, and energy, water, and road infrastructure projects. In addition to her archaeology background, Fatima has been cross-trained in conducting paleontological surveys and monitoring and has co-authored and managed associated reports.

## Relevant Experience

**Hillcrest Real Estate, LLC., Universal Hilton City, Universal City, CA (2020).** *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment and EIR section for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project will include a new 20-story Hotel Expansion Building (with 395 guest rooms and a spa limited to guests and 250 non-guest members) with a new single-level lobby connecting to the Existing Hotel Building. The Project is located near the entrance of Universal Studios.

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

**City of Santa Monica, Miramar Hotel Redevelopment EIR, Santa Monica, CA (2019).** *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research and preparing the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment for the project pertaining to CEQA. Fatima also coordinated the preparation of the Paleontological Resources Assessment. The project includes adaptive reuse of the historic Palisades Building and replacement of other buildings in order to provide a mixed-use luxury hotel with new food and beverage facilities, open space, spa,

meeting facilities, and retail space, along with residential units on the upper floors of the new buildings.

**California Pacific Homes, Oaks at Monte Nido, Santa Monica Mountains, Unincorporated Los Angeles County, CA (2019-2020).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting archival research, the archaeological and paleontological pedestrian survey, the preparation of the Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment pertaining to CEQA, and assisted with the preparation of Paleontological Resources Assessment. The pedestrian survey yielded the identification of a sandstone boulder that contains a fossil impression of the skull of a small-toothed cetacean "dolphin" and the identification of fossilized shells of pelecypods (e.g., bivalves such as clams, mussels, oysters, and cockles) and gastropods (e.g., snails and slugs). The project proposes the development of 15 single-family residences on separate individual recorded parcels within the Monte Nido Community, along the scenic route of Piuma Road.

**Sandstone Properties, Inc., 11469 Jefferson Hotel Project, Culver City, CA (2019).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of conducting the archival research, survey, and subsurface sensitivity assessment for archaeological resources. The project is within an area of archaeological sensitivity, and the study identified those areas with a higher likelihood to contain subsurface resources based on a review of environmental, geologic, and historic data. The project would develop a five-story, 175-room boutique hotel with below-grade parking, and would require demolition of existing commercial structures.

**California Department of Water Resources, Lake Perris Seepage Recovery, Riverside County, CA (2019).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of the following tasks: archival research, survey, subsurface archaeological sensitivity assessment, analysis of direct and indirect effects to the National Register-Colorado River Aqueduct, and preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA. The proposed project would collect water that is currently seeping out of Lake Perris through an integrated recovery well system, and then provide the recovered water to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

**Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Manhattan Wellfield On-Site Hypochlorite Generation Station, Los Angeles, CA (2019).** *Archaeologist*. Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report in compliance with CEQA and Section 106. Tasks included delineation of an Area of Potential Effects (APE), archival research, Native American outreach, desktop geoarchaeological review and subsurface sensitivity assessment, survey, reporting. The project would upgrade the existing chlorination station at Manhattan Wellfield to an on-site hypochlorite.

**City of Burbank, Avion Project, Burbank, CA (2018).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Cultural Resources Assessment Report and prepared the Cultural Resources section for the EIR. The project is a mixed-use development consisting of creative offices, creative industrial, retail, and a hotel located within a 61-acre Project area, which was once developed with the Lockheed-Martin B-6 site.

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

**Los Angeles Unified School District, San Pedro High School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2017-2018).** *Archaeologist*. Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project is a site-specific school upgrade and modernization project being completed by the Los Angeles Unified School District under the School Upgrade Program. In addition to writing the report, Fatima was also the lead preparer of the Cultural Resources section of the EIR.

**Los Angeles Unified School District, Burroughs Middle School Comprehensive Modernization Project, Los Angeles, CA (2018).** *Archaeologist*. Fatima was the lead author for the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources report for the project pursuant to CEQA. The project would include: demolition of the Shop Building, Cafeteria/classroom buildings, and approximately 14 classrooms located in portable (relocatable) buildings; and construction of approximately 34 general and specialty classrooms, support spaces, and a new Food Services Building and Lunch Shelter. The proposed project would also include modernization and seismic retrofits to the Administration/auditorium Building, the Classroom Building, and the Gymnasium Building.

**City of Burbank, Town Center Project, Burbank, CA (2018).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the project. The Project is a comprehensive redevelopment of the Burbank Town Center property that would introduce a new mix of uses intended to create an integrated urban community atmosphere promoting live, work and play in Downtown Burbank.

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

**Santa Margarita Water District, San Juan Watershed Project, San Juan Capistrano and Dana Point, CA (2017).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was the lead author for the Phase I Cultural Resources Studies for the project compliant with CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Besides being the lead author for the report, Fatima conducted the records searches, pedestrian survey, prepared the Cultural Resources section of the EIR, and conducted

coordination with the Orange County Flood Control District in order to acquire an encroachment permit to conduct the pedestrian survey. The project is to be constructed in multiple phases. The first phase (Phase I) would include installation of three rubber dams and control buildings within San Juan Creek. Subsequent phases include additional dams within San Juan Creek and Arroyo Trabuco, recycled water recharge facilities, and additional upgrades to existing groundwater recovery facilities.

**California Department of Transportation, La Costa Chevron, Encinitas, CA (2013-2017).** *Project Manager.* Fatima led the archaeological services for the La Costa Chevron Project in Encinitas, which addressed Chevron-created erosion onto a Caltrans right-of-way. Because of the project site's location within a recognized archaeological site, Caltrans required an Extended Phase I (XPI). ESA conducted an XPI archaeological excavation to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits (and their horizontal and vertical extent) where the drainage improvements were expected to occur. Managing the company's role as a subcontractor to a larger engineering firm, Fatima coordinated with the prime consultant, the Native American groups in the area, and Caltrans. She was in charge of conducting archaeological testing, served as the primary author of the XPI, prepared the Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan and the Historic Resources Compliance Report.

**Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2016).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima was in charge of preparing the Section 106 report for the project. The proposed project would include the development of 102 single-family dwellings, three parks, the widening of Pico Canyon Road, and associated supporting infrastructure including local roadways, water tanks and a pump station, water quality treatment basins, and an emergency secondary fire access road. The project would also require the grading of natural topography, including slopes in order to remediate existing geologic conditions and to create stable building pads and roadways.

**Lennar Homes, Aidlin Property Residential Project, Los Angeles County, CA (2014).** *Archaeologist.* Fatima conducted the historical records searches through the CHRIS, pedestrian survey, the preparation of the CEQA cultural resources assessment report. The proposed project consists of a residential development on approximately 230 acres of land in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, California.

**Southern California Edison, Archaeological Services/Contingent Employee (2008–2013), Southern California, CA.** Fatima worked at Southern California Edison (SCE) as a full-time in-house consulting archaeologist in the Deteriorated Poles Program, GO 131-D Program and for the Valley South Subtransmission Project (VSSP). Fatima was in charge of managing work sent to outside consultants for surveys and preparation of archaeological reports and coordinating with consultants and SCE staff. Fatima also conducted over 100 archaeological reviews, including records searches, field surveys, project coordination, report writing for projects subject to the rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and thus also following CEQA-mandated requirements.

# Appendix B
## NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION



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

August 20, 2021

Fatima Clark
ESA

Via Email to: fclark@esassoc.com

**Re: Fourth and Central Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Clark:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
*Cultural Resources Analyst*

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Native American Contact List**
**Los Angeles County**
**8/20/2021**

***Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians***
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1 — Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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