Appendix J

Tribal Report

SWCA®
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
Sound Science. Creative Solutions.®

320 North Halstead Street, Suite 120
Pasadena, California 91107
Tel 626.240.0587 Fax 626.568.2958
www.swca.com

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

To: S & R Partners, LLC
737 Lamar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90031
c/o Granite Properties – Aaron Bidne

From: Chris Millington, Senior Archaeologist
Erica Nicolay, Project Manager

Date: August 29, 2024

Re: **Tribal Cultural Resources Review for the 130 West College Street Project, City of Los Angeles, California**

INTRODUCTION

S&R Partners, LLC (Applicant) retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare a conduct a review of tribal cultural resources for a proposed commercial project (Project) located at 130 West College Street (Project Site) in the Chinatown neighborhood of Los Angeles, California. The Project is subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Los Angeles (City) Department of City Planning (City Planning) is the lead CEQA agency. Pursuant to CEQA, this technical memorandum provides a review of available evidence for known tribal cultural resources within the Project Site and analyzes the likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) for as-yet unknown tribal cultural resources that could be present as a buried deposit. An area of potential impact (API) was delineated for the Project and consists of the Project Site plus several linear segments that may require excavation to install utility lines that extend outside the footprint of the Project Site and in the public right-of-way.

The results of this study are intended to provide a basis on which the potential for impacts to tribal cultural resources can be determined in accordance with the significance thresholds in Appendix G of CEQA Guidelines. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1, written notices were sent on April 12, 2024 by City Planning to California Native American tribes included on the City's Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) Consultation List. One tribal party, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, replied on July 9, 2024, with a request to consult, which they preferred be conducted exclusively via written correspondence. Information submitted by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is assessed in this report to assist City Planning in determining whether there is substantial evidence to support the impact analysis and management recommendations. Although not all tribal cultural resources are archaeological in nature, those preserved below the surface within the Project Site would likely fit the definition of both an archaeological and a tribal cultural resource. The information presented herein focuses exclusively on archaeological and anthropological sources of evidence viewed from a scientific and scholarly perspective that adheres to standard industry practices and applicable regulations. SWCA's scientific perspective does not necessarily represent tribal values, and our findings are not intended as a substitute for tribal expertise.

This study includes a summary of resources identified in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), the results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and background research used to assess the potential for a buried resource that has not been previously identified. The CHRIS and SLF results are included in Appendices A and B, respectively. The CHRIS information includes confidential archaeological site information and is omitted from publicly circulated copies of this report. Tribal consultation materials are included here in Appendices C and D. Appendix C contains notification letters and delivery receipts that do not contain confidential information. Appendix D contains confidential information submitted by one of the consulting tribal parties and will be excluded from publicly circulated drafts of this report.

This report was prepared by Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist, with assistance from Erica Nicolay, M.A. Mr. Millington meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards in archeology and the Society for California Archaeology's standards for a principal investigator. Copies of this report are on file with the Project Applicant, City Planning, and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All background materials are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Site consists of seven parcels between Alameda Street to the west, College Street to the north, North Main Street to the east, and Bruno Street to the south (Figure 1). The Project Site measures a total of approximately 2.24 acres and comprises seven parcels designated as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5409-008-001 (117–119 West Bruno Street), 5409-008-002 (110–114 West College Street), 5409-008-003 (959–973 North Main Street), 5409-008-004 (953–955 North Main Street), 5409-008-005 (945–949 North Main Street), 5409-008-006 (943 North Main Street), and 5409-008-015 (130 West College Street) (Figure 2). The Project is in Section 22 and 27 of Township 1 South, Range 13 West and is plotted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Los Angeles, California, quadrangle (Figure 3).

The Project includes a five-story creative office development, comprised of a podium with one level of at-grade parking and one level of above-grade parking (both podium levels would be wrapped with active ground floor commercial uses along the Alameda Street, Bruno Street, and Main Street frontages), four levels of office uses above, and one level of subterranean parking. Additionally, utility lines for water, sewer, and electric services will require as many as seven trenches be excavated to complete installations that tie-into the nearest existing lines, which are located beneath roads and sidewalks that are outside the direct footprint of the Project Site. For the electrical circuits, Project construction may require existing overhead lines to be placed below ground in trenches. While the need for underground electrical circuits has yet to be confirmed as part of Project design, the potential trench locations are included here as part of the impact analysis.



Figure 1. Project vicinity.



Figure 2. Project location plotted on a 2022 aerial.

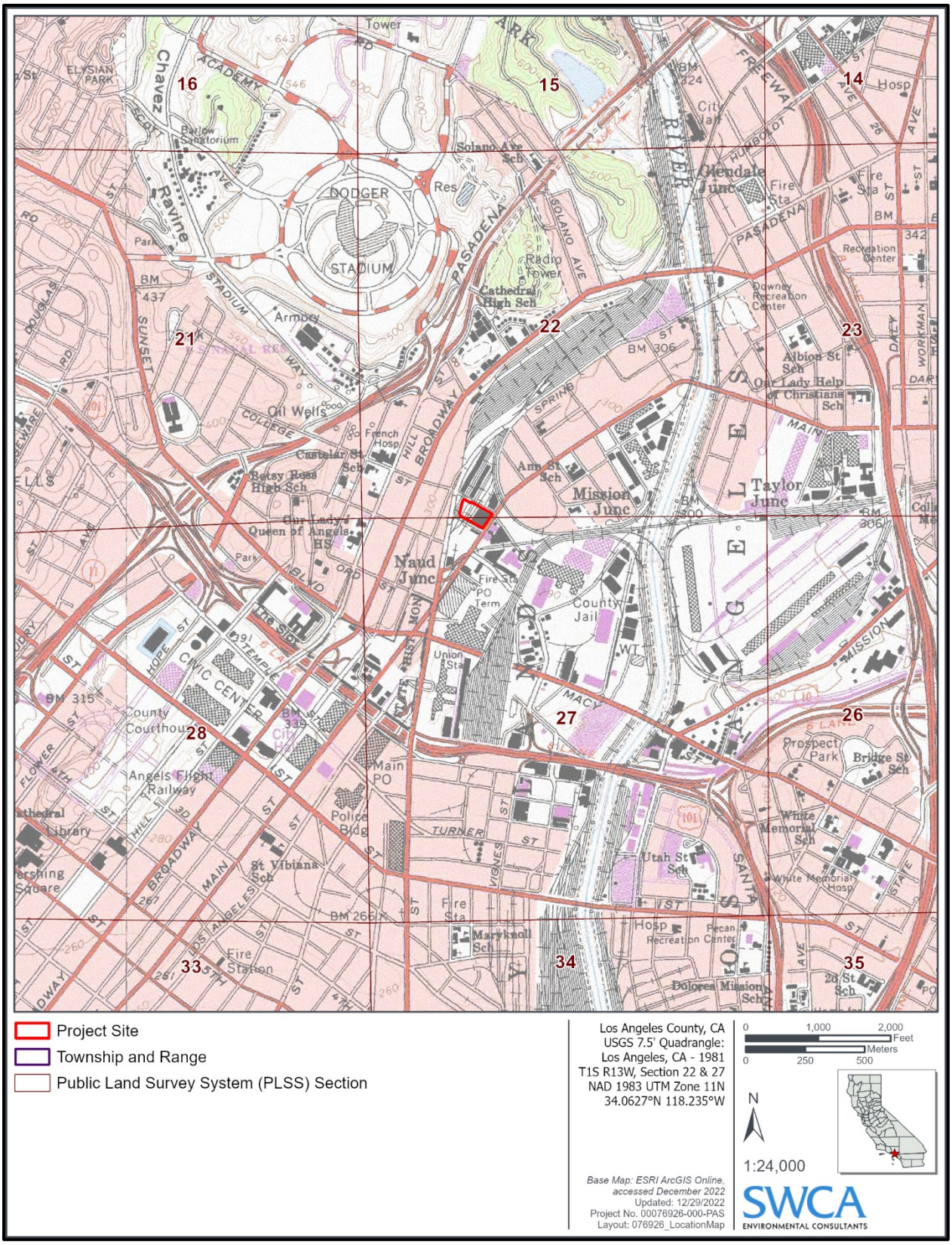


Figure 3. Project location plotted on USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, Los Angeles, California.

Area of Potential Impact

The API designates the area in which Project activities could potentially result in impacts to archaeological resources if present. The API is defined by the horizontal and vertical extent of ground-disturbing activities that would occur during construction of the proposed Project. Examples of ground-disturbing activities include excavation, grading, trenching, and drilling. The API is composed of the Project Site, which accounts for approximately 97 percent of the overall surface area, plus seven linear segments for utility trenches that extend outside the Project Site.

Based on the Project's architectural designs plans, the maximum depth of ground disturbance would be about 5.2 meters (m) (17 feet) below-grade for the one level of subterranean parking, which will require excavation up to this depth across the footprint of the Project Site. Trenching will be required to complete the installation of water and sewer lines, and possibly underground electrical circuits. The utility trenches along the northern side of the Project Site, extending across Alameda Street, will include excavation for a water line placed 1.8 m (6 feet) below grade, and a sewer line placed between 4.3 and 4.6 m (14 and 15 feet) below grade. The utility trenches excavated from the south side of the Project Site, extending across North Main Street, include a water line placed 3.5 feet below grade, and a sewer line placed between 2.7 and 3.0 m (9 and 10 feet) below grade. If the overhead electrical lines are required to be placed below ground, the underground lines would be placed in a 6-foot-wide trench, excavated 1.8 m (6 feet) below grade. The underground electrical circuits would be installed beneath sidewalks and then extend northeast across College Street and southeast across North Main Streets in the two respective locations.

The API is shown in Figure 4, which includes the Project Site plus utility line trenches outside of the Project Site within the public right-of-way. This report uses the term API when the context is more explicitly related to the impact analysis, and elsewhere the term Project Site is used when referencing the general location for the Project.

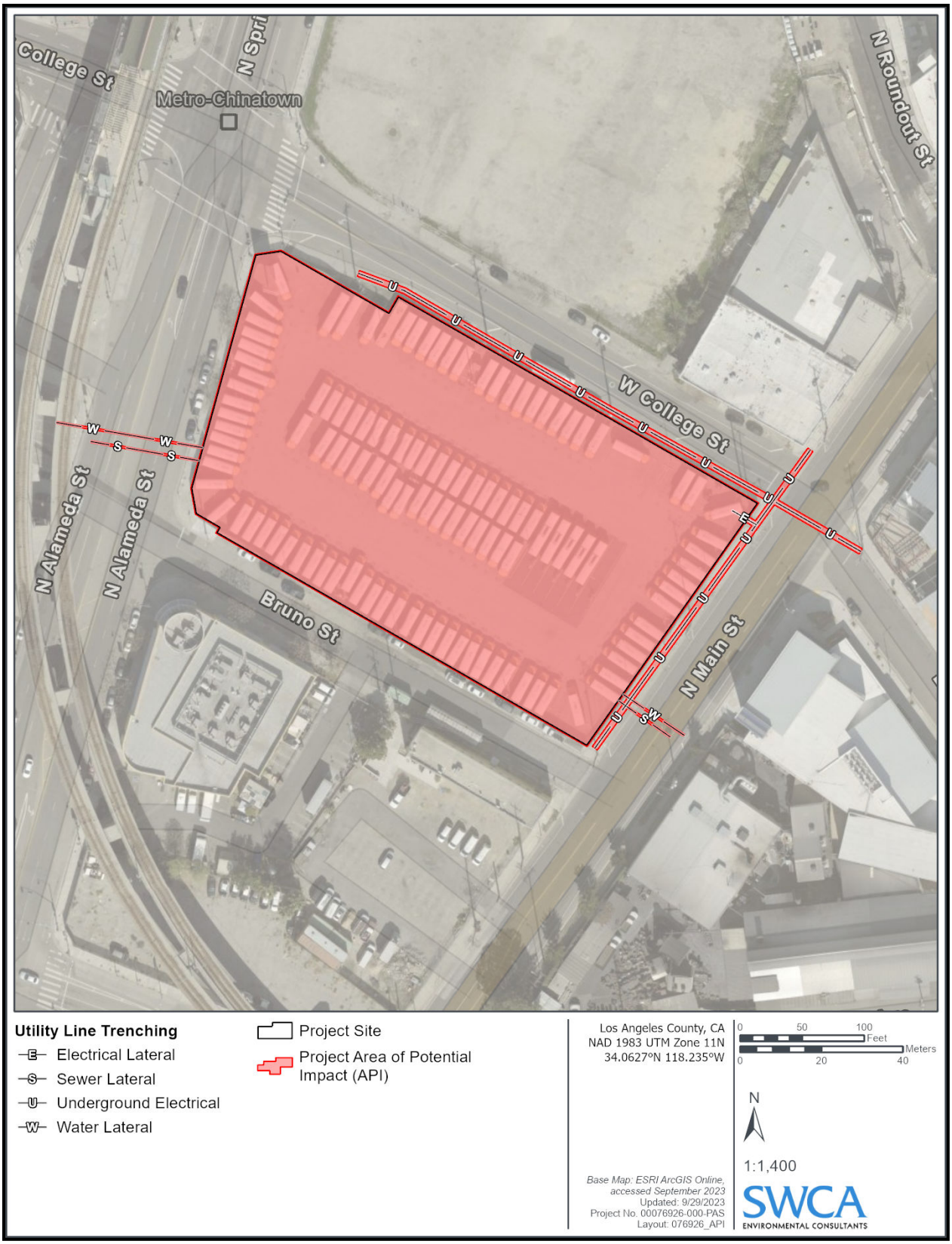


Figure 4. API with utility trenches extending outside the footprint of the Project Site.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Sections 5024.1 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Historical Landmarks (CHL) numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It 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.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Gatto 2014) went into effect on January 1, 2015. The bill amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. PRC Section 21074(a) provides an initial set of criteria that define a tribal cultural resource as including but not limited to any of the following:

(1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
   (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).
   (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

(2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Subdivision (b) of PRC Section 21074 adds that a tribal cultural resource may also be a cultural landscape provided it meets the criteria of subdivision (a), so long as the landscape is geographically defined in size

and scope. Subdivision (c) of PRC Section 21074 clarifies that so long as the criteria in subdivision (a) are satisfied, the status as a unique or non-unique archaeological resource is not factored into the determination of whether a resource is a tribal cultural resource.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment," such that effects on tribal cultural resources need to be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource."

AB 52 Tribal Consultation

California Native American tribes are defined in AB 52 as any Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC, whether or not it is federally recognized. AB 52 specifies that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources. Once an application for a project is completed or a public agency decides to undertake a project, the lead agency has 14 days to formally notify California Native American tribes designated by the NAHC as having traditional and cultural affiliation with a given Project Site and that previously requested in writing to be notified by the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1[b][d]). The notification shall include a brief description of the proposed project, the location, contact information for the agency contact, and notice that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation in writing (PRC Section 21080.3.1[d]). Consultation must be initiated by the lead agency within 30 days of receiving any California Native American tribe's request for consultation. Furthermore, consultation must be initiated prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project (PRC Section 21080.3.1[b][e]).

Consistent with the stipulations stated in Senate Bill 18 (Government Code Section 65352.4), consultation may include a discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of the project's impacts to the tribal cultural resources, and, if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate measures for preservation and mitigation that the California Native American tribe may recommend to the lead agency (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]).

The consultation shall be considered concluded under either of the two following conditions: (1) the parties agree to measures mitigating or avoiding a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21080.3.2[b]).

Pursuant to Government Code Sections 6254 and 6254.10, and PRC Section 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation under AB 52 shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or the project applicant's agent, unless written permission is given. Exemptions to the confidentiality provisions include any information already publicly available, in lawful possession of the project applicant before being provided by the tribe, independently developed by the project applicant or the applicant's public agent, or lawfully obtained by a third party (PRC Section 21082.3[c]).

Confidentiality

Pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3(c), information submitted by a California Native American tribe during consultation under AB 52 shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed to the public by the lead agency, project applicant, or the project applicant's agent, unless written permission

is given. Exemptions to the confidentiality provisions include any information already publicly available, in lawful possession of the project applicant before being provided by the tribe, independently developed by the project applicant or the applicant's public agent, or lawfully obtained by a third party (PRC Section 21082.3[c]).

The location, character, or ownership of archaeological sites and sacred lands is considered confidential and exempt from public disclosure under California Government Code 6254.10 and California Code of Regulations Section 15120 (d). Information about Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places and records of Native American places, features, and objects is also considered confidential and exempted from disclosure pursuant to California Government Code 6254(r), as described in PRC Section 5097.9 and 5097.993.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Geology and Soils

The Project Site is in the northwest of the Los Angeles Basin, a broad, level plain defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This extensive alluvial wash basin is filled with Quaternary alluvial sediments deposited as unconsolidated material eroded from the surrounding hills. Several major watercourses drain the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers. The Project Site and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an open aspect plain at an elevation of approximately 87.5 to 88.7 meters (m) (287 - 291 feet) above mean sea level. The Project Site is located in the Chinatown neighborhood of the City, located in an area bound by the 110 Freeway to the west, the 101 Freeway to the south, and the 5 Freeway to the east and north. The Project Site is approximately 23.25 km (14.5 miles) northeast of the Pacific Ocean, 0.7 km (0.43 mile) west of the Los Angeles River, and 7.54 km (4.7 miles) southwest of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Flood events such as those recorded in more recent history have produced massive deposits of alluvial sediments within the respective floodplains. Alluvial terraces formed where flooding water eroded into uplifted landforms. In the City's downtown area, the backslopes in the location of Bunker Hill delineate the edge of the historical floodplain. The Project Site is situated within sediments characterized as Pleistocene to Holocene age older, young alluvium deposits (Riutort and Fiorelli 2023:1). The Project Site is near the contact point between the Qya unit and one mapped as young alluvium (Qyf)—designating young alluvial fan deposits (Figure 4). Both geologic units were formed in the Late Pleistocene to Holocene.

A preliminary geotechnical investigation of the Project Site was conducted in 2022 by Langan Engineering (Riutort and Fiorelli 2023). The geotechnical investigation included subsurface investigation consisting of four hollow stem auger borings and four cone penetration tests from 14 to 88 feet. The results of the borings were used to characterize the subsurface setting within the Project Site. The bores were drilled within the surface parking lot throughout the Project Site. The uppermost stratum identified in the sediment profiles is described as fill, which sits below 4 to 5 inches of asphalt, and extends from approximately 1 to 5 feet below ground surface (bgs). The fill soils are described as dark brown, moist silty sand, clayey sand, with variable amounts of gravel. Below the fill, soils were characterized as young alluvium (Qyf), which extends to a maximum depth of approximately 66.5 feet bgs. The alluvial soils were described as brown, yellow-brown, to whitish brown medium dense to very dense soils and moist fine to coarse sand with variable amounts of silt and gravel. Additionally subsurface testing identified ground water at a depth between 24 and 27 feet bgs (Riutort and Fiorelli 2023:6-7).

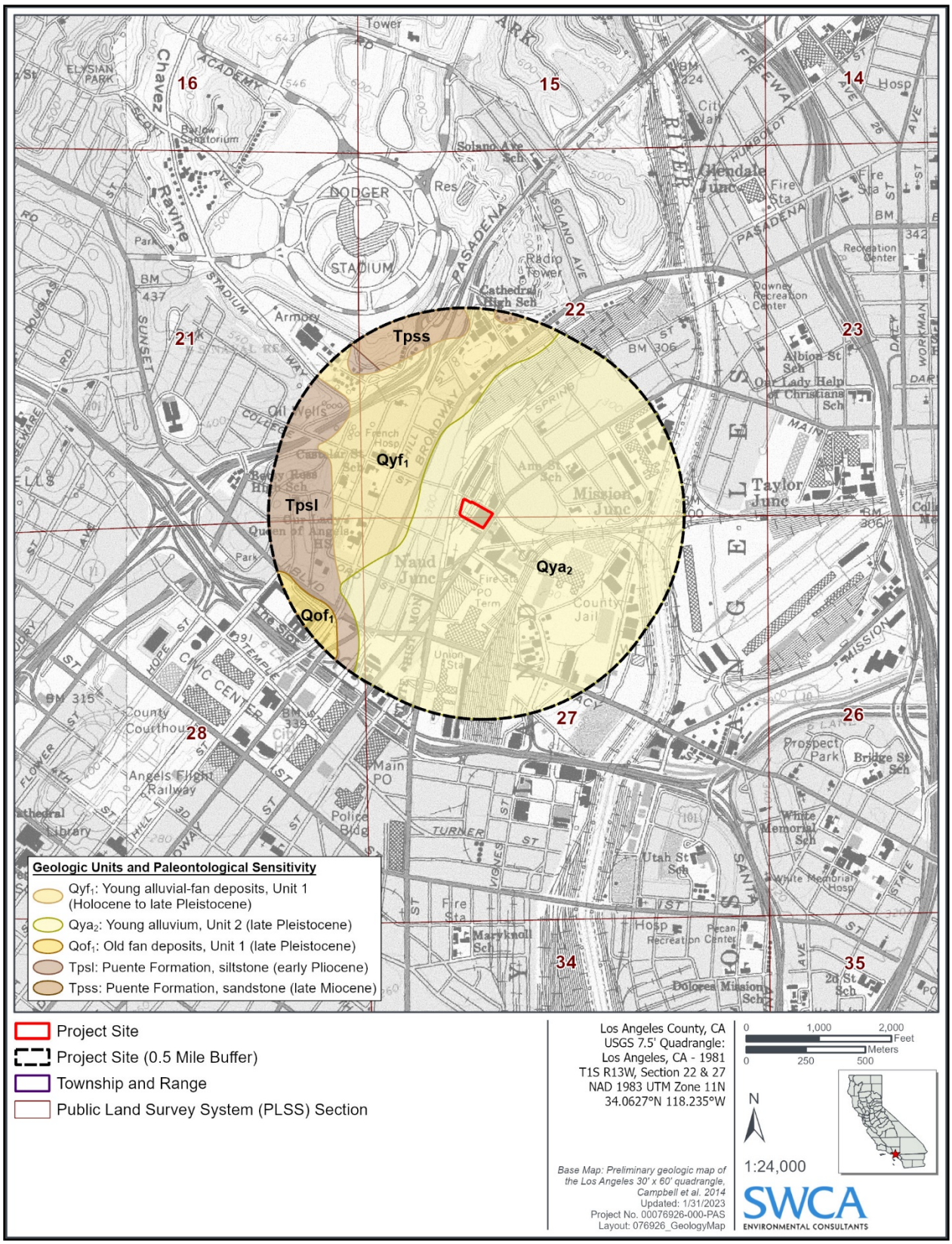


Figure 5. Surficial geology (Campbell et al 2014): Qya—Young Alluvial Valley Deposits

Hydrology

Several major watercourses drain the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana Rivers. Before urbanization and modern-day flood control infrastructure was put in place, the northern Los Angeles Basin was drained by several ephemeral streams forming tributaries of what is now Ballona Creek. The south-flowing Los Angeles River is currently located approximately 0.7 km (0.43 mile) west of the Project Site. Historically, the primary channel of the Los Angeles River shifted its course multiple times within the Los Angeles Basin, oscillating between its current southern course and one that flowed west from a point near the downtown area and then along the current course of Ballona Creek. Gumprecht (2001) plotted the former courses and recorded some of the shifts observed in the nineteenth century (Figure 5).

Among the first recorded shifts is a shift that occurred in 1815 when floodwaters overflowed the former channel, shifting the course at least 0.8 km (0.5 mile) to the southwest, near the present route of Spring Street, and possibly flowing over or immediately adjacent to the existing Project Site (see Figure 5). That flood is reported to have destroyed structures built as part of the original Los Angeles Pueblo and may have also flooded all or parts of the Native American village site of Yaanga, which is believed to have been located nearby (see below, Native American Communities in Los Angeles) (Gumprecht 2001:139–141). Some shifts were more dramatic, changing by 90 degrees and altering the course of the river to the ocean. Before 1825, the river flowed west from what is now downtown Los Angeles and discharged into the Ballona Wetlands in what is now Playa del Rey. The river followed a western course approximated by Washington Boulevard and then turned southwest at the Baldwin Hills, flowing along the northwest-facing side of the slopes—the course now occupied by Ballona Creek (Gumprecht 2001:17). Heavy rains in 1825 caused the channel to overflow its banks and the Los Angeles River shifted its course fully south, emptying into the bay near San Pedro, where the river has discharged ever since. In subsequent years, the river would frequently shift its course within the southern floodplain, which in some areas measures up to 2 miles wide (Gumprecht 2001:16). However, these more dramatic shifts between the western and southern routes are likely to have occurred during most of the life of the watercourse, and certainly over the last 13,000 years—the period in which there is evidence for Native Americans in southern California.

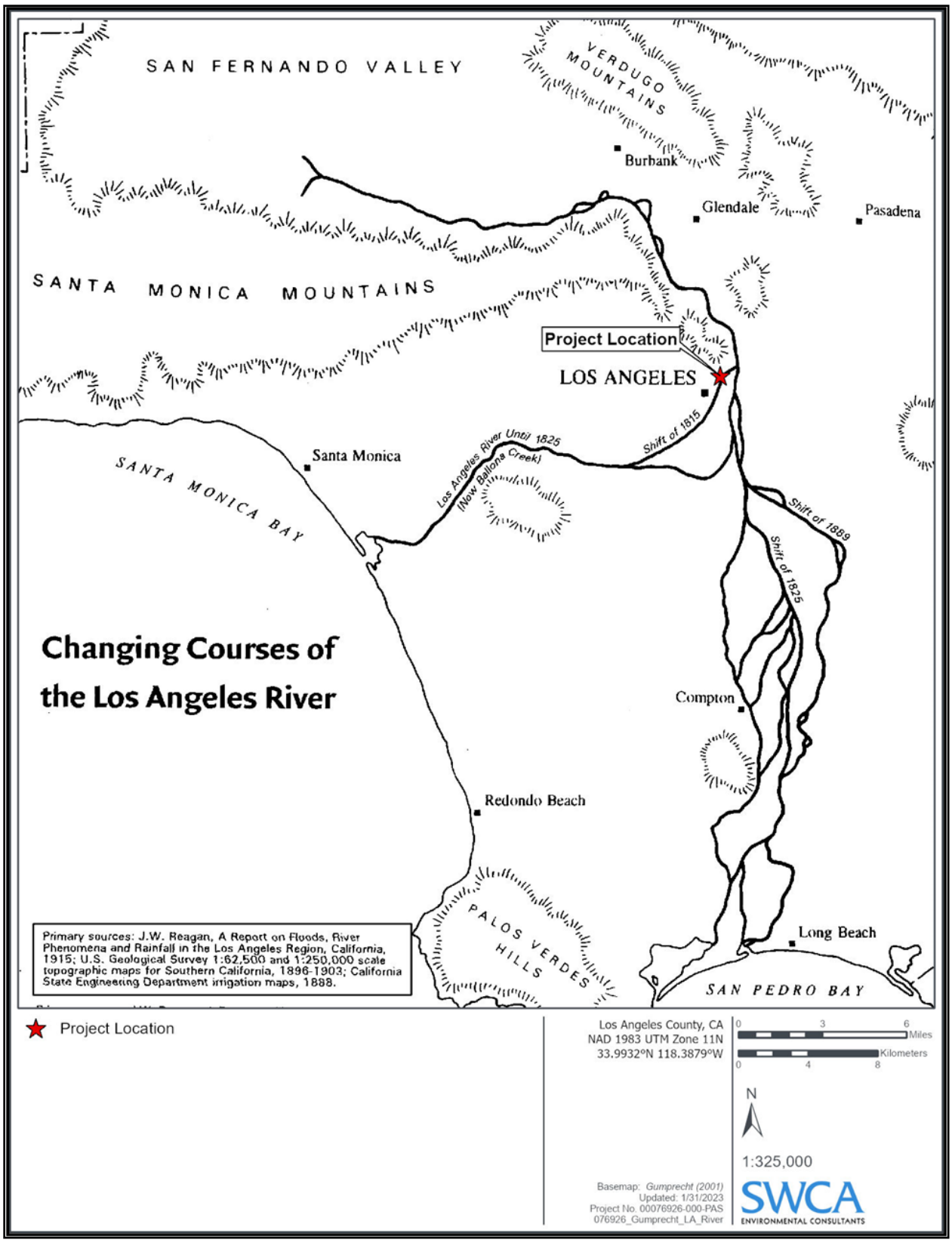


Figure 6. Historical shifts in the Los Angeles River channels as depicted by Gumprecht (2001:140); original sources listed in the inset.

Flora and Fauna

The Project Site is in a fully urbanized setting and is devoid of natural vegetation or natural habitat for most endemic animal species. Even before the urbanization of the twentieth century, the ecology of the Los Angeles prairie had already undergone a transformation during the preceding century as a result of ranching and agricultural practices that accompanied European settlement (see Schiffman 2005). While there are fewer surviving examples of the pre-settlement ecology in the lower elevations compared to the surrounding hillsides, various attempts have been made to reconstruct the historical ecology of the Los Angeles Basin. Schiffman (2005) provides a cohesive summary of the vegetation structure and species composition for the Los Angeles Basin:

> Most steep hillsides were covered by impenetrably dense evergreen chaparral shrubs such as California lilac (*Ceanothus* spp.), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.) or sparsely shrubby and drought deciduous coastal sage scrub vegetation that included buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), sages (*Salvia* spp.), and sagebrush (*Arternisia californica*). In contrast to the shrubby hills and mountain slopes the dense, clayey soils of the flat valleys and plains supported a diverse prairie vegetation of colorful ephemeral wildflowers mixed with grasses and other plants of low stature. In addition, woodlands of walnut (*juglans californica*) and oak (*Quercus agrifolia* and *Q. lobata*) were found in canyons and on some hillsides, and broad corridors of willow (*Salix* spp.), alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) lined the river floodplains and feeder creeks that dissected the landscape.

Kuchler defined vegetation communities for the region, and the Project Site is situated in the unit designated as coastal sagebrush (Kuchler 1977). In addition to the species Schiffman (2005) references, those found in the coastal sagebrush unit also include California aster (*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*), golden bush (*Isocoma menziesii*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), encelia (*Encelia californica*), fuchsia-flowered gooseberry (*Ribes speciosum*), and monkey flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*).

Ethington et al. (2020) prepared a comprehensive study analyzing the historical ecology of the Los Angeles River. Their work collated several of the prior efforts with a regional characterization of "potential natural vegetation" across the Los Angeles River watershed. The resulting spatial data helps to reflect the varied nature of the plant communities within the Los Angeles Basin. With this mosaic of ecological communities, the area would have provided a very productive environment for past Native American communities, one well suited to a foraging economy with a variety of water birds, small and large mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians, and edible plant species. In terms of the resources potentially available in closer proximity to the Project Site, Native Americans would have made use of plant species both within the coastal sagebrush community and those found within the more discrete wetland habitats. The plants found in these zones were used to make a variety of objects or be consumed directly, but also provided habitat for animals that were similarly incorporated into the Native American diet and used to make a variety of objects used in daily life. An exhaustive account of Native American plant use and dietary choices is beyond the scope of this study (see Anderson [2005] for a description of practices by Native Americans groups across California). In brief, those specific to the coastal sagebrush unit included multiple plant species with edible seeds, as well as the prickly pear cactus (McCawley 1996:115). Nearby oak and walnut woodlands were important areas for acorn gathering, and plant species used in basketry were commonly found in freshwater marshes (Ethington et al. 2020:42).

In addition to the natural resources found within the inland environments, Native American communities in the Los Angeles Basin would have had access to plant, animal, and lithic resources along the coast and surrounding hills and mountains. Descriptions of these ecological conditions and the associated Native American uses of resources found therein is described elsewhere. For example, Lightfoot and Parrish

(2009:253–277) provide a summary for coastal and inland settings for southern California, an overview of the Santa Monica Mountains is included in King's (2011) report, those within the Ballona region are described in Homburg et al. (2014), and coastal environments are addressed in numerous studies such as those by Byrd and Raab (2007), Erlandson (1994), Gamble (2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

The cultural context for the Project Site begins with a summary of our current knowledge regarding the Native American archaeological record extending from the earliest record of human presence in the region to the time of European colonization, and the subsequent acute disruption of Native American lifeways. This is followed by a section summarizing ethnographic accounts and descriptions of the Gabrielino that must necessarily be taken as partial accounts of their traditional culture and lifeways, which entailed traditions and practices beyond those recorded by the relatively few ethnographers working with Native American informants at the time.

Native American Archaeological Record

Over the years, researchers have devised numerous chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes at various scales (i.e., regional vs. local patterning) in southern California. The Native American archaeological record in California is generally divided into three broad temporal periods (i.e., Paleoindian, Archaic, and Emergent periods; see Fredrickson 1973, 1974, 1994) that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state and were generally governed by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic. Numerous chronological sequences were also devised to characterize cultural changes on a smaller scale, within the subregion of southern California specifically.

Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis and artifact types, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and some inland areas. Wallace's prehistoric chronology for southern California was composed of four sequential horizons: Horizon I, Early Man; Horizon II, Milling Stone; Horizon III, Intermediate; and Horizon IV, Late Prehistoric (Late Period). Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers in the last several decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). As such, several revisions were subsequently made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages resulting in more refined chronologies and sequences (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994; see also Moratto 1984).

Additional primary syntheses for southern California prehistory were developed by Warren (1968) and King (1981, 1990), which utilized the growing archaeological datasets of specific subregions within southern California to define increasingly localized cultural sequences. Using the concepts of cultural ecology and cultural tradition, Warren (1968) proposed a series of six prehistoric traditions. Three of these traditions, the San Dieguito Tradition, Encinitas Tradition, and Campbell Tradition, correlated with Wallace's Horizons I, II, and III; and the Chumash Tradition, Takic Tradition (formerly "Shoshonean"), and Yuman Tradition are represented in Wallace's Horizon IV. These ecologically based traditions are applicable to specific regions within southern California. King (1981, 1990) later modified Wallace's (1955, 1978) sequence into three major periods of Chumash regional prehistory—Early, Middle, and Late—each of which contains phases or subphases. King's synthesis is based on stylistic changes in artifacts, particularly shell beads and ornaments, from Santa Barbara Channel burial assemblages, which he used to interpret the continuity in development of artifacts as an indication that Chumash culture developed locally in the last ~7,500 years. Arnold (1992) expanded King's chronology by adding

a distinct Middle-to-Late Transition (MTL) period, lasting from A.D. 1150 to 1300. A combination of King (1990) and Arnold's (1992) chronological sequences remain foundational and relevant to\ archaeologists working in the Chumash sphere along the southern California coast in the Santa Barbara region, northwest of the Project Site.

More recently, there have been several syntheses of pre-colonization chronologies for southern California (i.e., Byrd and Raab 2007; Sutton 2009; Sutton and Koerper 2009). Figure 6 provides a reference point for the primary periods and cultural traditions discussed below along with chronologies denoted by "years before present" (B.P.) and calendar ages (B.C. and A.D.).[1]

Terminal Pleistocene: Paleoindian / Paleo Coastal Tradition

Any discussion of human occupation of coastal areas during the Terminal Pleistocene must be prefaced with an understanding that sea level rise during this period of severely shifting climate inundated many kilometers of shoreline worldwide and along southern California coastlines specifically, submerging an unknown number of archaeological sites (i.e., Reeder-Myers et al. 2015). Therefore, any evidence that we do have of human occupation in what are now coastal settings is likely only a small fraction of what originally existed (see Erlandson et al. 2007, 2015).

The earliest evidence for human occupation in southern California is found on the northern Channel Islands, where multiple Terminal Pleistocene sites have been identified and dated in the past couple decades, firmly establishing the presence of early coastal-adapted people in the region (Erlandson et al. 1996, 2011, 2020; Erlandson and Braje 2008; Erlandson and Colton 1991). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Recent excavations and radiometric dating of multiple archaeological assemblages on San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz islands document Paleoindian technologies, subsistence strategies, and seasonality of site occupation during the latter part of the Terminal Pleistocene (~11,700 B.P.), with similarities to the Western Stemmed Tradition found across much of western North America (Braje et al. 2013; Erlandson 2013; Erlandson et al. 1987, 2011, 2020; Erlandson and Braje 2008; Jew et. al 2013; Rick et al. 2013).

Finely crafted chipped stone crescents like those recorded on the northern Channel Islands as part of the Paleocoastal toolkit were also found in surficial contexts on San Nicolas Island, suggesting an earlier occupation for the southern Channel Islands as well (Davis et al. 2010). It is possible that similarly early sites were present on the mainland California coast as well; however, the rate and degree of development beginning with European colonization and continuing to the present has likely destroyed most early sites along the California mainland coast. Nevertheless, three fluted points representing the Clovis culture have been found in southern California mainland coastal areas, including one in Santa Barbara County (Erlandson et al. 1987), one in Los Angeles County near Malibu (Stickel 2000), and one in El Morro Canyon, in what is now Crystal Cove State Park in Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). Additionally, numerous fluted projectile points of the Clovis and Folsom Traditions have been reported from inland contexts in central and southern California (e.g., Davis 1975; Dillon 2002; Moratto et al. 2011; Riddell and Olsen 1969; Rondeau 2006; Yohe II and Gardner 2016).

[1] Elsewhere in this report uncalibrated radiocarbon ages are presented as radiocarbon years B.P. and their calibrated dates are expressed as cal B.P.

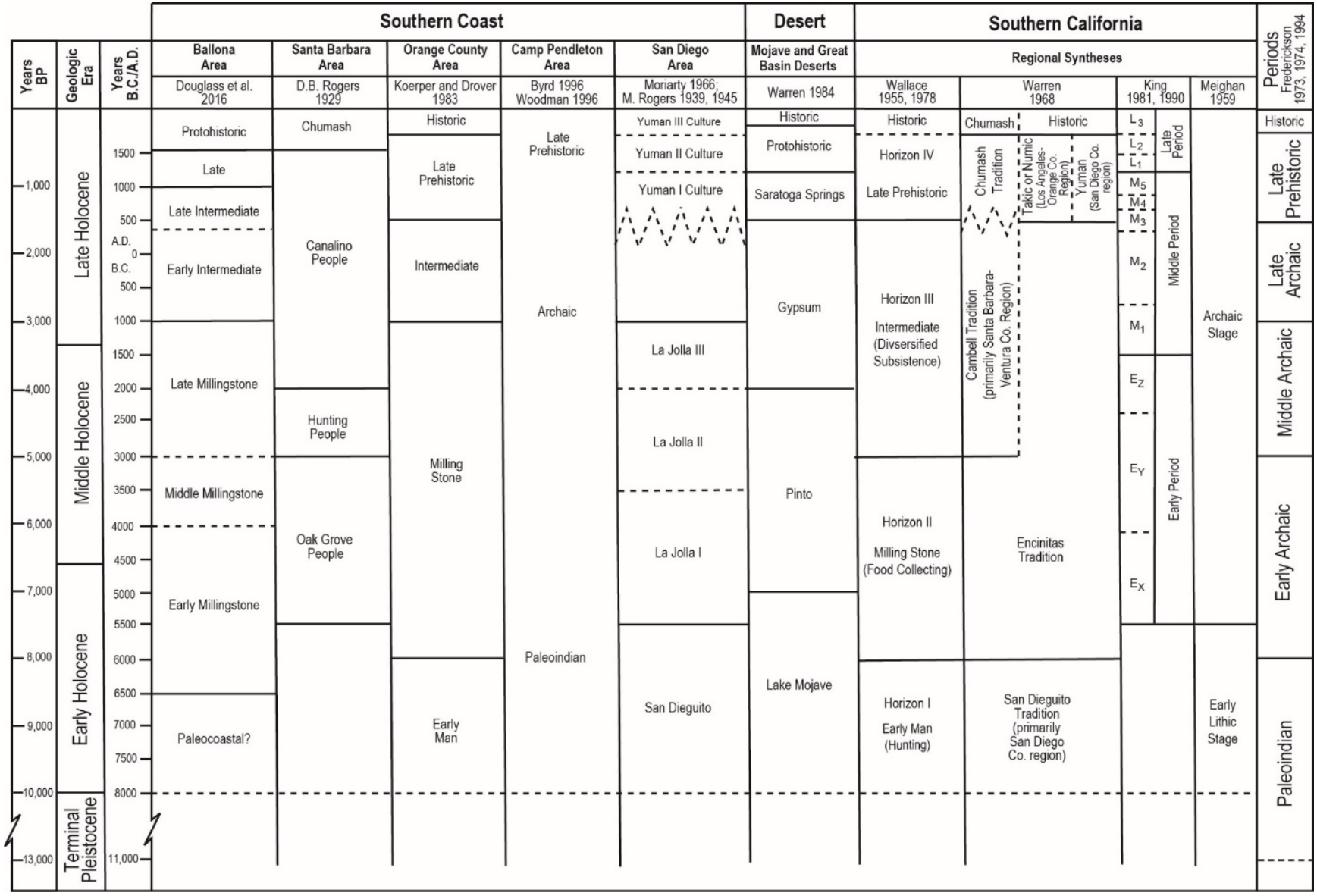


Figure 7. Chronological Frameworks for Southern California Cultural Traditions and Archaeological Contexts

Early Holocene (~11,500 to ~7000 B.P.)

HORIZON I: EARLY MAN

During the early twentieth century, several sensationalized finds were thought to be evidence of "Early Man" in the Los Angeles Basin; however, subsequent analyses have not held up as hoped. First, in 1914 human remains were found in direct association with extinct Pleistocene fauna at the La Brea Tar Pits (CA-LAN-159[2]) (Merriam 1914). Though early estimates suggested that this find extended up to 34,000 years ago, radiocarbon dating has since shown these remains to have an estimated age range of approximately 9,000 to 4,450 B.P. (Berger et al. 1971; Payen 1970), with the most recent redating using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) providing a calibrated date[3] range of ~10,200 cal B.P. (Fuller et al. 2016), placing this individual at the transition between the Paleocoastal/Paleoindian period and the Millingstone period. A second early discovery at Angeles Mesa in Baldwin Hills (the Haverty, or Angeles Mesa site, CA-LAN-171) included partially mineralized skeletal remains of several individuals found in depths up to 7 m below surface (Brooks et al. 1990; Stock 1924). Issues, however, with the various methods used to date these bones remain unresolved and have returned estimated dates of more than 50,000 years ago based on amino acid racemization (Taylor et al. 1985) and radiocarbon date ranges that span 3,870 ± 350 to 15,900 ± 50, representing an unacceptably large margin of error for a single individual (Berger et al. 1971; Brooks et al. 1990). There are similar concerns related to the age of remains referred to as "Los Angeles Man"—designated as CA-LAN-172 (Lopatin 1940)—which were discovered in a similar depositional context less than 2 miles from the Haverty site in 1936 (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54).

Mainland sites attributed to Horizon I generally indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland. Fundamental elements of lithic tool technology described by Wallace (1955) for this period include numerous scrapers, choppers, chipped and notched crescents, and large blades and points. Wallace (1955) also describes clam shell and bone beads, along with an absence of seed grinding implements from the site type for this period, Malaga Cove. Several sites in Orange and San Diego Counties contain components that date between 9,000 and 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998a:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006), and radiocarbon dates from the Goleta Slough area in Santa Barbara County indicate occupations spanning ca. 9300–8400 cal B.P. (ca. 7300–6400 B.C.) with a primary subsistence focus on lagoon/bay shellfish (Owen et al. 1964).

Middle Holocene (~7000 to 4000 B.P.)

HORIZON II: MILLING STONE

The Millingstone horizon corresponds to the Early Holocene when rising sea levels continued to encroach on coastlines, though global climate was slowly stabilizing. Set during a warmer and drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Millingstone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals, though in coastal areas where archaeological assemblages have been preserved there is also ample evidence of marine resource use during this time as well (Connolly et al. 1995; Rick et al. 2001). The importance of seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in archaeological assemblages from this period, namely milling stones (metates) and hand stones (manos) (Erlandson 1991, 1994; Moriarty 1966; Warren 1967). The variety of site types from this period indicate a mobile settlement pattern, and recent research indicates that

[2] The CHRIS assigns a trinomial site identifier for cultural resources that contain archaeological components and will be used here to reference archaeological sites.

[3] Uncalibrated radiocarbon ages are presented as radiocarbon years B.P. and their calibrated dates are expressed as cal B.P.

Millingstone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Millingstone assemblages are characterized by the extensive use of milling implements (particularly manos and metates) and mullers along with scraper planes, choppers, and core tools and a general lack of finely crafted projectile points, though leaf-shaped points believed to be darts are present. The general lack of faunal remains along with bone and shell tools at some sites dated to this period have led researchers to suggest a stronger reliance of plant food resources (i.e., seeds) with only a minor focus on hunting. Several sites have been described for this horizon throughout southern California, including Little Sycamore in Ventura, Porter Ranch in San Fernando, and the La Jolla shellmounds in San Diego. Los Angeles County sites with Millingstone components include Malaga Cove (Level 2, CA-LAN-138; Walker 1952), the Tank Site (CA-LAN-1) in Topanga Canyon (Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Bierman 1958), the Zuma Creek site (CA-LAN-174; Wallace 1955; see also Ascher 1959), the Sweetwater Mesa site (CA-LAN-267; King 1967), the Shobhan Paul site (CA-LAN-958; Porcasi and Porcasi 2006; Salls 1995); and the Parker Mesa site (CA-LAN-215; King 1962). Primary sites with Millingstone components in Orange County include Bolsa Chica (ORA-83; Herring 1961, 1968), ORA-64 (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998b), and the Landing Hill site (Cleland et al. 2007).

HORIZON III: INTERMEDIATE

This horizon corresponds with the Middle Holocene and early Late Holocene time periods geologically and marks the point when current shorelines were established in most parts of the world. Consequently, evidence for marine resource use appears to increase after 5000 to 6000 years ago. The Intermediate horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting, including side-notched projectile points, are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard-shelled seed resources to the increasing importance of fleshier fruits like the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

Technological markers described by Wallace (1955) for this horizon consist of basket-hopper mortars, mortar and pestle, diverse and plentiful chipped stone assemblages with broad leaf-shaped blades and heavy often stemmed projectile points, bone and antler tools are present to some degree but not in the quantity seen during later phases, along with occasional use of bitumen (asphalt) and steatite. Faunal assemblages often include terrestrial mammals representing wild game, along with some marine mammal bones and often high densities of shellfish remains.

The Middle Holocene also marks a time of cultural innovation in the archaeological record of California. Significant cultural developments are seen in the increasing formation of larger settlements, the intensification of long-distance trade networks including distinct cultural spheres throughout western North America, and the elaboration of art and personal aesthetics (e.g., shell and stone pendants and increasing variety of shell bead types and styles) (Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Glassow 1997; Howard and Raab 1993; Jenkins and Erlandson 1996; King 1990; Raab and Howard 2000; Vellanoweth 2001).

There is also evidence suggesting migrations into coastal southern California by desert peoples from the east during the Intermediate period based on changes in mortuary practices (i.e., cremations), the presence of desert tanged projectile points, and increased numbers of stone as opposed to shell beads. This question has been discussed by several archaeologists (Koerper 1979; Kowta 1961; Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984; True 1966; Van Horn 1987, 1990) with most suggesting an arrival date of approximately 1500 cal B.P., though some argue for a much earlier migration at around 3500 cal B.P., which coincides with the

Millingstone/Intermediate period transition (Sutton 2009). Of course, it is possible, and even likely, that multiple migrations of various scale occurred over the course of hundreds, or thousands, of years.

Late Holocene (~3000 B.P. to Spanish Colonization)

HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC

In the Late Prehistoric horizon, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in terrestrial and marine mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric horizon, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of composite bone gorges and circular shell fishhooks; perforated stones; arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite; a variety of bone tools; and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. Olivella shell bead styles include a variety of wall and callus beads in addition to the previous spire-lopped, and cup beads. There was also an increased use of asphaltum (also known as bitumen) for waterproofing basketry and caulking canoes and as an adhesive. (Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section below.)

Technological markers of this horizon as described by Wallace (1955) include the increased use of the bow and arrow, stemless points with concave or convex bases, steatite containers, widespread and use of asphaltum as adhesive, increased abundance and types of bone tools as well as shell, bone, and stone ornaments. Wallace also describes notable distinctions between northern and southern groups during this period including less pottery north of Orange County, where steatite vessels were more prevalent, and the presence of portable mortars and pestles and basket-hopper slabs in the north with bedrock mortars and milling stones being more prevalent in the San Diego area.

By AD 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that occupants were trading with neighboring groups to the south and east for ceramics. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that was caulked with bitumen (asphaltum) and functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223) particularly at the mouths of large mainland coastal canyons and drainages with year-round water supplies (McLendon and Johnson 1999). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between AD 500 and European contact, which occurred as early as 1542, is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash/Canaliño (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. Modern Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast in this period.

Gabrielino Ethnography

The Project Site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tatataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south (Figure 7). There is well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name "Gabrielino" (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. In the post-European contact period, Mission San Gabriel included natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community with locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10). Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v) (Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno; Heizer 1968:105), and many present-day descendants of these people have taken on their preferred group name. The term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the people utilized resources in mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the Early Intermediate period). Inhabitants supplemented acorns with the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels including soapstone bowls and Catalina Island steatite was used to carve ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich religion, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions and taught the people how to dance as a form of religious practice. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The origins of the Chinigchinich religion are somewhat unclear as it seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).



Figure 8. Approximate boundaries of traditional tribal territories within southern California based on Kroeber (1925), Heizer (1978), and d'Azevedo (1986).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either directly associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wooden tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

Continuity After Colonization

The traditional lifeways of Native California peoples were dramatically altered by the Spanish mission system and later Mexican and American settlement of the area. The incursion of these new groups also introduced diseases that devastated many indigenous populations. The dissolution of their culture alienated them from their traditional subsistence patterns, social customs, and marriage networks. European diseases, against which they had no immunity, reached epidemic proportions, and Gabrielino populations were rapidly decimated (Johnson 1987). The increase in agriculture and the spread of grazing livestock into their collecting and hunting areas made maintaining traditional lifeways increasingly difficult. Although many Gabrielino were eventually subsumed by the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state, where they survived as refugees living with other tribes.

The increase in agriculture and the spread of grazing livestock into their collecting and hunting areas made maintaining traditional lifeways increasingly difficult. Although many Gabrielino were eventually subsumed by the mission system, some refused to give up their traditional existence and escaped into the interior regions of the state, where they survived as refugees living with other tribes.

Many researchers have brought attention to the role of Native American labor in developing and sustaining the Spanish and Mexican settlements providing crucial services and highly skilled roles across multiple types of industry (Akins and Bauer Jr. 2021; Anderson 2005:81–82; Hackel 1998, 2005:272 – 320; Phillips 2010; Silliman 2001).

> The involvement of Native American groups in any of the standard colonial institutions in the Americas—missions, ranchos, trade outposts, presidios, forts, and secular towns—revolved around labor, even in contexts of frequent interethnic marriage. Sometimes colonial groups forced labor on native societies; other times, indigenous peoples found colonial labor opportunistic and capitalized on it. In either case, labor constituted one of the primary and most influential interpersonal and intercultural relations in pluralistic colonial communities. (Silliman 2001:379–384)

Gabrielino acquired equestrian skills used in herding, corralling, and branding cattle, and they routinely conducted the work of killing and skinning livestock. They demonstrated an aptitude for the engineering needed to create irrigation systems—finding grades, laying out ditches, and managing watering regimes. Irrigation was crucial for supplying domestic supplies and agriculture, especially wine making, which also relied on Gabrielino to plant the grapevines. Native American women and children provided crucial household chores within the ranchos across the Los Angeles Basin: “Most of those (Native Americans) who left the missions remained close by, often in their traditional tribal homeland, and worked on ranchos” (Akins and Bauer Jr. 2021:112).

During the American period, Native Americans found work in citrus groves and other large-scale agricultural operations. During the twentieth century, Native Americans affiliated with tribes from outside the region increasingly came to Los Angeles, some out of necessity or in pursuit of new opportunities, and others because of the federal government's termination and relocation policies (Akins and Bauer Jr. 2021:266). Native American workers made important contributions to several of the industries important during the early and middle parts of the twentieth century, such as aviation and film.

While the contribution of Native American labor is clearly critical to an account of local history, Phillips offers an important consideration in terms of the motivation for considering this perspective.

> By examining how Indians adjusted to the new work regime and by describing how many became efficient workers, the focus remains on Indians themselves. Recognizing adaptation and efficiency, however, is far different from approving the system in which they were achieved…The missions radically altered Indian culture, but they did not destroy Indian people. Even secularization—the systematic breakup of the mission system in the 1830s—was not designed to destroy Indians. In fact, Indians played an important role in this crucial event in California history, a role downplayed by some historians. (Phillips 2010:17–19).

It is estimated that several thousand Gabrielino descendants currently live in the Los Angeles area, though no reservation or rancherias were ever set aside and tribal organizations have not been federally recognized (Bean 1995). Gabrielino descendants are represented by the following tribal organizations who actively strive to maintain their cultural legacy: Gabrielino-Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

Locating Former Native American Settlements, Placenames, and Sites

In general, it has proven difficult to establish the precise location of Native American settlements occupied immediately preceding and following Spanish arrival in California approximately 250 years ago (McCawley 1996:31–32). Many of the settlements and so-called villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with ethnographic, historical, and archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

Several factors have confounded efforts at relocating former Native American settlements. First, many settlements were recorded with alternative names and spellings. In some cases, Spanish-era rancho grants may have bounded Native American villages, and in others the Spanish ranchos adopted Native American placenames, such as Kaweenga, Tujunga, Topanga, and Cucamonga. Second, there have been conflicting reports on the meaning and locational reference of the placenames. In addition to differences in the interpretation of a given word, some of the placenames refer to a site using relatively vague terms that could fit several possible locations, or the word may reference a natural feature that no longer exists such as a type of plant that once grew in an area now fully urbanized. Third and perhaps most importantly, Native American placenames recorded in historic records and reported in oral histories did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location, which is how the term "village" is commonly understood today. Instead, in at least some cases, the settlements were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (Ciolek-Torello and Garraty 2016; Johnston 1962:122). Furthermore, the criteria for what constitutes a village site have been especially lacking in consistency and specificity, even within a strictly academic context (see summary by Ciolek-Torello and Garraty

[2016:69]). Much of the debate in this regard concerns whether sites were occupied on a permanent or temporary basis, and archaeological data do not always provide unequivocal evidence to make a reliable classification for a given site.

Still, within the range of terms put forth to characterize different types of Native American settlements, there are conventions and core insights shared among scholars. Prehistoric sites in coastal California, for example, are commonly referenced in archaeological sources as residential sites, habitation sites, and seasonal camps, whereas the term *village* is more often used to reference Mission period settlements such as the Chumash site of Humaliwo, Helo', and Muwu, or Luiseño sites such as Topomai (Ciolek-Torello and Garraty 2016:69). These Spanish and Mexican period sites are also sometimes referred to as rancherias—a term with connotations for a more permanent settlement and often used synonymously with village. The convention was established by Hugo Reid in 1852 who published the first list of Native American placenames in the Los Angeles area, which was by no means comprehensive (Stoll et al. 2016:387–389). The more generic terms of *settlement* and *site* will be used in this report and refer to places where Native American communities were once gathered. Native American sites may also refer to locations where archaeological materials, including human remains, have been discovered. Such locations may consist of one or more known archaeological resources or a general area in which an archaeological resource could exist.

NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES IN LOS ANGELES

The precise location of most Native American villages in the Los Angeles Basin is subject to much speculation, maps depicting villages throughout the greater Los Angeles area show these sites located along rivers or streams. In some cases, Spanish-era rancho grants may have bounded Native American villages, and in others the Spanish ranchos adopted Native American placenames, such as *Kaweenga, Tujunga, Topanga,* and *Cucamonga.* Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference further complicate efforts at determining the location of actual village sites. Native American placenames referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location, rather in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122). Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point the former village sites were affected by urban and agricultural development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. McCawley quotes Kroeber for his remarks on the difficulty of reliably locating former village sites, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (Kroeber 1925:616 as cited in McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with ethnographic, historical, and archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

The following sections provide summaries of the named settlements closest to the Project Site, including Yaanga and Geveronga, which are both reported to have been located in the downtown area of Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:57).

Yaanga and Settlements in Downtown Los Angeles

Although the precise location of any given village is subject to much speculation, it is clear the banks of the Los Angeles River were home to many Gabrielino villages throughout the greater Los Angeles area (Figure 8). The closest ethnographically documented village to the Project Site is Yaanga (alternative spellings and names include Yang-na, Yangna, and Yabit) (see Figure 8). Although the actual location is disputed, generally Yaanga is believed to have been located near present-day Union Station, approximately 315 m (0.2 miles) south of the Project Site (McCawley 1996:57; Morris et al. 2016).

Yaanga is among the major Native American communities encountered by the Portola party when they passed through the Los Angeles Basin in 1769 and was perhaps the largest Gabrielino settlement within the Los Angeles Basin. The location of Yaanga has long been considered synonymous with that of Los Angeles, first as the Spanish pueblo, then the town and city.

Historians and archaeologists have presented multiple possible village locations in the general area surrounding Union Station; however, like the pueblo itself, it is likely that the village was relocated from time to time due to major shifts of the Los Angeles River during years of intense flooding. Dillon (1994) presented an exhaustive review of the potential locations, most within several blocks of the pueblo plaza, in the location of present-day Olvera Street near Union Station. Johnston (1962:122) concluded that "in all probability *Yangna* lay scattered in a fairly wide zone along the whole arc [from the base of Fort Moore Hill to Union Station], and its bailiwick included as well seed-gathering grounds and oak groves where seasonal camps were set up." A second settlement, Geveronga, was recorded in mission registers and has also been described in ethnographic accounts as immediately adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:57). The approximated location for Geveronga is 4.32 km (2.6 miles) southeast of the Project Site (see Figure 8). By contrast to Yaanga, very little is known about Geveronga, except that it was mentioned in ethnographic accounts as having been a settlement immediately adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles, and that Mission San Gabriel records identify 31 people as having come from here between 1788 and 1809 (McCawley 1996:57).

Yaanga Post 1781

After the settlement of Los Angeles in 1781, Yaanga faced many new challenges because of its proximity to the new city. The last recorded birth at Yaanga is believed to have been in 1813, after which the village was forced to relocate south of the original site (Figure 9) (Morris et al. 2016:97). This new village, known as Ranchería de los Poblanos by the Angelenos, is believed to have been located at the intersection of Los Angeles Street and 1st Street, approximately 1.38 km (0.86 mile) south of the Project Site (see Figure 9) (Morris et al. 2016:96–97). This rancheria existed for approximately 10 years, between 1826 and 1836, after which the indigenous population was forced to relocate to a plot of land near Commercial and Alameda Streets (Morris et al. 2016). This rancheria existed for another approximately 10 years, between 1836 and 1845, during which time nearby landowners attempted to forcibly relocate the indigenous population to obtain more land for agricultural use. When they were finally successful, the Native American community was once again forced to relocate even further east, across the Los Angeles River to a site called Pueblito, which itself was razed in 1847, at which time legislation was passed to require the indigenous population to live in dispersed settlements or with their employers throughout the City.

There was another rancheria within the boundaries of Los Angeles during this time: Rancheria de los Pipimares. The rancheria may have been in existence from as early as 1820 but ceased to exist after 1846 (Morris et al. 2016). Archival research identified the likely location of Rancheria de los Pipimares to be within the area of San Pedro and 7th Streets, approximately 2.60 km (1.62 miles) east of the Project Site (Morris et al. 2016).



Figure 9. Native American communities and sites in the greater Los Angeles area; locations from Hackel et al. (2015) and Gumprecht (2001).

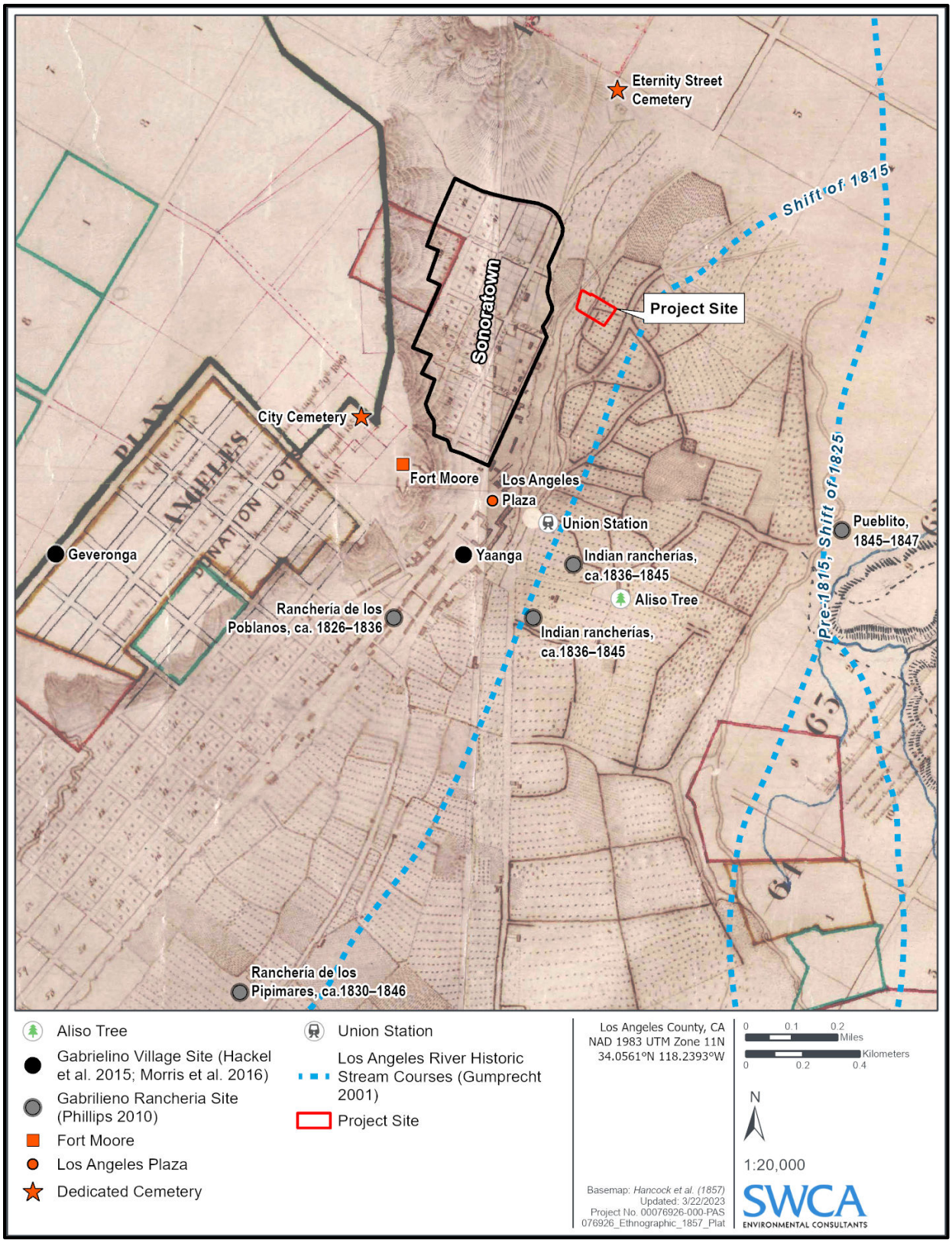


Figure 10. Native American communities and historical points of reference in the downtown area of Los Angeles, plotted on an appended copy of Hancock et al.'s 1857 survey plat of Los Angeles, which uses Ord's 1849 Survey (Hancock et al. 1857).

Evidence for Yaanga

Aside from the ethnographic evidence suggesting the location of these villages, little direct, indisputable archaeological evidence for the location of either village has been produced to date. Archaeological materials reportedly were unearthed during the construction of Union Station in 1939 (595 m south of the Project Site), and "considerably more" in 1970 during the rebuilding of the Bella Union Hotel on the 300 block of North Main Street (1,015 m south of the Project Site) (Johnston 1962:121; Robinson 1979:12). The preponderance of available evidence indicates that there were one or more early Historic period Native American communities west of the Los Angeles River near the original plaza site. This assumption is supported through several lines of ethnographic evidence, including the expedition journal of Fr. Juan Crespi and engineer Miguel Costansó, both of whom were associated with the 1769 Portolá expedition. The notes from these sources indicate the village was located between 2.0 and 2.4 km (1.3 and 1.5 miles) west-southwest from the Los Angeles River on high-level ground. The Pueblo of Los Angeles was documented to have been founded directly adjacent to this village. The location of Yaanga was also referenced by long-time Los Angeles resident Narciso Botello and Gabrielino consultant José María Zalvidea, who indicated that Yaanga was originally located adjacent to the original site of the City's plaza (Morris et al. 2016:112).

During construction of the Metropolitan Water District headquarters building in the mid-1990s, approximately 815 m south of the Project Site, an archaeological site (CA-LAN-1575/H) was identified and included a substantial Native American component composed of artifacts and primary interments and cremation reburials. The archaeological investigation by Applied Earthworks found evidence of occupation that both predated and overlapped the Spanish historical period, but ultimately the researchers could not reach a definitive conclusion as to whether portions of the site represented the material remains of Yaanga (Goldberg et al. 1999:151–159). In 2019, during construction of Metro's Patsaouras Bus Plaza Station, which was partly within the boundary of CA-LAN-1575/H, new site components were identified that included Native American human remains and artifacts, as well as Historic period deposits (i.e., not affiliated with Native Americans). The new site components are consistent with the types and ages identified in CA-LAN-1575/H. Some of these new discoveries were identified within the boundary designated for CA-LAN-1575/H, but the majority extend east along Highway 101 and Interstate 10.

While most of the natural landscape features that would have characterized Yaanga and its surroundings are no longer present and the precise location of the settlement remains an open question, the general location still retains its association with Yaanga and is considered an important place by contemporary Gabrielino groups. The proximity of Yaanga to a massive sycamore tree known as El Aliso is also commonly cited and often referred to synonymously with that of Yaanga. The tree is visible in early photographs and plotted on plat maps showing the vineyard and winery established by Louis Vignes. A memorial plaque was recently placed to commemorate Yaanga and its location—on the north side of Commercial Street near the intersection with Vignes Street, approximately 1 km (0.6 mile) southeast of the Project Site. The location was chosen based on proximity to the place where El Aliso had once grown, which was in what is now in the below-grade corridor excavated for the Hollywood Freeway.

Historic Overview

Los Angeles: From Pueblo to City

On September 4, 1781, 44 settlers from Sonora, Mexico, accompanied by the governor, soldiers, mission priests, and several Native Americans, arrived at a site alongside the Rio de Porciúncula (later renamed the Los Angeles River), which was officially declared El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula, or the Town of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula (Robinson 1979:238; Ríos-Bustamante 1992; Weber 1980). The site chosen for the new pueblo was elevated on a broad terrace

0.8 km (0.5 mile) west of the river (Gumprecht 2001). By 1786, the area's abundant resources allowed the pueblo to attain self-sufficiency, and funding by the Spanish government ceased.

Efforts to develop ecclesiastical property in the pueblo began as early as 1784 with the construction of a small chapel northwest of the main plaza. Though little is known about this building, it was located at the pueblo's original central square near the corner of present-day Cesar Chavez Avenue and North Broadway (Newcomb 1980:67–68; Owen 1960:7). Following continued flooding, however, the pueblo was relocated to its current location on higher ground and the new town (Los Angeles Plaza) soon emerged. The reconstructed church was known as La Iglesia de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles (Plaza Church).

Alta California became a state in 1821, and the town slowly grew in size as the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles. The population continued to expand throughout the Mexican period and on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican–American War and five months prior to California earning statehood, the City was formally incorporated. Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center in the early American period and the transition of many former rancho lands to agriculture, as well as the development of citriculture in the late 1800s, further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the real estate boom of the 1880s in Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

Downtown Los Angeles

Today, the Project Site is in the northern portion of downtown Los Angeles in the Chinatown neighborhood. This area of Los Angeles was one of the earliest portions of the City to be developed and the beginning of it is laid out in E. O. C. Ord's survey in in 1849, conducted immediately following the City's incorporation, and by 1857 was included in Hancock's expanded plat of the City (refer back to Figure 9). College Street, or Colegio Street, is mapped on this survey. On Ord's original survey, the Project Site is occupied by hills and had not been subdivided. At this early time, much of the land to the east of Main Street was used for ranching and agriculture, which is visible on Ord's survey, though small developments in the original City plaza area, and near the Project Site are also visible.

The area where the Project Site is located has been a destination for immigrants to the United States since the early years of the City. In the 1850s, the area saw an influx of immigrants from northern Mexico, and until the twentieth century the area was known as Sonoratown due to the influx of migrants from the province of Sonora in Mexico during the Gold Rush (Historic Resources Group 2016: 6; see Figure 9). The area also saw immigrants from China, Croatia, the Dalmatian Coast, France, and Italy between the 1870s and 1890s. Just south of the Project Site, in the location of present-day Union Station, the first permanent settlement of Chinese in Los Angeles, known as "Old Chinatown" existed. This neighborhood was a vital part of the Chinese community in Los Angeles and included religious institutions, places for employment, meeting halls, community organizations, and residences. By 1880, the Chinese population in Los Angeles had grown to 500, representing the largest minority group in the City. However, there was strong anti-Chinese sentiment among the political class and by the 1910s there was a push to destroy Old Chinatown and replace it with warehouses, an industrial district, and a railroad terminal. Although leaders within the Chinese community tried to protect the community by buying land and starting legal battles, by 1931 the land on which Old Chinatown was built was approved to be condemned by the California Supreme Court and by 1934 much of the community was demolished and the construction of Union Station had begun (Historic Resources Group 2016: 8). In response to the loss of their community, Chinese American business owners established a new Chinatown to the north between Broadway and Hill Street north of Cesar Chavez Avenue southwest of the Project Site, which officially opened in 1938 (Historic Resources Group 2016: 9).

Historical Development of the Project Site

As previously mentioned, the Project Site was shown on some of the earliest maps of Los Angeles. In the early days of the City, the streets were aligned differently, with Main Street, New High Street, and Broadway, all running parallel to one another. By 1884, a map of the sewer system prepared by Stevenson shows Main and Alameda crossing at the intersection of College Street, and the Project Site is shown to the east in unsubdivided land identified as the Beaudry lot (Stevenson 1884) (Figure 10). A map from a few years earlier in 1881 shows the Beaudry Lot bound by Alameda Street to the west and the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) rail line to the east (Figure 11). Alameda Street and the SPRR line cross one another to the north of the Project Site. On this map, the area where the Project Site is located is identified as Eucalyptus Groves. There is a building identified as Naud's Warehouse to the south of the Project Site.

The first Sanborn map available for the Project Site dates to 1888. Main Street is mapped on this Sanborn map in its current location, though it is identified as a "Proposed Extension"; additionally, College Street and San Francisco Street (later renamed to Bruno Street), as well as the majority of the subdivision that would occupy the Beaudry lot are labeled as "proposed" (Figure 12). Along Alameda Street between the proposed College Street and San Francisco Street extensions, several store fronts, a restaurant, a lodging, a shoemaker, and tenement flats are mapped. All buildings shown on the 1888 Sanborn Map are mapped with dotted lines except for the shoemaker, and none are present on the 1894 Sanborn map, which shows the Project Site and surrounding streets in their current alignment and shows the Project Site as undeveloped land. A 1906 Sanborn map indicates that a Switch Yard for the SPRR had been developed in the west half of the Project Site (Figure 12). The east half of the Project Site was occupied by Keystone Iron Works and included several machine shops, a foundry, a steam hammer shop, several storage locations, and an office. By 1906, the name of San Francisco Street had changed to Bruno Street. The Sanborn maps from 1950 and 1953 largely show the Project Site as unchanged from 1906 (Figure 12).

Aerial images available from 1927 onward provide more context for the development of the Project Site throughout the twentieth century (Figure 13). By 1927, the Project Site had begun to be used by the SPRR and the buildings occupied by Keystone Iron Works in the east half of the Project Site are present. Both College Street and Bruno Street are unpaved dirt roads at this time, which is also the case on the 1933 and 1934 aerials. These aerials do not show any visible changes to the Project Site when compared to the 1927 aerial. Aerials available from 1937, 1945, 1956, and 1971 show the Project Site as being largely unchanged, one important exception being the removal of the railroad lines in the late 1940s.. On the earlier aerials, it is difficult to definitively tell if College Street and Bruno Street were paved, although by 1971 it appears that at least half of these streets were paved while the area being used by the SPRR was still bound by unpaved roads. By 1994 the buildings in the southeastern portion of the Project Site were razed. Aerials from the later 1990s show the Project Site as a dirt lot, but by 1999 the lot had been paved and appears to be used for storage. By 2003, the paved lot had become a parking lot. Today the parking lot is used exclusively for school buses.

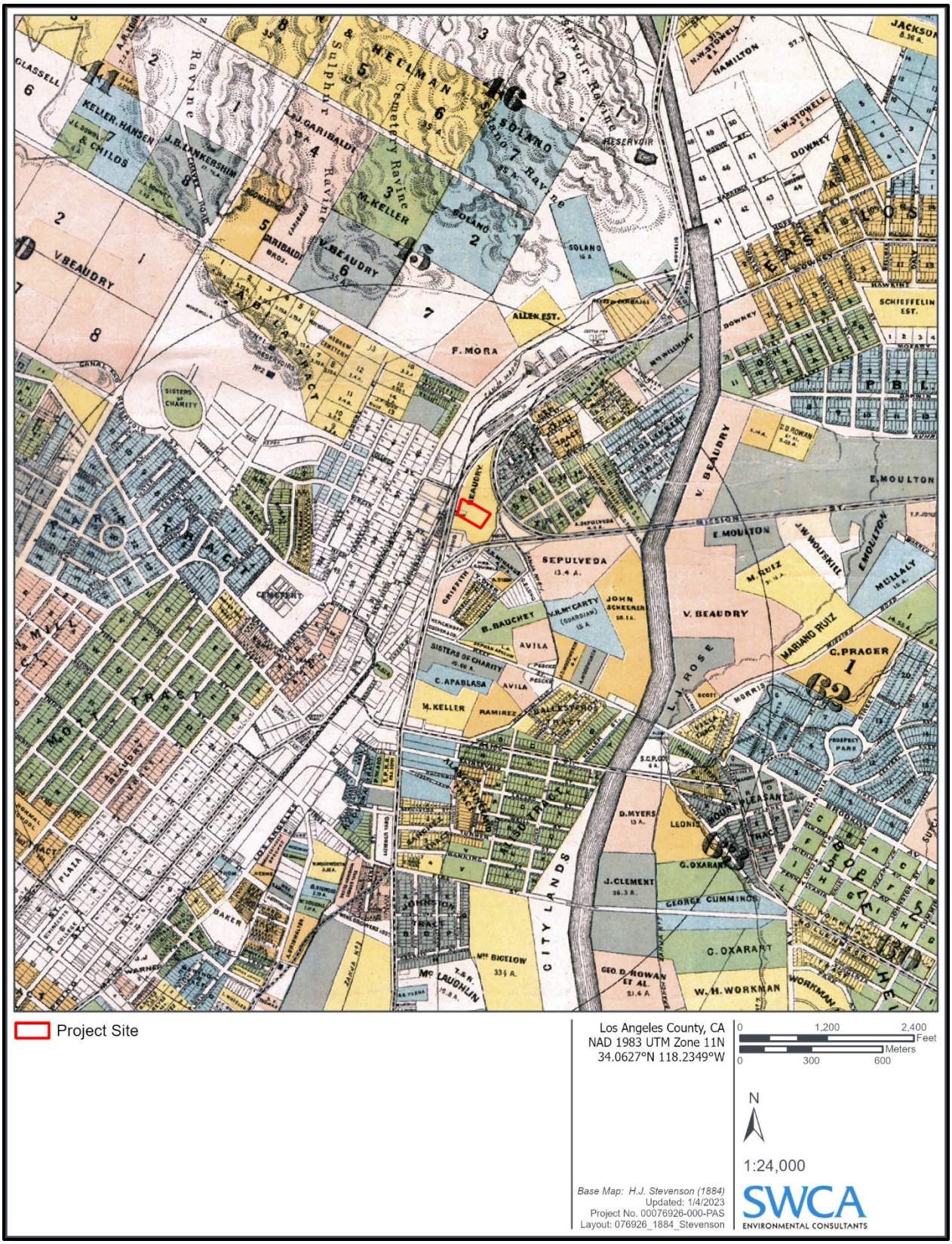


Figure 11. Project Site mapped onto Stevenson's 1884 map of the sewer system in Los Angeles (Stevenson 1884).

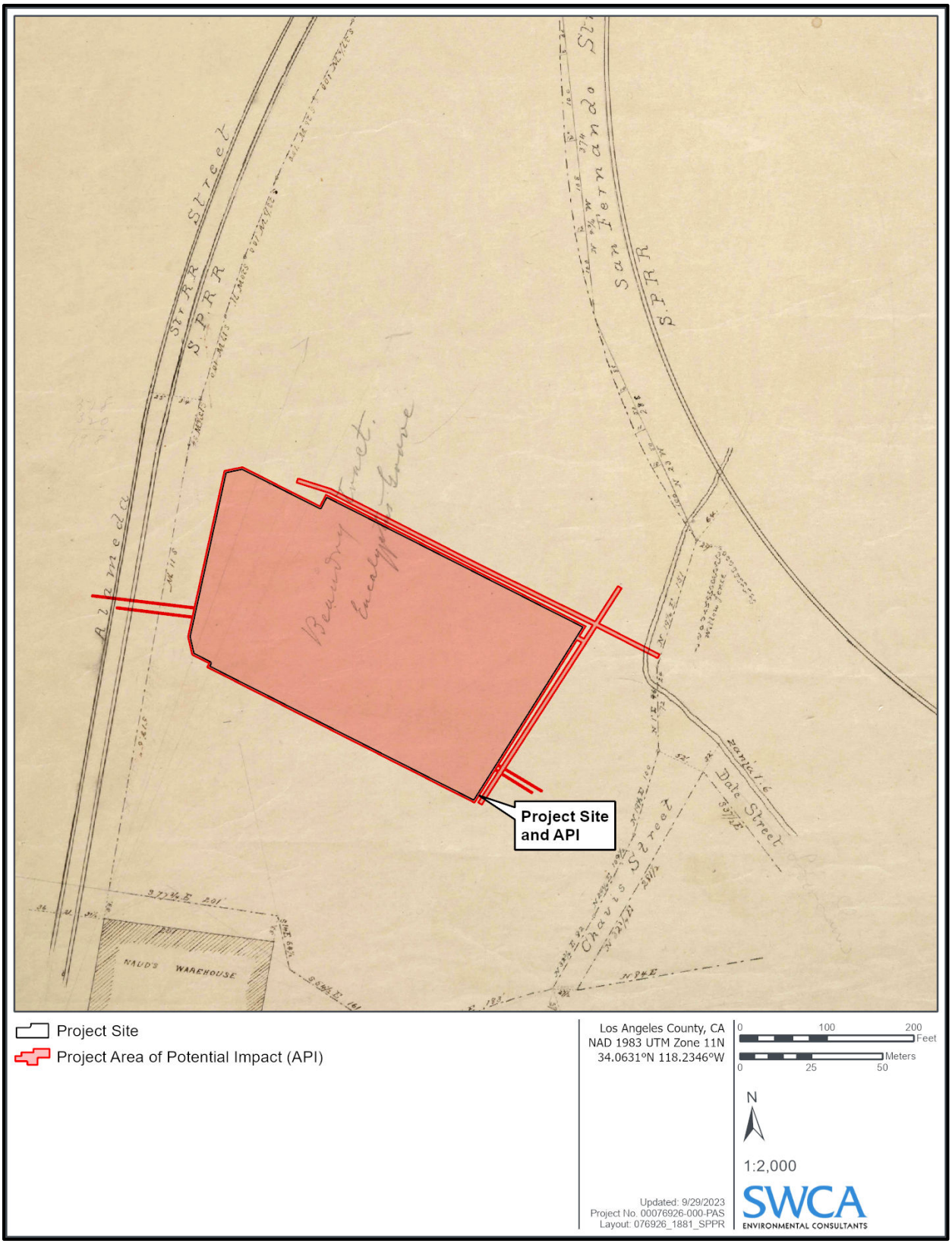


Figure 12. Project Site and API shown on an 1881 map depicting the Beaudry Tract, where the Project Site is located as well as the Southern Pacific Railroad easements. The Project Site is located in an area designated as a Eucalyptus Grove (Huntington Map Collection).



Figure 13. Project Site and API shown on the 1888, 1894, 1906, and 1950 Sanborn Maps.

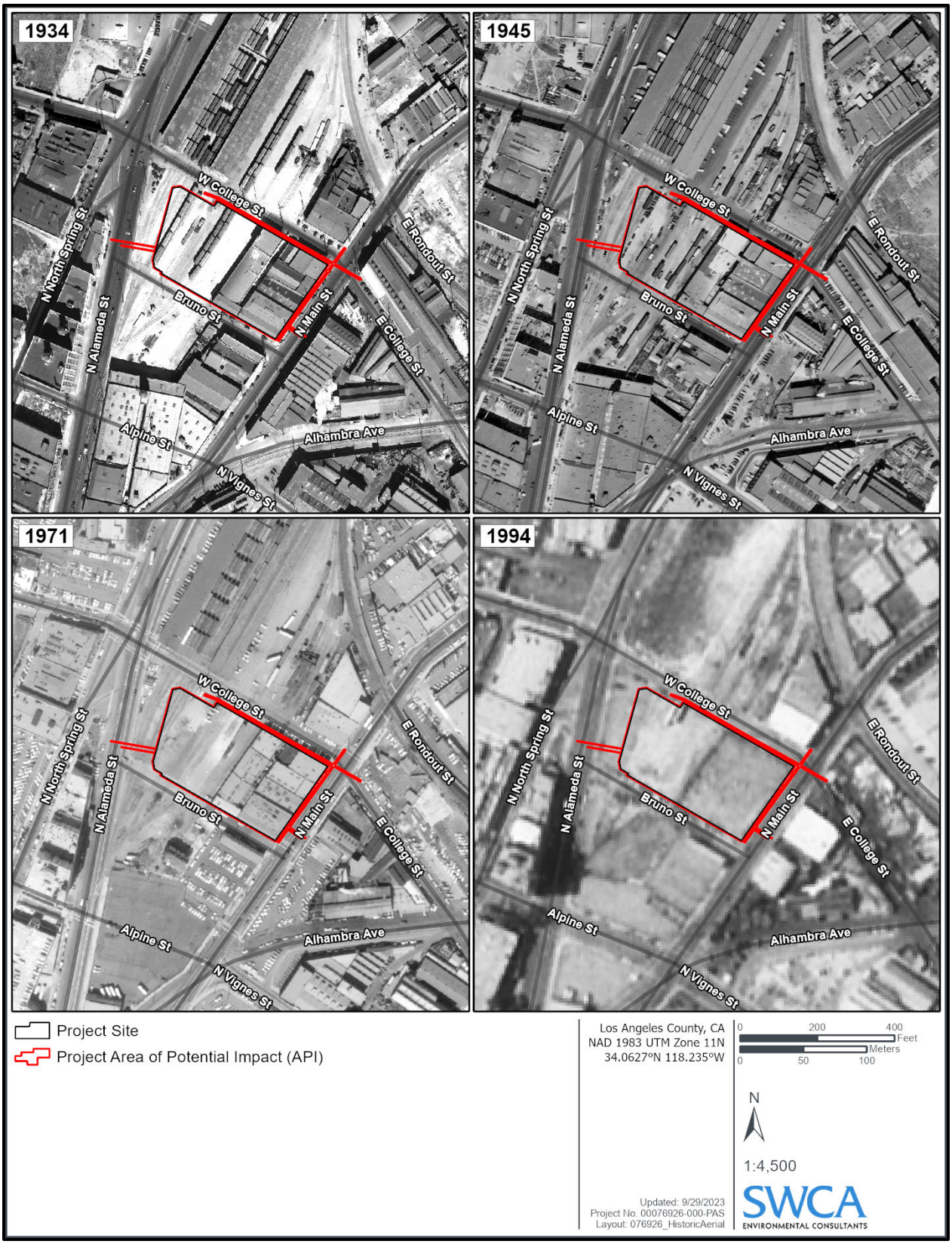


Figure 14. Project Site and API shown on aerials from 1934, 1945, 1971, and 1994. Note the Project Site was used for Southern Pacific Railroad–related activities for much of the twentieth century.

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

SWCA received the results of the CHRIS records search from the SCCIC on January 6, 2023. Results of the records search are summarized in Table 1 and indicate that 36 cultural resources studies have been conducted in and within 0.4 km (0.25 mile) of the Project Site.[4] Of these, seven are mapped as intersecting portions of the API, five that intersect a segment of the utility trench for the proposed water line in Alameda Street, and two for utility trenches within Main Street. For the reports conducted along Alameda Street, three of these (LA-03497, LA-03498, and LA-04386) were prepared in the early 1990s as part of the environmental review for the same light rail transit project (now Metro A Line). The remaining two studies conducted along Alameda Street were both overview studies prepared during environmental reviews for a pipeline (LA-02950) and fiber optic cable (LA-04834). The two studies mapped along Main Street include LA-04835 and LA-13239. LA-04835 is an overview study prepared for a project to install a fiber optic cable. LA-13239 consists only of a map of the Zanja System that was published by Gumprecht (2001) and projected onto a contemporary topographic map to show approximate alignments. None of the above studies mapped as intersecting the API included archaeological fieldwork or in-depth analysis specific to the API. Rather, these studies were prepared as overviews of comparatively large areas whose findings provide contextual information for the region but no data that have not otherwise been presented in the current report. A confidential records search results map depicting previous cultural resources studies within 0.4 km (0.25 mile) of the Project Site is included in Appendix A (Figure A-1).

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies

Report Number	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to API
LA-02892	Phase I Archaeological Survey Report Pacific Pipeline Project Santa Barbara Coastal Reroutes Ethnohistoric Village Placement Locations	Stone, David and Robert Sheets (Science International Corporation)	1993	Outside: approximately 30 m (100 feet) west
LA-02950	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Anonymous (Peak & Associates, Inc.)	1992	Within: a segment of the utility trench for the water line extending into Alameda Street is within the mapped report area
LA-03151	Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research	Dillon, Brian D.	1994	Outside: approximately 119 m (390 feet) southeast
LA-03497	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report Pasadena-Los Angeles Light Rail Transit Project	Anonymous (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	1994	Within: a segment of the utility trench for the water line extending into Alameda Street is within the mapped report area

[4] The CHRIS records search results summarized in the SCCIC's letter are based the Project Site and a 0.25-mile radius. The results given here have been adjusted to reflect the number of reports that are mapped within the API, which varies from the total number of reports mapped within the project area (none) that are reported in the SCCIC letter.

Report Number	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to API
LA-03498	Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report Pasadena-Los Angeles Light Rail Transit Project	Anonymous (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	1994	Within: a segment of the utility trench for the water line extending into Alameda Street is within the mapped report area
LA-03813	An Archival Study of a Segment of the Proposed Pacific Pipeline, City of Los Angeles, California	Anonymous (Peak & Associates, Inc.)	1992	Outside: approximately 122 m (400 feet) south
LA-04386	Cultural Resources Overview Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Interstate Commerce Commission Abandonment Exemption Pasadena-Los Angeles Light Rail Transit Project	Anonymous (Caltrans)	1993	Within: a segment of the utility trench for the water line extending into Alameda Street is within the mapped report area
LA-04452	Determination of Eligibility Report Chinatown	Hatheway, Roger G. (Roger G. Hatheway & Associates)	1982	Outside: approximately 37 m (120 feet) west
LA-04764	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 666-01, County of Los Angeles, California	Duke, Curt (LSA Associates, Inc.)	1999	Outside: approximately 0.39 km (1,270 feet) southwest
LA-04834	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties	Ashkar, Shahira (Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.)	1999	Within: a segment of the utility trench for the water line extending into Alameda Street is within the mapped report area
LA-04835	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Ashkar, Shahira (Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.)	1999	Within: portions of the utility trenches parallel to and crossing Main Street intersect the mapped report area
LA-05450	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Los Angeles Web Host 900 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California	Savastio, Scott A. (Greenwood and Associates)	2001	Outside: approximately 24 m (80 feet) south
LA-06335	Archaeological Monitor Report Historic Cornfield Railroad Yard	Messick, Peter, Greenwood, Roberta S., and Alice Hale (Greenwood and Associates)	2003	Outside: approximately 0.38 km (1,260 feet north
LA-06336	Archaeological Inventory for Soil Remediation Cornfield Rail Yard Project City of Los Angeles, California	Foster, John M. (Greenwood and Associates)	2002	Outside: approximately 0.26 km (840 feet) north
LA-06360	City of Los Angeles/Cornfields Site Eda Grant Application	Dewitt, John (City of Los Angeles)	2000	Outside: approximately 183 m (600 feet) north
LA-06363	Construction of the Homeboy Bakery, Los Angeles, Los Angeles	Flores, Xochi (Proyecto Pastoral at Delores Mission)	2000	Outside: approximately 15 m (50 feet) south
LA-06377	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 141-05 Los Angeles County, California	Duke, Curt (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2002	Outside: approximately 0.38 km (1,240 feet) southeast
LA-06386	Architectural Evaluation Little Joe's Restaurant 900 North Broadway Los Angeles, California	Lee, Portia (Greenwood and Associates)	2002	Outside: approximately 137 m (450 feet) northwest

Report Number	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to API
LA-06840	Phase I Archaeological Survey Former Aliso Street Mgp Site Los Angeles, California	Budinger, Fred E., Jr. (Tetra Tech, Inc.)	2003	Outside: approximately 0.37 km (1,220 feet) east
LA-07558	Archaeological Monitor Report Alameda Street Improvements	Hale, Alice E. and Scott Savastion (Greenwood and Associates)	2004	Outside: approximately 0.28 km (910 feet) south
LA-08026	Treatment Plan for Potential Cultural Resources Within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, California	Carrico, Richard L. (Westec Services, Inc.)	1985	Outside: approximately 0.32 km (1,050 feet) south
LA-08512	Relationship of the Zanja Madre to MTA's Gold Line Property in River Station Yard, City of Los Angeles	Gust, Sherri and Mari Pritchard Parker (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)	2004	Outside: approximately 0.2 km (660 feet) north
LA-08521	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the William Mead Homes Site (1300 N. Cardinal Street) Bounded by North Main Street, Elmyra Street, Leroy Street and the SPRR Line, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Wlodarski, Robert J. (Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team)	2004	Outside: approximately 0.26 km (860 feet) northeast
LA-08531	Archaeological Monitor Report: Emergency Sewer Repair, North Spring Street Between Elmyra and Mesnager Streets, Los Angeles, California	Hale, Alice E. and Scott Savastio (Greenwood and Associates)	2004	Outside: approximately 0.36 km (1,170 feet) north
LA-08533	Archaeological Monitor Report: the California Endowment, Downtown Headquarters and Conference Center Project, Los Angeles, California	Hale, Alice E. and Scott Savastio (Greenwood and Associates)	2004	Outside: approximately 0.28 m (910 feet) south
LA-10507	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Anonymous (Westec Services, Inc.)	1983	Outside: approximately 0.32 km (1,050 feet) south
LA-10638	Preliminary Historical/ Archaeological Resources Study, Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) River Subdivision Positive Train Control Project, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Tang, Bai "Tom" (CRM Tech)	2010	Outside: approximately 0.23 km (740 feet) east
LA-10641	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernadino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernadino	Tang, Bai "Tom" (CRM Tech)	2010	Outside: approximately 0.23 km (770 feet) east
LA-10773	Los Angeles State Historic Park General Plan and Final Environmental Impact Report	Keck, David (ESA)	2005	Outside: approximately 0.22 km (730 feet) north
LA-11404	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC159, Far East National Bank 977 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90012	Loftus, Shannon (ACE Environmental, LLC)	2011	Outside: approximately 0.34 km (1,100 feet) northwest
LA-12421	Terminal Annex, Los Angeles California	Sorenson, John (U.S Postal Service)	2000	Outside: approximately 0.34 km (1,120 feet) south
LA-13104	A Cultural Resources Investigation of The Los Angeles County Men's Central Jail Complex At 441 Bauchet Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A. (McKenna et al.)	2015	Outside: approximately 0.27 km (870 feet) east

Report Number	Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Proximity to API
LA-13146	Archaeological Monitoring Compliance Report for The Blossom Plaza Project, City Of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Furnis, Lynn and Sherri Gust (Cogstone)	2015	Outside: approximately 73 m (240 feet) northwest
LA-13224	Archaeological Resources Monitoring Conducted for the 100 Rondout Street Project (SWC03123)	Strauss, Monica (ESA)	2016	Outside: approximately 98 m (320 feet) north
LA-13239	Extent of Zanja Madre	Gust, Sherri (Cogstone)	2017	Within: a segment of the underground electrical circuit trench across Main Street intersects the mapped report area
LA-13392	Cultural Resources Record Search and Assessment, City of Los Angeles, California	Dietler, Sara and Fatima Clark (ESA)	2017	Outside: approximately 18 m (60 feet) north

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

The CHRIS records search identified a total of eight previously documented archaeological resources within a 0.4-km (0.25-mile) radius of the Project Site (Table 2).[5] One of the eight resources is mapped as intersecting the API and none of the previously recorded resources have been designated as a tribal cultural resource. The eight resources include two segments of the zanja, one historical site containing railroad segments, two historical sites containing paving stone segments, and three historical sites containing various components including foundations, features, and artifacts. None of these archaeological resources are explicitly identified as containing Native American components from before Spanish colonization. The association between Native Americans and the construction, maintenance, and use of the zanjas, especially the Zanja Madre, has been noted by scholars and members of local tribes, but the resource itself has not been previously assessed as a tribal cultural resource. A confidential records search results map depicting previously recorded resources within 0.4 km (0.25 mile) of the Project Site is included in Appendix A.

Table 2. Prior Recorded Archaeological Resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Resource Age	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded (Recorder)	Proximity to API
P-19-003103	CA-LAN-3103H	Protohistoric, Historic	Structure, Site	Zanja Madre (Water Conveyance Feature)	2002 (A. Wesson, URS); 2011 (Heather Gibson, AECOM); 2014 (L. Furnis, Cogstone); 2014 (Carren Jao, KCET)	Outside: includes 3 segments, approximately 225 northwest, 880 feet south, and 1275 feet north

[5] The CHRIS records search results summarized in the SCCIC's letter are based the Project Site and a 0.25-mile radius. The results given here have been adjusted to reflect the number of resources that are mapped within the API, which varies from the total number of resources mapped within the project area (none) that are reported in the SCCIC letter.

Primary No.	Trinomial	Resource Age	Resource Type	Description	Year Recorded (Recorder)	Proximity to API
P-19-003120	CA-LAN-3120H	Historic	Structure, Object, Site	Los Angeles State Historic Park (City of LA Historic Cultural Monument #82): historic site containing brick and mortar foundations, footings, railroad tracks, and ties and artifacts associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad Yard	2003 (Peter Messick, Greenwood & Assoc.); 2010 (Michael Sampson and Mary Garrett, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation)	Outside: approximately 465 feet north
P-19-003181	CA-LAN-3181H	Historic	Site	J. M. Griffith Co. Planning Mill and Lumber Yard. Site includes concrete foundation slab and domestic refuse dating from 1840 through ca. 1900.	2004 (Alice Hale, Greenwood & Associates)	Outside: approximately 900 feet north
P-19-004183	CA-LAN-4183H	Historic	Site	Historical paving stones along northern section of College Street between North Spring Street and North Main Street.	2011 (John M. Foster, Greenwood & Associates)	Within: mapped as intersecting a portion of the API for the underground electrical circuit along College Street
P-19-004200	CA-LAN-4200H	Historic	Site	Historic paving stones along east side of Alameda Street between Alpine Street and Ord Street.	2007 (Adela L. Amaral, AECOM)	Outside: approximately 670 feet south
P-19-004201	CA-LAN-4201H	Historic	Site	Historic site associated with the Naud's Junction area. Site includes five features and over 200 artifacts. Features consisted of one brick manhole, one oval brick structure, two brick foundations, and one wooden trough. Artifacts included various building materials and domestic wares.	2007 (Adela L. Amaral, AECOM)	Outside: approximately 400 feet south
P-19-004202	CA-LAN-4202H	Historic	Site	Four segments of the North Alameda Street Railroad Tracks associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad	2007 (Adela L. Amaral, AECOM)	Outside: approximately 400 feet south
P-19-004601	CA-LAN-4601H	Historic	Site	Blossom Plaza Site: Historic building foundations with associated trash scatters, remnants of historic walls, and remnants of Zanja Madre.	2014 (L. Furnis, E. Nicolay, N. Rogers, M. Wiseman, Cogstone Resources Management)	Outside: approximately 240 feet northwest

NATIVE AMERICAN SITES IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

There are five Native American archaeological sites that have been recorded within the Downtown Los Angeles area but outside of the 0.25-mile-radius used for the CHRIS records search. These are sites are discussed here to provide a more complete characterization of the Native American archaeological record in the Downtown Los Angeles area. The information was obtained by SWCA through prior research efforts. The five sites are mapped within a 0.6-mile-radius around the Project Site and include the following: a major Native American settlement containing multiple human burials (LAN-1575/H); an isolated bone from a Native American who lived more than 3000 years ago (LAN-4662); two sites (LAN-7/H and P-19-100515) containing a small number of artifacts that could be associated with Native

American activities; and the Los Angeles Plaza Cemetery site (LAN-4218H), which historical records document as having individuals of Hispanic, Native American, and varied heritage buried in the cemetery. To protect the confidentiality of the site information, a short of their components and map showing their location are both in the confidential map included in Appendix A.

Sacred Lands File Search

The SLF is a databased maintained by the NAHC and comprises a list of "ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California" (NAHC 2023). The contents of the SLF are provided by California Native American tribes and the location and specific nature of the results are only disclosed to members of affiliated tribes.

On December 19, 2022, the NAHC submitted the results of an SLF search in response to the SWCA's request. The results of the SLF were positive. In the response letter, the NAHC noted that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation should be contacted for additional information pertaining to the positive result. Because the specific geographic location for any positive SLF results is among the information that are strictly confidential, the outreach with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is needed to confirm whether there is a specific resource located within the Project Site that correlates with the positive SLF result. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation was sent a notification letter from the City as part of the tribal consultation requirements pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3.1 and replied requesting consultation. The results of this consultation are discussed in the subsequent section below (see Tribal Consultation).

The NAHC's SLF results letter notes that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor is there a requirement for them to do so. Accordingly, the NAHC states that an SLF search should not substitute for consultation with tribes that are culturally affiliated with the area. The NAHC's SLF results included a list of 10 Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area and recommended they be contacted. All tribal outreach and consultation conducted for the Project is being conducted by the City pursuant to the provisions of AB 52. The SLF results letters are included in Appendix B.

Tribal Consultation

Pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3.1, City Planning submitted notification letters to 10 tribal organizations included in the City's AB 52 Contact List. The letters were delivered by the U.S. Postal Service via Certified Mail on April 12, 2024. A copy of the notification letter and electronic proof acceptance receipts are included here in Appendix C (non-confidential).

City Planning received one written request for consultation, which was from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The request for consultation was sent in an email to the City on July 9, 2024. The response included information in the body of the email, an attached letter providing additional information, and an additional 11 files consisting of maps from various sources and excerpts from two published books. A copy of the email and attachments are included here in confidential Appendix D, which contains confidential information that is omitted from publicly circulated drafts of this report pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3(c). Among the information submitted by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is a list of three proposed tribal cultural resource mitigation measures. The proposed measures involve retaining a Native American monitor (TCR-1), a procedure for addressing unanticipated discoveries that are non-funerary and non-ceremonial in nature (TCR-2), and a procedure for addressing unanticipated discoveries that are funerary or ceremonial in nature (TCR-3).

SWCA reviewed the information submitted during tribal consultation and considered the full scope of available information that is presented in this technical report. SWCA finds that the information submitted by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, as lineal descendants and tribal experts, reinforces and supports their general claims and tribal knowledge of traditional practices. These are important considerations for understanding the history of indigenous people in the Los Angeles Basin and the values of present-day tribal communities. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation also makes clear the importance of preservation and protection of their tribal cultural resources.

Regarding the technical analysis, SWCA could not identify substantial evidence to support *all* the results concerning the presence of a tribal cultural resource within the Project Site that are put forward by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation; however, SWCA finds there is substantial evidence supporting *some* of the findings, including conclusions regarding the level of sensitivity for buried resources that are based on the location of the Project Site in proximity to the Gabrielino village of Yaanga (also spelled Yangna). The existence of Yaanga is well documented and its cultural value to the Gabrielino is undisputed. The location of all physical traces associated with the occupation of Yaanga by Gabrielino ancestors is not fully known. The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation characterizes the potential for a buried tribal cultural resource as high. Considering the evidence from previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity, especially those from LAN-1575/H, the location of the Project Site on the alluvial plain, and the soils data obtained from the geotechnical testing within the Project Site, SWCA finds there is sufficient evidence to support the claim that the Project Site has sensitivity for tribal cultural resources.

In conclusion, after reviewing the information submitted during tribal consultation by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, SWCA does not find there is substantial evidence for any known tribal cultural resources within the Project Site, but there is substantial evidence identified consistent with the finding of sensitivity for an as-yet undocumented tribal cultural resource to be identified in the Project Site.

Sensitivity Assessment

Methods

This section assesses the potential (i.e., sensitivity) for tribal cultural resources that are archaeological in nature to be preserved below the surface of the Project Site and API. Although not all tribal cultural resources are archaeological in nature, those likely to be preserved below the surface are likely to fit the definition of an archaeological and tribal cultural resource. The location of buried archaeological deposits, including those that are potential tribal cultural resources, is unpredictable in nature; however, combining information from different sources can allow for a qualitative assessment of the likelihood for a buried tribal cultural resource to be present within a given area. Accordingly, sensitivity assessments are qualitative or probabilistic in nature—ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability—which is designated here as low, moderate, and high sensitivity. The sensitivity assessment essentially combines two variables: indications of intensive use and preservation conditions. Areas with a favorable setting for habitation or use, soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances are considered to have a high sensitivity. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are generally considered to have moderate sensitivity.

The first variable considered in SWCA's sensitivity assessment concerns the link between human behavior and material remains, i.e., whether there are any indications that a given area was the focus of past use by Native Americans such that any material remains, or physical evidence associated with those activities would have resulted. Questions asked include the following: What was the environmental setting within the time period of human occupation in southern California (approximately the last

13,000 years) and was the location favorable for habitation or other types of activities in this time span based on what we about past Native American lifeways?

The next consideration given is whether the setting of a given project is conducive to the preservation of any such material remains that may have once been present. Assessing the preservation conditions considers the following types of questions. Is there a potential for shallow or deeply buried deposits? What kinds of land uses have occurred within the region and have there been any alterations to the physical setting within the project Site? What is the age of the sediments, and is there evidence of high- or low-energy deposition or erosion during the period of human occupation? Did the physical alterations result from natural causes, such as flooding or erosion, or from more recent historic-period developments, such as mechanical grading, and how have these processes influenced the potential for preserving buried materials? In other words, is there evidence that natural or historic-period developments may have eroded, displaced, or otherwise destroyed any potential materials that may have once been present?

To assess these variables, SWCA considers archaeological, ethnographic, historical, environmental, and other archival data sources. These sources are reviewed to determine whether the general location is described in ethnographic studies and oral histories and whether the area of interest is similar to the physical setting in which other Native American archaeological sites have been identified. Where the sensitivity assessment considers proximity to a given feature—a known archaeological site, a former village, settlement, or placename, or an environmental feature—there is no universal measure between sensitivity and distance, nor is there a consistent depth above or below which buried resources can occur in all circumstances. These variables are assessed on a case-by-case basis, and the conclusions incorporate a degree of professional judgment based on industry standards and best practices for archaeology.

Archaeological site data include those identified in the CHRIS records search and supplemental background research. The CHRIS data are also analyzed in greater detail to identify any sample bias in the identification of sites, which is to say, to what degree the absence of site information is the result of no resources having been identified or that no archaeological investigation took place. In addition to the literature sources cited above and listed in the references section below, SWCA consulted the following publicly accessible data sources: David Rumsey Historical Map Collection; Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection; USGS historical topographic maps; and University of California, Santa Barbara, Digital Library (aerial photographs). Historical maps drawn to scale are georeferenced using Esri ArcGIS software suite to show precise relationships to the Project Site.

Results

No Native American archaeological resources that could be tribal cultural resources were identified in the CHRIS based on the 0.25-mile-radius used for the records search. Through supplemental research, SWCA identified five Native American sites located between 0.26 and 0.6 miles to the south of the API. This group of sites is mostly centered in an area that contains the Los Angeles Plaza, Union Station, and Metropolitan Water District Headquarters. These sites include the following: a major Native American settlement containing multiple human burials (LAN-1575/H); an single femur from a Native American who lived more than 3000 years ago (LAN-4662); two sites (LAN-7/H and P-19-100515) containing a small number of artifacts that could be associated with Native American activities; and the Los Angeles Plaza Cemetery site (LAN-4218H), which historical records document as having individuals of Hispanic, Native American, and varied heritage buried in the cemetery.

The single bone from a Native American individual (LAN-4662) identified 19 feet below ground within Los Angeles River floodplain deposits demonstrates that deeply buried resources can occur; however, this is a very rare occurrence and compared with the volume of floodplain deposits, this one instance does not suggest that all similar deposits have a high likelihood of containing human remains. Rather, the finding

at LAN-4662 indicates that the potential for a human remains and Native American archaeological sites cannot be completed ruled out based strictly on depth.

The SLF search conducted for the Project was positive although there was no indication of whether there was a specific known resource identified in the Project Site or if the positive result is indicating sensitivity because of proximity to a known site in the NAHC's confidential file. The proximity to LAN-1575/H, which included several Gabrielino burials, could be related to the positive results, but consultation with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is necessary to make a conclusive determination concerning the positive SLF results.

SWCA reviewed ethnographic literature and historical maps that document Native American villages and sites in the vicinity. The Gabrielino settlement closest to the Project Site is known as Yaanga and has been documented in both ethnographic and historical sources, and archaeological components have been identified that may be associated with the occupation of the settlement. Numerous historic and ethnographic sources place Yaanga in the vicinity of the Pueblo of Los Angeles and what archaeological evidence is available supports the location of the village being west of the Los Angeles River. The location of such a settlement likely shifted over time due to environmental factors, such as the shifting courses of the Los Angeles River, and historical factors, such as the influx of settlers after the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles. The precise area that constituted the former village has never been archaeologically determined, but the best estimate based on available information indicates it likely occupied the approximate area between the location of the Metropolitan Water District Headquarters building and west to Fort Moore Hill. Significant archaeological deposits were recorded at the Metropolitan Water District Headquarters in the 1990s, located approximately 0.8 km (0.5 miles) south of the Project Site. Prior to this, archaeological materials were reportedly unearthed during the construction of Union Station in 1939 and the Bella Union Hotel in 1970, approximately 0.6 km (0.37 miles) and 1.0 km (0.6 miles) south of the Project Site, respectively.

The API is in the northern portion of the City's original 1849 annexation boundary and the part of downtown Los Angeles now known as Chinatown. The Project Site was originally developed in the early twentieth century when it was used as a switchyard for the SPRR in the west half and for industrial purposes in the east half. These developments remained largely unchanged until the 1990s at which point the developments within the Project Site were razed and the extant parking lot was developed. The portions of the API outside the Project Site are within roadways that were initially unpaved roads that bounded agricultural fields and the railroad, which were converted into paved thoroughfares by the turn of the twentieth century. Utilities including sewer and storm drains were then installed below-grade within the roads at various points across the early to middle twentieth century, which involved replacing segments of the existing pavement. Each of these infrastructure construction and maintenance efforts involved physical alterations to the near-surface setting but to varying depths. Grading for the roads would have been more limited while the trenching for utility trenches would have been deeper.

Bore logs taken from the Project Site during geotechnical testing identified a range of 1 to 5 feet of fill, which is underlain by young alluvial soils. The upper stratum of fill is less likely to contain tribal cultural resources as this stratum likely represents the stratum of soil that was disturbed as part of the historic development and use of the Project Site. Based on the historic-period developments within the Project Site and SWCA's interpretation of the sediment profiles across the entire API, the sensitivity is low for tribal cultural resources within the existing fill, estimated to be between 1 and 5 feet deep within the Project Site and deeper where it was created by over-excavation of utility trenches located in the API but outside the Project Site.

Within the Project Site, the fill that exists close to the surface is underlain by native, alluvial sediments. Although the depths may vary in the portions of the API outside the Project Site, the same overall

depositional pattern holds true. It has been demonstrated elsewhere in the downtown portion of Los Angeles that archaeological deposits can exist within alluvium below historic-period disturbances and may also be intermixed with historical debris. Most accumulations of alluvial sediments were formed by a combination of high- and low-energy depositional events. High-energy events are less likely to have preserved any material remains left on the surface by Native Americans, while low-energy floods tend to produce more favorable environments for the preservation of cultural materials. Thus, low-energy alluvial sediments that also date to the Late Pleistocene or Holocene time periods (the last 13,000 years) have the greatest potential for preserving buried tribal cultural resources. Although such soil conditions are an indicator of a setting favorable for preservation, the presence of such soils alone is not an absolute indicator of tribal cultural resources presence.

The API is located within the Los Angeles River floodplain and would have been exposed to periodic flooding throughout the Late Pleistocene or Holocene time periods. The south-flowing Los Angeles River is currently located approximately 0.7 km (0.43 mile) west of the API. Prior to 1825, the Los Angeles River flowed west from downtown Los Angeles, and beginning in 1815, the main channel could have flowed immediately over or adjacent to the API. Evidence suggests that the Los Angeles River shifted courses frequently with two of its major floodplains in the area south of downtown Los Angeles—one along its current southern alignment and one heading west towards the Baldwin Hills. Sediment profiles compiled from geotechnical bores identified natural strata of Late Pleistocene and early Holocene-age alluvium beneath the shallow stratum of artificial fill, which has accumulated in part as a result of flooding along the Los Angeles River. The alluvial sediments are composed of sand deposits that can range anywhere from 1 to 66.5 feet deep. These deposits of alluvium are consistent with depositional trends for the Los Angeles Basin, which was subject to shifting courses of the Los Angeles River and episodic flooding. Thus, there are sediments within at least portions of the API that are favorable for the preservation of a tribal cultural resource. Specifically, naturally deposited alluvium beneath the fill, which was observed between 1 and 5 feet deep within the Project Site.

The proximity of the API to the known site of Yaanga and significant Native American–affiliated archaeological finds in the vicinity suggests an increased possibility for the presence of tribal cultural resources to occur within the portions of the API. Additionally, the depositional patterns within portions of the API are favorable for the preservation of tribal cultural resources. Within the API there is a relatively thin layer of fill is underlain by young alluvial deposits, which have the potential to contain a Native American site or objects that could be a tribal cultural resource. Based on these findings, the overall **sensitivity for tribal cultural resources is considered moderate.** This sensitivity is confined to the naturally deposited alluvium beneath the fill stratum. Because of the variability in alluvial deposition at depth, there is no clear indication as to what depth the naturally deposited alluvium would become too old to contain Native American artifacts.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Project Site and API are fully paved or otherwise developed with buildings and structures. SWCA's review included a search of the CHRIS and SLF that returned positive results for any previously recorded sites or resources that may be a tribal cultural resource. Supplemental analysis by SWCA indicated that the nearest previously recorded archaeological sites with confirmed Native American components is approximately 0.8 km (0.5 miles) south of the Project Site. The Project Site's vicinity to the reported location for Yaanga suggests a there is an increased potential for a buried tribal cultural resource to be preserved within the Project Site and API. SWCA's assessment found that the naturally deposited alluvial sediments within the Project Site and API are capable of preserving a buried tribal cultural resource. Therefore, SWCA concludes that the overall sensitivity for tribal cultural resources within the Project Site and API is moderate within the naturally deposited alluvium, and low in the overlying fill stratum, estimated to be between 1 and 5 feet deep. This conclusion is consistent with the information submitted

by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation who state that there is sensitivity for a tribal cultural resource.

CRHR eligibility for a buried Native American object, feature, or site is typically established under Criterion 4. For a resource that is eligible for listing on the CRHR to be considered a tribal cultural resource, PRC Section 21074(a)(1) stipulates that it must first have cultural value to a California Native American tribe. In other words, CRHR eligibility is a necessary but not sufficient criterion for a resource to be defined as a tribal cultural resource. For the purposes of designating a tribal cultural resource, PRC Section 21074(a)(2) gives lead agencies discretion in determining if a resource is significant based on the CRHR criteria, when the determination is supported by substantial evidence.

The Project would require excavation at least to complete the construction of a new commercial building within the Project Site and API. The depth of ground disturbance is anticipated to extend to a depth of up to 17 feet below the current grade within the Project Site, and approximately 1.8 m (6 feet) or less for utilities that extend outside the Project Site in trenches. The possibility for a buried tribal cultural resource within the API cannot be fully ruled out based on the available evidence. Because of this possibility, the Project could result in a potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource, and planning for avoidance is not possible because a resource has not yet been identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Given the potential for encountering a tribal cultural resource in the API, mitigation measures are required to ensure that potential Project impacts are less than significant. SWCA recommends the following mitigation measure:

- **MM TCR-1.** Prior to commencing any ground disturbing activities associated with the Project, the Applicant, or its successor, shall retain archeological monitors and tribal monitors that are qualified to identify subsurface tribal cultural resources. Ground disturbance activities shall include excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, driving posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity. Any qualified tribal monitor(s) shall be approved by the Tribal Consultant, who is defined as any one of the California Native American tribes who are on the City's AB 52 Consultation List (Tribal Consultant). Preference shall be given to the following tribe who requested consultation for the Project: Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. Any qualified archaeological monitor(s) shall be overseen by a Qualified Archaeologist, who is defined as one who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology or the Society for California Archaeology's qualifications for a principal investigator. The Qualified Archaeologist shall be approved by the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources ("OHR").

  The archeological and tribal monitors shall observe all ground disturbance activities in the Project's area of potential impact (API). The API is defined as the Project Site plus the areas outside the Project Site that may be required for utility trenching. If ground disturbance activities are simultaneously occurring at multiple locations in the API, an archeological and tribal monitor shall be assigned to each location where the ground disturbance activities are occurring. The on-site monitoring shall end when the ground disturbing activities are completed, or when the archaeological and tribal monitor both indicate that the API has a low potential for impacting tribal cultural resources.

  Prior to commencing any ground disturbance activities, the archaeological monitor in consultation with the tribal monitor, shall provide Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to construction crews involved in ground disturbance activities that provides

information on regulatory requirements for the protection of tribal cultural resources. As part of the WEAP training, construction crews shall be briefed on proper procedures to follow should a crew member discover tribal cultural resources during ground disturbance activities. In addition, workers will be shown examples of the types of resources that would require notification of the archaeological monitor and tribal monitor. The Applicant shall maintain on the Project Site, for City inspection, documentation establishing the training was completed for all members of the construction crew involved in ground disturbance activities.

In the event that any subsurface objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease within the area of discovery, the radius of which shall be determined by a Qualified Archeologist, in consultation with the Tribal Consultant, until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

1. Upon discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant, or its successor, shall immediately stop ground-disturbance activities within the determined avoidance radius and contact OHR.

2. If OHR determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, the City shall provide the Tribal Consultant a reasonable period of time, not less than 7 calendar days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant, or its successor, and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground-disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.

3. The Applicant, or its successor, shall implement the tribe's recommendations if the Qualified Archaeologist retained by the City and paid for by the Applicant, or its successor, in consultation with the Tribal Consultant, reasonably conclude that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.

4. In addition to any recommendations from the Tribal Consultant, a Qualified Archeologist shall develop a list of actions that shall be taken to avoid or minimize impacts to the identified tribal cultural resources substantially consistent with best practices identified by the Native American Heritage Commission and in compliance with any applicable federal, state or local law, rule or regulation.

5. If the Applicant, or its successor, does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist or qualified tribal monitor, the Applicant, or its successor, may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant, or its successor, and the City. The mediator must have the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The City shall make the determination as to whether the mediator is at least minimally qualified to mediate the dispute. After making a reasonable effort to mediate this particular dispute, the City may (1) require the recommendation be implemented as originally proposed by the archaeologist or tribal monitor; (2) require the recommendation, as modified by the City, be implemented as it is at least as equally effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact; (3) require a substitute recommendation be implemented that is at least as equally effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource; or (4) not require the recommendation be implemented because it is not necessary to mitigate an significant impacts to tribal cultural resources. The Applicant, or its successor, shall pay all costs and fees associated with the mediation.

6. The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by both the qualified archaeologist and qualified tribal monitor and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.

7. The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence ground disturbance activities inside of the specified radius of the discovery site only after it has complied with all of the recommendations developed and approved pursuant to the process set forth in paragraphs 2 through 5 above.

8. Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton and to the Native American Heritage Commission for inclusion in its Sacred Lands File.

9. Notwithstanding paragraph 8 above, any information that the Department of City Planning, in consultation with the City Attorney's Office, determines to be confidential in nature shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or provided to the public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California Public Resources Code, Section 6254(r), and handled in compliance with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

In the event that a potential tribal cultural resource is identified, the MM TCR-1 requires that ground-disturbing work stop within a distance agreed upon by the Tribal Consultant and Qualified Archaeologist until the resource can be confirmed as a tribal cultural resource. The measure defines qualification standards for a Tribal Consultant and Qualified Archaeologist to provide technical expertise in their respective areas during implementation of the measure. The mitigation measure sets forth a nine-point process to be followed if a resource is confirmed to be a tribal cultural resource. MM TCR-1 may be carried out in concert with any mitigation measure(s) established for archaeological resources.

Tribal consultation pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3.1 remains ongoing for the Project. If consultation is initiated with any of the tribal parties from the City's AB 52 Consultation List who received notification letters, then they may contribute new information, reach a different conclusion regarding the potential for impacts, or request mitigation measures. If this information is submitted as part of the government-to-government consultation, then the results of this study may need to be revised, or the findings presented in the Project's overall CEQA analysis may vary from the analysis and conclusions presented here. If any measures are requested by consulting tribes, then SWCA recommends they be assessed in terms of their adequacy and need after considering the information submitted by any consulting tribal parties. If no tribal parties respond to the City's written notifications pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1, then the City's consultation requirement is satisfied, and the information presented herein provides substantial evidence to support the impact analysis and management recommendations provided herein.

Otherwise, based on these findings and recommendations, **SWCA finds that the potential for impacts to a tribal cultural resource under CEQA is less than significant with mitigation.**

REFERENCES CITED

Akins, Damon B., and William J Bauer, Jr.
2021 *We are the Land: A History of Native California*. University of California Press, Oakland, California.

Anderson, M. Kat
2005 *Tending the Wild: Native American Knowledge and the Management of California's Natural Resources*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Altschul, Jeffrey H., John G. Douglass, Richard Ciolek-Torrello, Sarah Van Galder, Benjamin R. Vargas, Kathleen L. Hull, Donn R. Grenda, Jeffrey Homburg, Manuel Palacios-Fest, Steven Shelley, Angela Keller, and David Maxwell
2007 Life at the Nexus of the Wetlands and Coastal Prairie, West Los Angeles. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 20:34–42.

Arnold, J. E.
1992 Cultural Disruption and the Political Economy in Channel Islands Prehistory. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by T. L. Jones, pp. 129–144. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis, University of California, Davis.

Ascher, Robert
1959 A Prehistoric Population Estimate using Midden Analysis and Two Population Models. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 15(2):168

Ashby, G. E., and J. W. Winterbourne
1966 A Study of Primitive Man in Orange County and Some of Its Coastal Areas. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 2(1):5–52.

Bean, Lowell J., and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538–549. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell J.
1995 Gabrielino/Tongva. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*. Edited by Mary B. Davis, pg. 205. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York.

Berger, Rainer, Reiner Protsch, Richard Reynolds, Charles Rozaire, and James R. Sackett
1971 New Radiocarbon Dates based on Bone Collagen of California Paleoindians. In *Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility* Vol. 12, pp. 43-49. University of California, Berkeley.

Blackburn, Thomas
1963 *Ethnohistoric Descriptions of Gabrielino Material Culture.* Annual Report, Archaeological Survey. University of California, Los Angeles.

Braje, T. J., J. M. Erlandson, and T. C. Rick
2013 Points in Space and Time: The Distribution of Paleocoastal Points and Crescents on the Northern Channel Islands. In *California's Channel Islands: The Archaeology of Human-Environment Interactions*, edited by C. S. Jazwa and J. E. Perry, pp. 26-39. The University of Utah Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Brooks, Sheilagh, Richard A. Brooks, G. E. Kennedy, J. Austin, James R. Firby, Louis A. Payen, Peter J. Slota, Jr., Christine A. Prior, and R. E. Taylor
1990 The Haverty Human Skeletons: Morphological, Depositional, and Geochronological Characteristics. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 12(1):60–83.

Byrd, Brian F., and L. Mark Raab
2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 215–228. Altimira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Campbell, Russel H., Chris J. Wills, Pamela J. Irvine, and Brian J. Swanson
2014 Preliminary geologic map of the Los Angeles 30' x 60' quadrangle, California: Version 2.1. California Geological Survey. Sacramento, California.

Cleland, James H., Andrew L. York, and Lorraine M. Willey
2007 *Piecing Together the Prehistory of Landing Hill: A Place Remembered.* EDAW Cultural Publications No. 3. EDAW, Inc., San Diego, California.

Caughey, John, and LaRee Caughey
1977 *Los Angeles, Biography of a City.* University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Ciolek-Torello, Richard, and Christopher Garraty
2016 Site Function, Settlement, and Community Organization in the Ballona. In *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California*. Volume 5: Gabrielino/Tongva Origins and Development: A View from Guaspet, edited by J. Douglass, S. Reddy, R. Ciolek-Torello, and D. Grenda, pp. 61-151. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Connolly, T. J., J. M. Erlandson, and S. E. Norris
1995 Early Holocene Basketry and Cordage from Daisy Cave San Miguel Island, California. *American Antiquity*, pp.309-318.

D'Azevedo, Warren L.
1986 Great Basin. In *Handbook of North American Indians* , Vol. 11, edited by William Sturtevant. Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C.

Dakin, Susanna Bryant
1978 *A Scotch Paisano in Old Los Angeles: Hugo Reid's Life in California, 1832-1852 Derived from His Correspondence*. Originally published 1939. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London, United Kingdom.

Davis, Emma L.
1975 The Expanded Archaeology of China Lake, California. *American Antiquity* 40:39-53.

Dillon, B. D.
1994 Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research. Manuscript. On-file, South Central Coastal Information Center.

2002 California Paleo-Indians: Lack of Evidence, or Evidence of a Lack? In *Essays in California Archaeology: A Memorial to Franklin Fenenga*, edited by William J. Wallace and Francis A. Riddell, pp. 110–128. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 60, Berkeley.

Drover, Christopher E.
1971 Three Fired-Clay Figurines from 4-Ora-64, Orange County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 7(4):73–86.

1975 Early Ceramics from Southern California. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 2(1):101–107.

Drover, Christopher E., Henry C. Koerper, and Paul E. Lagenwalker II
1983 Early Holocene Adaptations on the Southern California Coast: A Summary Report of Investigations at the Irvine Site (CA-ORA-64), Newport Bay, Orange County, California. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Santa Ana, California.

Dumke, Glenn S.
1944 *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California.* Huntington Library Publications, San Marino, California.

Erlandson, J. M., A. F. Ainis, T. J. Braje, B. J. Culleton, K. M. Gill, C. A. Hofman, D. J. Kennett, L. A. Reeder-Myers, and T. C. Rick
2020 Maritime Paleoindian Technology, Subsistence, and Ecology at an ~11,700 year old Paleocoastal site on California's Northern Channel Islands, USA. *PLOS One* 15(9):e0238866.

Erlandson, J. M., and T. J . Braje
2008 Five Crescents from Cardwell: The Context of Eccentric Crescents from CA-SMI-679, San Miguel Island, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 40(1):35-45.

Erlandson, J. M., T. J. Braje, K. M. Gill, and M. H. Graham
2015 Ecology of the Kelp Highway: Did Marine Resources Facilitate Human Dispersal from Northeast Asia to the Americas? *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 10(3):392-411.

Erlandson, J. M., and R. H. Colton
1991 An Archaeological Context for Early Holocene Studies on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, pp. 1-10. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Erlandson, J. M., T. Cooley, and R. Carrico
1987 A Fluted Projectile Point Fragment from the Southern California Coast: Chronology and Context at CA-SBA-1951. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9:120–128.

Erlandson, J. M., and M. A. Glassow (editors)
1997 *Archaeology of the California Coast During the Middle Holocene*. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Erlandson, J. M., D. J. Kennett, L. Ingram, D. Guthrie, D. Morris, M. Tveskov, G. West, and P. Walker
1996 An Archaeological and Paleontological Chronology for Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261), San Miguel Island, California. *Radiocarbon* 38(2):355-373.

Erlandson, J. M., T. C. Rick, T.J . Braje, M. Casperson, B. Fullfrost, T. Garcia, D. A. Guthrie, N. Jew, M. L. Moss, L. Reeder, J. Watts, and L. Willis
2011 Paleoindian Seafaring, Shell Middens, and Maritime Technologies on California's Northern Channel Islands. *Science* 331:1181-1185.

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

2013 Channel Island amol points: a stemmed paleocoastal type from Santarosae Island, Alta California. *California Archaeology*, *5*(1), pp.105-121.

Erlandson, Jon M., Torben C. Rick, Terry L. Jones, and Judith F. Porcasi
2007 One if by Land, Two if by Sea: Who Were the First Californians? In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity,* edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 53–62. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Ethington, Philip J., Beau MacDonald, Gary Stein, William Deverell, and Travis Longcore
2020 Historical Ecology of the Los Angeles River Watershed and Environs: Infrastructure for a Comprehensive Analysis. Spatial Sciences Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Fitzgerald, Richard T., and Michael Rondeau
2012 A Fluted Projectile Point from Crystal Cove State Park, Orange County, Alta California. *California Archaeology* 4(2):247-256.

Fuller, B. T., J. R. Southon, S. M. Fahrni, J. M. Harris, A. B. Farrell, G. T. Takeuchi, O. Nehlich, M. P. Richards, E. J. Guiry, and R. E. Taylor
2016 Tar Trap: No Evidence of Domestic Dog Burial with "La Brea Woman". *PaleoAmerica* 2(1):56–59.

Fredrickson, D. A.
1973 *Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

1974 Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1:41-53.

1994 Spatial and Cultural Units in Central California Archaeology. In *Toward a New Taxomomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*. Edited by Richard E. Hughes, pp. 25-47. University of California Archaeological Research Facility Contributions No. 51, Berkeley.

Gamble, L. H.
2008 The Chumash World at European Contact: Power, Trade, and Feasting among Complex Hunter-Gatherers. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Gatto, Mike
2014 AB-52 Native Americans: California Environmental Quality Act. In *Technical Advisory: AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA* (June 2017). Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State of California.

Glassow, M. A.
1997 Middle Holocene Cultural Development in the Central Santa Barbara Channel Region. In *Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and M. A. Glassow, pp. 73–90. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 4. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Glassow, Michael A., L. Wilcoxon, and J. M. Erlandson
1988 Cultural and Environmental Change During the Early Period of Santa Barbara Channel Prehistory. In *The Archaeology of Prehistoric Coastlines*, edited by G. Bailey and J. Parkington, pp. 64–77. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Goldberg, Susan K., B. J. Adams, C. Denardo, S. A. Williams, M. J. Wyss, M. C. Robinson, S. L. Martin, M. S. Shackley, T. M. Oringer, J. L. McVicar, and Beta Analytic Inc.
1999 The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Headquarters Facility Project, the People of Yaanga?: Archaeological Investigations at CA-LAN-1575/H. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California.

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

Hackel, Steven
1998 Land, Labor, and Production: The Colonial Economy of Spanish and Mexican California. In *Contested Eden: California Before the Gold Rush*, edited by R. A. Guiterrez and R. J. Orso. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

2005 *Children of the Coyote, Missionaries of Saint Francis: Indian-Spanish Relations in Colonial California*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Hackel, Steven, Jeanette Zerneke, and Nat Zappia
2015 Early California Cultural Atlas. Available at: http://ecai.org/. Accessed January 31, 2023.

Hancock, George
1857 Map of the City of Los Angeles. Available at: https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~2132~180050:Map-Of-The-City-Of-Los-Angeles-Show. Accessed January 30, 2023

Harrington, John P.
1942 Culture Element Distributions: XIX Central California Coast. *University of California Anthropological Records* 7(1):1–46.

Heizer, Robert F.
1968 *Village Names in Twelve California Mission Records.* Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 74.

1978 California. in *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Heizer, Robert F., and Edwin M. Lemert
1947 *Observations on Archaeological Sites in Topanga Canyon, California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 44, No. 2. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Herring, Alika K.
1961 Three Unusual Artifacts from Orange County, California. *Science of Man* 1:132.

1968 Surface Collections from ORA-83, a Cogged Stone Site at Bolsa Chica, Orange County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 4(3):3–37.

Historic Resources Group
2016 Historic Resources Survey Report Central City North Community Plan Area. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles.

Homburg, Jeffrey A., John G. Douglass, Seetha N. Reddy (editors)
2014 *People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California. Volume I: Paleoenvironment and Culture History.* Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.

Howard, W. J., and L. M. Raab
1993 Olivella grooved rectangle beads as evidence of an early period Southern Channel Islands interaction sphere. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, *29*(3), pp.1-11.

Huntington Map Collection
1881 Los Angeles : Southern Pacific Railroad Company easement near intersection of Alameda, San Fernando, & Mission Street. Author unknown. Available at: https://hdl.huntington.org/digital/collection/p15150coll4/id/11938/rec/20. Accessed January 30, 2023.

Jenkins, D. L. and J. M. Erlandson
1996 Olivella grooved rectangle beads from a middle Holocene site in the Fort Rock Valley, Northern Great Basin. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, pp.296-302.

Jew, N. P., J. M. Erlandson, and F. J. White
2013 Paleocoastal lithic use on western Santa Rosa Island, California. *North American Archaeologist*, *34*(1), pp.49-69.

Johnson, J. R.
1987 *Chumash Social Organization: An Ethnohistoric Perspective*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Johnson, J. R., T. W. Stafford, Jr., H. O. Ajie, and D. P. Morris
2002 Arlington Springs Revisited. In *Proceedings of the Fifth California Islands Symposium*, edited by D. R. Brown, K. C. Mitchell, and H. W. Chaney, pp. 541–545. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California.

Johnston, Bernice E.
1962 California's Gabrielino Indians. Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund 8, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California.

Jones, Terry L., Richard T. Fitzgerald, Douglas J. Kennett, Charles Miksicek, John L. Fagan, John Sharp, and Jon M. Erlandson
2002 The Cross Creek Site and Its Implications for New World Colonization. *American Antiquity* 67:213–230.

King, Chester D.
1962 Excavations at Parker Mesa (LAn-215). In *Archaeological Survey Annual Report for 1961–1962*, pp. 91–155. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

1967 Archaeological Investigations of the Hammack Street *Site: LAN-194.* Manuscript on file, California Historical Resources Information System, South Central Coastal Information Center, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

1981 The Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used in Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region Before A.D. 1804. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Davis.

1990 Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used in Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region Before A.D. 1804. Revised Ph.D. dissertation with a new preface and updated bibliography. In *The Evolution of North American Indians*, edited by David Hurst Thomas. Garland Publishing, New York.

2011 Overview of the History of American Indians in the Santa Monica Mountains. Topanga Anthropological Consultants, California.

Koerper, Henry C., and Christopher E. Drover
1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County: The Case from CA-ORA-119-A. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 19(2):1–34.

Koerper, Henry C., Roger D. Mason, and Mark L. Peterson
2002 Complexity, Demography, and Change in Late Holocene Orange County. In *Catalysts to Complexity, Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, pp. 63–81. Perspectives in California Archaeology Vol. 6. Costen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kowta, Makoto
1961 Excavations at Goleta, SBA-60, Part II: Artifact Description—Chipped Lithic Material. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report* 3:349–383.

Kroeber, Alfred J.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin 78, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. Reprinted 1976 by Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Kuchler, A. W.
1977 Natural Vegetation of California [Map]. California Native Plant Society, Williams and Heintz Map Corporation, Davis, Washington D.C.

Lightfoot, Kent G., and Otis Parrish
2009 *California Indians and Their Environment: An Introduction*. University of California Press, Berkely and Los Angeles, California.

Macko, Michael E.
1998a The Muddy Canyon Archaeological Project: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Archaeological Sites within the Crystal Cove Planned Community, Phase IV, Tentative Tract 15447, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California.

1998b Executive Summary of Mitigation Measures Implemented Pursuant to the Operation Plan and Research Design for the Proposed Newporter North Residential Development. Macko, Huntington Beach, California.

Mason, Roger D., and Mark L. Peterson
1994 *Newport Coast Archaeological Project: Newport Coast Settlement Systems–Analysis and Discussion,* Vol. 1, part 1 of 2. Prepared by the Keith Companies. Copies on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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

McLendon, S. and J.R. Johnson
1999 *Cultural Affiliation and Lineal Descent of Chumash Peoples in the Channel Islands and Santa Monica Mountains,* 2 vols. Report submitted to the Archaeology and Ethnography Program, National Park Service. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara.

Meighan, Clement W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2):215–227.

Merriam, John C.
1914 Preliminary Report on the Discovery of Human Remains in an Asphalt Deposit at Rancho La Brea. *Science* n.s. 40(1023):198–203.

Moratto, M. J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moratto, M. J., Alan P. Garfinkel, Jon M. Erlandson, Alexander K. Rogers, Michael F. Rondeau, Jeffrey Rosenthal, Craig Skinner, Tim Carpenter, and Robert M. Yohe
2011 Fluted and Basally Thinned Concave Base Points of Obsidian in the Borden Collection from Inyo County, Alta California: Age and Significance. *California Archaeology* 10(1): 27–60.

Moriarty, J.R., III
1966 Cultural phase divisions suggested by typological change coordinated with stratigraphically controlled radiocarbon dating in San Diego. *The Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20–30.

Morris, Susan L., John R. Johnson, Steven J. Schwartz, René L. Vellanoweth, Glenn J. Farris, and Sara L. Schwebel
2016 The Nicoleños in Los Angeles: Documenting the Fate of the lone Woman's Community. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 36(1):91–118.

Native American Heritage Commission, State of California
2023 State of California Native American Heritage Commission. Online resource, https://nahc.ca.gov/, accessed February 15, 2023.

Newcomb, Rexford
1980 Architectural Observations (1822). In *The Old Plaza Church,* compiled and edited by Francis J. Weber, pp. 66–70. Libra Press Limited, Leicestershire, England.

Owen, R., F. Curtis, and D. Miller
1964 The Glen Annie Canyon Site, SBA-142, An Early Horizon Coastal Site of Santa Barbara County. *Los Angeles: University of California Archaeological Survey Annual Report* 1963-1964:431-520.

Owen, Thomas J.
1960 The Church by the Plaza: A History of the Pueblo Church of Los Angeles. *The Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly* March:5–28.

Payen, Louis A.
1970 A Spearthrower (Atlatl) from Potter Creek Cave, Shasta County, California. In *Papers on California and Great Basin Prehistory*, edited by Eric W. Ritter, Peter D. Schulz, and Robert Kautz, pp. 157–170. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication 2. University of California, Davis.

Phillips, George Harwood
2010 *Vineyards and Vaqueros*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Porcasi, Judith F., and Paul Porcasi
2006 New Dates and Data from Archaic Malibu with Some Regional Considerations. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 38(4):21–43. Original issue year 2002.

Raab, L. M., and W. J. Howard
2002 Modeling Cultural Connections between the Southern Channel Islands and Western United States: The Middle Holocene Distribution of Olivella Grooved Rectangle Beads. In *Proceedings of the Fifth Channel Islands Symposium*, edited by K. Mitchell and C. Mitchell, pp. 590–597. Santa Barbara, California, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Reeder-Myers, L., J. M. Erlandson, D. R. Muhs, and T. C. Rick
2015 Sea level, paleogeography, and archeology on California's Northern Channel Islands. *Quaternary Research*, *83*(2), pp.263-272.

Rick, T. C., J. M. Erlandson, and R. L. Vellanoweth
2001 Paleocoastal Marine Fishing on the Pacific Coast of the Americas: Perspectives from Daisy Cave, California. *American Antiquity* 66:595–613.

Rick, T. C., J. M. Erlandson, N. P. Jew, and L. A. Reeder-Myers
2013 Archaeological Survey and the search for the Paleocoastal peoples of Santa Rosa Island, California, USA. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 38(4):324-331.

Riddell, F. A., and W. H. Olsen
1969 An Early Man Site I the San Joaquin Valley. *American Antiquity* 34:121–130.

Ríos-Bustamante, Antonio
1992 *Mexican Los Angeles: A Narrative and Pictorial History*. Floricanto Press, Mountain View, California.

Riutort, Enrique A. and Diane M. Fiorelli
2022 Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation Report for Creative Workplace Development. Prepared for Andrew Byrne.

Robinson, W. W.
1979 *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads.* University of California Press, Berkeley.

Rondeau, Michael
2006 Revising the number of reported Clovis points from Tulare Lake, California. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 23: 140–142.

Salls, Roy A.
1995 Introduction. In *The Shobhan Paul Site (CALAN- 958): Archaeological Investigations of a Coastal Millingstone Horizon Occupation*, edited by Roy A. Salls, p. 1. Archives of California Prehistory No. 43. Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

Silliman, Stephen W.
2001 Theoretical Perspectives on Labor and Colonialism: Reconsidering the California Missions. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 20(4):370–407.

Schiffman, Paula M.
2005 The Los Angeles Prairie. In *Land of Sunshine: An Environmental History of Metropolitan Los Angeles*, edited by William Deverell and Greg Hise, pp. 38–51. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Stevenson, Henry J.
1884 Map of the City of Los Angeles California / by H.J. Stevenson, U.S. Dept. Surveyor. Available at: https://hdl.huntington.org/digital/collection/p15150coll4/id/3925/rec/1. Accessed January 30, 2023.

Stickel, E. Gary
2000 *A Phase 3 Excavation and Mitigation Report on the Archaeological Site CA-LAN-451, City of Malibu, California*. Environmental Research Archaeologists – A Scientific Consortium. Prepared for Timber Rock Properties, Santa Monica, California.

Stoll, Anne Q., John G. Douglass, and Richard Ciolek-Torrello
2016 The Early Historical Period in the Ballona. In People in a Changing Land: The Archaeology and History of the Ballona in Los Angeles, California. Volume 5: Gabrielino/Tongva Origins and Development: A View from Guaspet, edited by J. Douglass, S. Reddy, R. Ciolek-Torello, and D. Grenda, pp. 385–416. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.

Sutton, Mark Q.
2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2 and 3):31–93. Original issue year 2005.

Sutton, Mark Q., and Henry C. Koerper
2009 The Middle Holocene Western Nexus: An Interaction Sphere between Southern California and the Northwestern Great Basin. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2–3):1–29. Original issue year 2005.

Treganza, Adán E., and Agnes Bierman
1958 *The Topanga Culture: Final Report on Excavations, 1948*. University of California Anthropological Records Vol. 20, No. 2. University of California Press, Berkeley.

True, Delbert L.
1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

1993 Bedrock Milling Elements as Indicators of Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in Northern San Diego County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 29(2):1–26.

Van Horn, David M.
1987 *Excavations at the Del Rey Site (LAn-63) and the Bluff Site (LAn-64), in the City of Los Angeles*. Archaeological Associates, Sun City, California. Submitted to Howard Hughes Realty, Los Angeles, California. Manuscript on file, California Historical Resources Information System, South Central Coastal Information Center, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

1990 Marymount Points: A Tanged Arrowhead Series in Coastal Southern California. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 7(4):29–36.

Vellanoweth, R. L.
2001 AMS radiocarbon dating and shell bead chronologies: Middle Holocene trade and interaction in western North America. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, *28*(9), pp.941-950.

Walker, Edwin F.
1952 *Five Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Los Angeles County, California*. Publications of the Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund Vol. 6. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California.

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

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 25–36. Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Warren, Claude N.
1967 The San Dieguito Complex. A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32(2):168–185.

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

Warren, Claude N., and D. L. True
1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report for 1960-1961*, pp. 246–337. University of California, Los Angeles.

Weber, Francis J.
1980 Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles (1966). In *The Old Plaza Church*, *A Documentary History,* compiled and edited by Francis J. Weber, pp. 203–211. Libra Press Limited, Hong Kong.

Yohe II, Robert M., and Jill K. Gardner
2016 Recently Discovered Clovis Points in Indian Wells Valley on the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, Southeastern Alta California. *California Archaeology* 8(1):91-109.

APPENDIX A
South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results

[CONFIDENTIAL – NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION]

This appendix contains sensitive information regarding the nature and explicit location of archaeological and tribal cultural sites, which should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons pursuant to California Government Code 6254(r) and 6254.10.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the Public Records Act, California Code of Regulations Section 15120 (d).

Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places and records of Native American places, features, and objects are also exempt from disclosure pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.9 and 5097.993.

ALL CONFIDENTIAL CONTENT HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS APPENDIX.

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

1/6/2023 Records Search File No.: 24361.10507

Erica Nicolay
SWCA Environmental Consultants
320 N Halstead St.
Pasadena CA 91107

Re: Records Search Results for the 76926 - 130 W College Street Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Los Angeles, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of archaeological resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within ¼-mile radius: 8	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within ¼-mile radius: 36	SEE ATTACHED LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:	☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338		
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

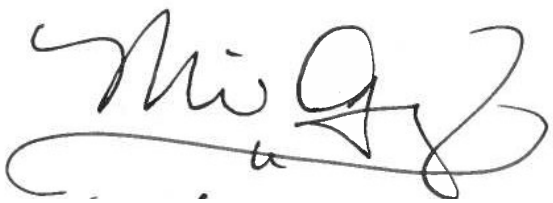
Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

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

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,



Digitally signed by Michelle Galaz Cornforth
Date: 2023.01.06 15:20:15 -08'00'

Michelle Galaz Cornforth
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

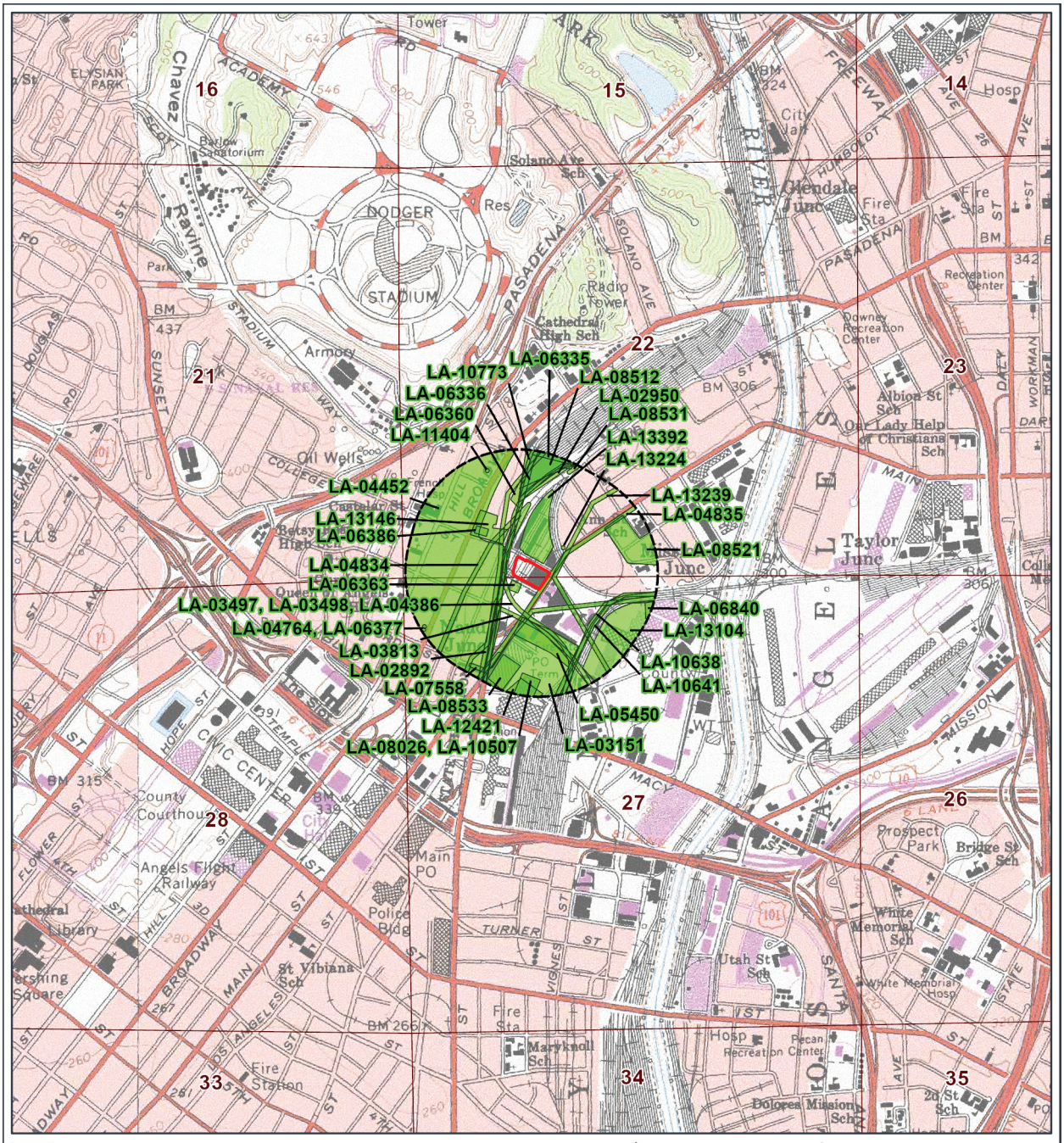
(X) GIS Shapefiles – 44 shapes

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 8 lines

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 36 lines

(X) Report Copies – (LA-06363, LA-06335, and LA-06336) – 46 pages

(X) Invoice # 24361.10507


LA-10773
LA-06335
LA-08512
LA-06336
LA-02950
LA-06360
LA-08531
LA-11404
LA-13392
LA-13224
LA-04452
LA-13239
LA-13146
LA-04835
LA-06386
LA-08521
LA-04834
LA-06363
LA-03497, LA-03498, LA-04386
LA-06840
LA-04764, LA-06377
LA-13104
LA-03813
LA-10638
LA-02892
LA-10641
LA-07558
LA-08533
LA-05450
LA-12421
LA-08026, LA-10507
LA-03151
16
15
14
22
23
21
27
26
28
34
35
33
Project Site
Project Site (0.25 Mile Buffer)
Previous Reports / Studies
Township and Range
Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Section
Los Angeles County, CA
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Los Angeles, CA - 1981
T1S R13W, Section 22 & 27
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
34.0627°N 118.235°W
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
N
1:24,000
Base Map: ESRI ArcGIS Online, accessed January 2023
Updated: 1/17/2023
Project No. 00076926-000-PAS
Layout: 076926_ReportMap
SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

This confidential report is on file with the Department of City Planning.

APPENDIX B
Sacred Lands File Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[**Vacant**]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

December 19, 2022

Erica Nicolay
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Via Email to: erica.nicolay@swca.com

Re: 76926 – 130 W College St Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Nicolay:

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
12/19/2022

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
thcp@tataviam-nsn.us
Tataviam

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 76926 – 130 W College St Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C
Non-Confidential Tribal Consultation Materials

OFFICE OF ZONING ADMINISTRATION
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 763
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1318

ESTINEH MAILIAN
CHIEF ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

ASSOCIATE ZONING ADMINISTRATORS
JACK CHIANG
HENRY CHU
TIM FARGO
JONATHAN A. HERSHEY, AICP
PHYLLIS NATHANSON
CHARLES J. RAUSCH JR.
CHRISTINE M. SAPONARA
COURTNEY SHUM
CHRISTINA TOY LEE
JORDANN TURNER

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

KAREN BASS
MAYOR

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
EXECUTIVE OFFICES

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
HAYDEE URITA-LOPEZ
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

planning.lacity.org

April 10th, 2024

CASE No.: ENV-2023-2307-EIR
Project Address: 114 and 130 W. College Street, 119 W. Bruno Street, and 943, 949, 955, and 973 N. Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City North

Dear Tribal Representative:
This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the proposed Project:

The Project proposes the demolition of an existing surface parking lot for a new development of approximately 232,802 square feet of new uses, comprised of 224,597 square feet of office uses, 4,095 square feet of restaurant uses, and 4,110 square feet of retail uses, resulting in a FAR of approximately 2.42:1. The maximum height of the Project would be 88 feet from grade or five stories. The Project includes subterranean parking which would extend to a depth of approximately 17 feet below ground surface. The two street trees located along Alameda Street would also remain. Additionally, utility lines for water, sewer, and electric services will require as many as seven trenches be excavated to complete.

The grading and excavation for the subterranean parking level would extend to a depth of approximately 17 feet below ground surface and it is estimated that approximately 67,686 cubic yards of export would be hauled from the Project Site.

Applicant Information
S&R Partners, LLC
Steven J. Riboli

Lead Agency
City of Los Angeles - Department of City of Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Michael Gatheru
michael.gatheru@lacity.org

Subject Property
- *Project Name:* 130 College Project
- *Assessor Parcels:* 5409008001, 5409008002, 5409008003, 5409008004, 5409008005, 5409008006, and 5409008015
- *Addresses:* 114 and 130 W. College Street, 119 W. Bruno Street, and 943, 949, 955, and 973 N. Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

- *Township and Range:* 001 S, 013 W
- *Acreage:* 2.2-acres
- *Project Proposed Uses:* Commercial

Documentation

- *Initial Study Availability:* Forthcoming
- *Draft EIR Availability:* Expected to be available in Fall 2024- Winter 2025.
- *Sacred Lands File Availability:* EIR
- *Tribal Cultural Resources Report Availability:* EIR
- *Cultural Resources Report Availability*: EIR
- *Archaeological Study Availability:* EIR – report complete.
- *Geotechnical Study Availability:* Available now (Appendix IS-2)
- *Biological Report Availability:* N/A
- *Construction/Grading Plans Availability:* Architectural Plan set and grading plans available now.

Previous Activities

- *Has the site been previously developed?* Yes, site is currently occupied by a surface parking lot.
- *Does the site currently contain fill?* Yes
- *What portion of the property has not been previously impacted and/or contains Native soil?* Entire site has been disturbed from previous development.
- *Are there any oak trees on the subject property or within 100 feet of the property?* No

The Department of City Planning fully recognizes the tribes' right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. Per AB52, please respond within 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you wish to consult on this Project. Please provide your contact information and mail your request to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Michael Gatheru
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: michael.gatheru@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 756-1699

Sincerely,

Michael G

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning
Michael Gatheru
Major Projects

Attachments:
Figure 1 Project Location Map
Figure 2 Conceptual Site Plan

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 01

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

FERNANDEO TATAVIAM BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
MIGUEL LUNA THCP DIRECTOR
1019 2ND ST APT 1
SAN FERNANDO CA 91340-2916

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 18

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

GABRIELEO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS KIZH NATION
ANDREW SALAS CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 393
COVINA CA 91723-0393

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 25

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA
TRIBAL COUNCIL ROBERT F DORAME CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 490
BELLFLOWER CA 90707-0490

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 32

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

GABRIELINO-TONGVA TRIBE
SAM DUNLAP CULTURAL RESOURCE DIRECTOR
PO BOX 3919
SEAL BEACH CA 90740-7919

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 49

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

GABRIELINO-TONGVA TRIBE
ATTN: CHARLES ALVAREZ
23454 VANOWEN ST
WEST HILLS CA 91307-2439

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 56

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

GABRIELINO/TONGVA NATION
SANDONNE GOAD
106 JUDGE JOHN AISO ST RM 231
LOS ANGELES CA 90012-3805

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 70

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

GABRIELINO/TONGVA SAN GABRIEL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
ANTHONY MORALES CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 693
SAN GABRIEL CA 91778-0693

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 87

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

SAN FERNANDO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
DONNA YOCUM CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 221838
NEWHALL CA 91322-1838

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7303 94

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEO INDIANS
ISAIAH VIVANCO CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 487
SAN JACINTO CA 92581-0487

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE®

PROOF OF ACCEPTANCE (ELECTRONIC)

PRODUCED DATE: 04/12/2024

CITY OF LOS ANGELES (2):

The following is information for Certified Mail™/RRE item number:

9214 8901 9403 8356 7304 00

Our records indicate that this item was accepted by the USPS at:

SHIPMENT RECEIVED ACCEPTANCE PENDING LOS ANGELES,CA 90012 04/11/2024 16:53

ORIGINAL INTENDED RECIPIENT:

TORRES MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS
THOMAS TORTEZ CHAIRPERSON
PO BOX 1160
THERMAL CA 92274-1160

ENV-2023-2307-EIR

The above information represents information provided by the United States Postal Service.

APPENDIX D
Confidential Tribal Consultation Materials

[NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION]

The appendix contains confidential information submitted by tribal parties during government-to-government consultation and is exempt from disclosure to the public and other consulting tribal parties pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(c).

ALL CONFIDENTIAL CONTENT HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THIS APPENDIX.

This confidential report is on file with the Department of City Planning.