Appendix M

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 222 WEST 2ND PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tribune Real Estate Holdings, LLC, on behalf of CA-LATS South, LLC (Applicant), retained Dudek to assist in the identification and documentation of potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that could result from activities proposed for the 222 West 2nd Project (project). The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project proposes the development of a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units, approximately 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial retail uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. The 2.71-acre project site is also the future site of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station. The project site is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east. The project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Section 28, located on the Hollywood, Los Angeles, CA 7.5-minute United Stated Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

The present report documents the negative results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File, and tribal consultation completed by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No known Native American resources were identified within or near the project area through the SCCIC records search (completed March 7, 2017) or through a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (completed February 2, 2017).

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 18 previously recorded cultural resources are within a half-mile of the project site, none of which are recorded within or likely to intersect the project site itself. These include 10 historic-era buildings or structures, archaeological deposits and features related to the Chinatown Site (dating between 1860 to the 1930s), two mid-1800s cemeteries, four historical-era refuse deposits (dating from mid-1800s to early 1900s), and a segment of a Spanish and Mexican-era water conveyance system known as the Zanja Madre. First-hand information provided through discussion with the qualified archaeologist overseeing archaeological monitoring of ongoing excavation work for the Metro station, a portion of which is located within the project site, suggests that the area has been disturbed to depths of at least 20-30 feet below the surface by historic construction. Monitoring of this work has not yielded any Native American cultural resources or evidence of other archaeological resources. This information suggests that subsurface conditions within the project site also have very little potential to support the presence of unanticipated cultural resources or TCRs.

Chairman Andrew Salas, on behalf of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Tribe), was the only tribal representative that responded to AB 52 project notification letters sent by the Department of City Planning on January 6, 2017. Consultation was requested by the Tribe in January 2017. During consultation the Tribe referenced a prehistoric/ethnohistoric village (the named village of Yangna) and areas with identified human remains were noted to have been located approximately 0.6 mile from the project site. The Los Angeles

River (referred to by Mr. Salas as "the Mother River") is located approximately one mile east of the project area, and traditional trade routes are known to have also been present in the vicinity, as indicated by historical maps. While this information provides valuable details relating to traditional and historical use of the surrounding area, no geographically-defined TCR was identified though consultation that might be impacted by the project. On October 19, 2018, a letter was sent by the City to the Tribe. This letter documented the record of communication to date and completion of consultation. As such, government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project area. Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation for TCRs appears to be necessary. The City's standard condition of approval addresses treatment of unanticipated tribal cultural resources, and will provide for appropriate consideration of unanticipated resources should they be encountered during construction. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

1 INTRODUCTION

Tribune Real Estate Holdings, LLC, on behalf of CA-LATS South, LLC (Applicant), retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the 222 West 2nd Project (project) for compliance with CEQA. The present study documents the results of an SCCIC records search, a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File, and tribal consultation completed by the lead agency (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. This study closes with a summary of recommended mitigation.

1.1 Project Personnel

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, acted as primary author, and provided management recommendations for TCRs. Elizabeth Denniston, MA, RPA, assisted with project management. Angela Pham, MA, RPA, prepared sections of the technical report. Erica Nicolay, MA assisted with report revisions. Samantha Murray, MA, RPA, prepared portions of this cultural context. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance and assisted with report preparation.

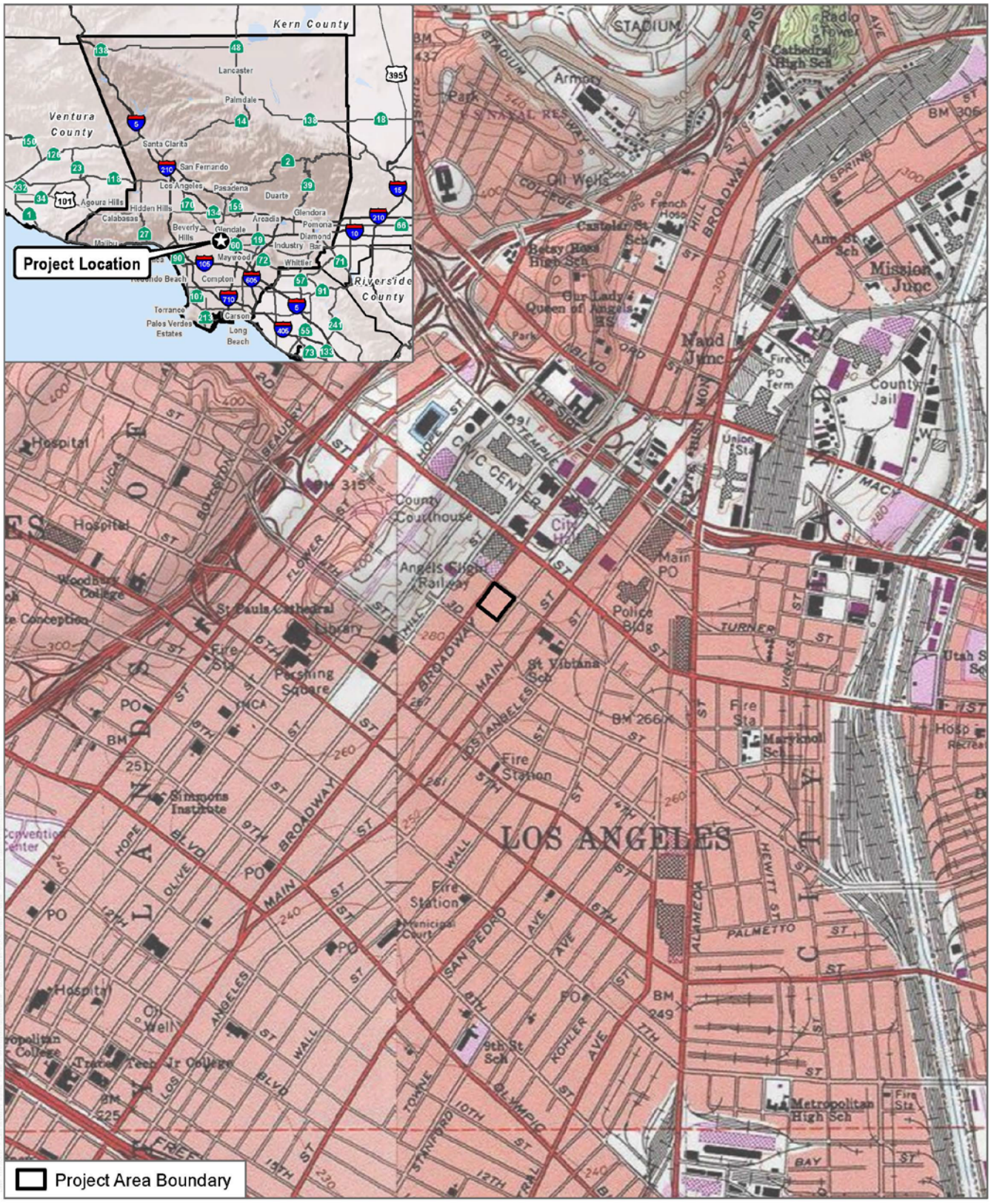
1.2 Project Location

The project site is located within Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The approximately 2.71-acre project site is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east. Immediately to the west of the project site is an existing surface parking lot and a 10-story office building. To the north of the project site is the Los Angeles Times Square, which includes an 11-story office building and a six-level parking structure directly adjacent to West 2nd Street. East of the project site are single-story commercial buildings and a six-level parking structure. To the south of the project site is a surface parking lot and a six-story building (Hosfield Building) as well as a surface parking lot and a five-story apartment building (Douglas Building Lofts). The project falls on PLSS area Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Section 28 of the Hollywood, Los Angeles, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 1).

1.3 Project Description

The Applicant proposes the development of a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units (137,347 square feet), approximately 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial retail uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. The 2.71-acre project site, bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east, also is the future site of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station. The 2nd Street/Broadway rail station will be below grade, with a station portal at the northwest corner of the project site at 2nd Street and Broadway. The Metro station and portal are currently under construction. Overall, the project's improvements (plus the Metro portal) would comprise a total of 688,401

square feet of floor area and would replace an existing surface parking lot on the northern portion of the project site. An existing five story parking structure located on the southern portion of the project site would remain and would provide automobile and long-term bicycle parking for the project. The project also includes a plaza surrounding the Metro portal, which would be integrated with a landscaped paseo located between the new building and the existing parking structure to the south. In additional, amenity decks offering a variety of social and community spaces would be provided on various levels of the new building and would include landscaped terraces, rooftop gardens, and gathering spaces. Indoor and outdoor recreational spaces as well as private balconies also would be provided. Construction of the project would require grading and excavation on a portion of the project site to a maximum depth of 25 feet.


Kern County
Ventura County
Riverside County
Project Location
Project Area Boundary
LOS ANGELES
STADIUM
Hospital
Fire Station
Police Bldg
County Jail
Mission Junc
Maud Junc
Main PO
Pershing Square
Union Sta
Civic Center
County Courthouse
St Paul's Cathedral
Simmons Institute
Metropolitan High Sch
Markham Sch
9th St Sch
St Vibiana
Betsy Ross High Sch
Our Lady Queen of Angels
Cathedral High Sch
Armory
Oil Wells
BROADWAY
MAIN
HILL
FIGUEROA
HOPE
OLIVE
FLOWER
GRAND
SPRING
TEMPLE
1ST
2ND
3RD
4TH
5TH
6TH
7TH
8TH
9TH
10TH
11TH
12TH
WILSHIRE
OLYMPIC
PICO
VENICE
PALMETTO
BAY
ALAMEDA
SAN PEDRO
SANTA FE
MACY
TURNER
VIGNES
HEWITT
KOHLER
TOWNE
STANFORD
WALL
ANGELES
Angels Flight Railway
Woodbury College
Trade Tech Jr College
Convention Center
Municipal Court
Fire Sta
PO
BM 437
BM 306
BM 266
BM 251
BM 249
BM 225
Lancaster
Palmdale
Santa Clarita
San Fernando
Los Angeles
Pasadena
Duarte
Glendora
Pomona
Diamond Bar
Industry
Whittier
Arcadia
Beverly Hills
Glendale
Hidden Hills
Calabasas
Agoura Hills
Malibu
Redondo Beach
Torrance
Palos Verdes Estates
Carson
Long Beach
Compton
Maywood
Bell
Commerce
Montebello
Monterey Park
Alhambra
El Monte
South El Monte
Baldwin Park
Azusa
Covina
West Covina
Pomona
Chino
Ontario
Rancho Cucamonga
Fontana
Rialto
San Bernardino
Redlands
Riverside
Corona
Norco
Eastvale
Jurupa Valley
Moreno Valley
Perris
Hemet
San Jacinto
Temecula
Murrieta
Lake Elsinore
Menifee
Wildomar
Canyon Lake
Aguanga
Anza
Idyllwild
Mountain Center
Cabazon
Banning
Beaumont
Calimesa
Yucaipa
Redlands
Highland
Loma Linda
Grand Terrace
Colton
Bloomington
Rialto
Fontana
Upland
Claremont
La Verne
San Dimas
Glendora
Azusa
Irwindale
Duarte
Monrovia
Arcadia
Sierra Madre
Altadena
La Cañada Flintridge
La Crescenta-Montrose
Tujunga
Sunland
Shadow Hills
Lake View Terrace
Pacoima
San Fernando
Mission Hills
Sylmar
Granada Hills
Northridge
Chatsworth
Porter Ranch
Canoga Park
Woodland Hills
Tarzana
Encino
Sherman Oaks
Studio City
North Hollywood
Valley Village
Van Nuys
Panorama City
Reseda
Winnetka
West Hills
Calabasas
Agoura Hills
Hidden Hills
Westlake Village
Thousand Oaks
Simi Valley
Moorpark
Fillmore
Santa Paula
Ventura
Oxnard
Port Hueneme
Camarillo
Somis
Piru
Fillmore
Santa Paula
Ojai

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SOURCE: NAIP, 2016

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0 100 200 Feet
0 20 40 Meters

FIGURE 2
Project Area
Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

2.1 State

2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource"; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."
- PRC Section 21073 defines "California Native American tribe."
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b), 21083.2(c), and 21084.3(b) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b) provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).
- PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, and 21082.3 describe the consultation and mitigation process for tribal cultural resources.

California State Assembly Bill 52

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

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

AB 52 formalized the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. PRC Section 21080.3.1 defines consultation, with a cross-reference to Government Code Section 65352.4, as "the meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance." Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. (PRC Section 21080.3.1[b]). The lead agency may not certify an environmental impact report or adopt a mitigated negative declaration for a project with a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource until the consultation process has been conducted. (PRC Section 21082.3[d]).

PRC Section 21084.2 states, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 added Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties to consultation may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are agreed upon during consultation. (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

Cultural Resources Impacts Under CEQA

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" signifying a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

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

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

(3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that beyond merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

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

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

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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

2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

2.2 Local Regulations

2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

As described by the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, the Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) Ordinance was adopted in 1979 and amended in 2004 to identify and protect neighborhoods with distinct architectural and cultural resources. HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.

Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175891 states (Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.20.3):

Features designated as contributing shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or

(2) owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or

(3) retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

Regarding effects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code states the following (Section 91.106.4.5, Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings):

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or

damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The project site is currently developed with an existing five-story parking structure located on the southern portion of the project site. The project site is relatively flat with limited ornamental landscaping. The project vicinity is developed with a mix of light industrial, commercial and residential uses. The approximately 2.71-acre project site is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east. Immediately to the west of the project site is an existing surface parking lot and a 10-story office building. To the north of the project site is the Los Angeles Times Square, which includes an 11-story office building and a six-level parking structure directly adjacent to West 2nd Street. East of the project site are single-story commercial buildings and a six-level parking structure. To the south of the project site is a surface parking lot and a six-story building (Hosfield Building) as well as a surface parking lot and a five-story apartment building (Douglas Building Lofts).

The project site is situated in Downtown Los Angeles, seven miles east of the La Brea Tar Pits, and 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. Historical maps indicate the presence of at least one major drainage within the vicinity of the project site—the Los Angeles River—however this river has since been channelized approximately 0.6 miles to the east. Existing development is underlain by Urban Land, Commercial Complex, associated with discontinuous human-transported material (e.g., soil introduced as a result of construction or imported fill) over young alluvium derived from sedimentary rock (USDA 2016). Due the size and nature of past development associated with the surrounding structures and existing paved area, all native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have likely been disturbed.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

Evidence suggests that Southern California has been inhabited by humans for at least the last 10,000 years. This research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769). The degree of temporal overlap between use of these assemblages varied by area; as trends in tool use was dependent on both specific environmental suitability and preferences transmitted within and between cultural groups over extend periods of time.

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968).

Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years,

in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California. The dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. The strong desert connections with San Dieguito cited by Warren et al. (2004) support this inference. Thus, the Archaic pattern is likely the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition is observed to have occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. The terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and before Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004), although several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before AD 1400. Millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone-handstone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

4.2 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as "salvage ethnography," was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his "memory culture" approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century indicated that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

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

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

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80) A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth then a group's language with less internal diversity. By drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and

Romantic language groups, Golla has observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrieleño, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrieleño arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The name "Gabrieliño" or "Gabrieleño" denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrieleño area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrieleño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994), within which there are a number of regional bands. The term Tongva is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 (O'Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The nearest large ethnographic Tongva village was that of *Yanga* (also known as Yaangna, Janga, Yangna, and Yabit), which was in the vicinity of the Pueblo of Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:56-57; NEA and King 2004).

This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the recruitments to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid labor became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission (King 2000:65; NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory.

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

> Sage for refreshment is very plentiful at all three rivers and very good here at the Porciúncula [the Los Angeles River]. At once on our reaching here, eight heathens came over from a good sized village encamped at this pleasing spot among some trees. They came bringing two or three large bowls or baskets half-full of very good sage with other sorts of grass seeds that they consume; all brought their bows and arrows but with the strings removed from the bows. In his hands the chief bore strings of shell beads of the sort that they use, and on reaching the camp they threw the handfuls of these beads at each of us. Some of the heathens came up smoking on pipes made of baked clay, and they blew three mouthfuls of smoke into the air toward each one of us. The Captain and myself gave them tobacco, and he gave them our own kind of beads, and accepted the sage from them and gave us a share of it for refreshment; and very delicious sage it is for that purpose.
>
> We set out at a half past six in the morning from this pleasing, lush river and valley of Our Lady of Angeles of La Porciúncula. We crossed the river here where it is carrying a good deal of water almost at ground level, and on crossing it, came into a great vineyard of grapevines and countless rose bushes having a great many open blossoms, all of it very dark friable soil. Keeping upon a westerly course over very grass-grown, entirely level soils with grand grasses, on going about half a league we came upon the village belonging to this place, where they came out to meet and see us, and men, women, and children in good numbers, on approaching they commenced howling at us though they had been wolves, just as before back at the spot called San Francisco Solano. We greeted them and they wished to give us seeds. As we had nothing at hand to carry them in, we refused [Brown 2002:339-341, 343].

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food. Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

A wide variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva 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).

Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammerstones 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. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925). The Chinigchinich religion 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).

Deceased Tongva 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). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996; Reid 1926). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996).

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

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

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

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

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

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

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1848)

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

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions (enacted 1833) following Mexico's independence from

Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which added an additional 525,000 square miles to United States territory, including the land that makes up all or parts of present-day Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

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

4.4 Project Site Historic Context

4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels), which incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American Period. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos

being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944).

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

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

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

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5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the project, a CHRIS records search was completed by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University Fullerton on November 20, 2017, for the project site and surrounding half-mile. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A. One previous cultural resources technical study has included the proposed project location. No prehistoric archaeological sites, or other resources documented to be related to past Native American activity, have been previously identified within the project area or surrounding half-mile records search buffer.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that one previous study has been conducted within the project site, and an additional 160 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-miles (800 meters) of the project site between 1978 and 2013 (Table 1). Of the 160 previous studies, 43 studies run adjacent to the project site and are included in Table 1. The following section provides a brief summary of the previous studies that include a portion of the current project area.

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-00483	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1978	Archaeological Resources Survey the Proposed Downtown People Mover Project Corridor Area	Adjacent
LA-01577	Anonymous	1985	Identification Study for Cultural Resources Within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, Ca	Adjacent
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Adjacent
LA-01642	Costello, Julia G.	1980	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey: Phase II Evaluation of Significance and Recommendations for Future Actions	Adjacent
LA-01643	Costello, Julia G.	1981	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey Phase 3	Adjacent
LA-03103	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1993	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1	Adjacent

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-03496	Anonymous	-	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Adjacent
LA-03668	Dillon, Brian D.	1997	St. Vibiana's Cathedral Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-04214	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.a. Cellular Cell Site R106, Near West Fourth Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles	Adjacent
LA-04215	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.a. Cellular Cell Site R104, Near West Third Street and South Grand Avenue, City and County of Los Angeles	Adjacent
LA-04237	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.a. Cellular Cell Site R105, at the Intersection of West Third Street and South Spring Street, City and County of Los Angeles	Adjacent
LA-04238	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.a. Cellular Cell Site R107, at the Intersection of West First Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles	Adjacent
LA-04742	Lapin, Philippe	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 263-01, County of Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Adjacent
LA-05200	Warren, Keith M, Hamilton, Colleen, and Robinson, Mark	2001	Assessment of Archaeological and Paleontological Sensitivity on the Proposed California Department of Transportation District 7 Headquarters Replacement Project	Adjacent
LA-05413	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 263-02, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Adjacent
LA-05447	Schmidt, James J.	1999	Archaeological Monitoring Report: 911 Dispatch Center First and Los Angeles Streets Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-07178	Unknown	2001	Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities Fluor/level (3) Los Angeles Local Loops	Adjacent
LA-07527	Feldman, Jessica B., Lemon, David, and Hope, Andrew	2006	Caltrans Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory Update Tunnels	Adjacent
LA-07550	Mirro, Vanessa A. and Sherri Gust	2004	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Report for the Grand Avenue Realignment Project, Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-07888	Strauss, Monica	2004	Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan Project, City of Los Angeles, California	Adjacent

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-08026	Carrico, Richard L.	1985	Treatment Plan for Potential Cultural Resources Within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-08514	Gregory, Carrie and Margarita Wuellner	2004	Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-08969	Warren, Keith	2007	Results of Archaeological Monitoring for the New Police Administration Building	Adjacent
LA-09283	Ramirez, Robert S.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Vertebrate Paleontological Assessment for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power District Cooling Plant and Distribution System Project in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-09429	McKenna, Jeanette	2008	An Architectural Evaluation of the three buildings located at 217-221 West 4th St., 350-354 S. Broadway, and 356-364 S. Broadway, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-09648	Hanna, David C., Gavin H. Archer, and David McLeod	2008	Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring For the Medallion Phase I Project City of Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-09662	Warren, Keith and M. Colleen Hamilton	2006	Cultural Resources Monitoring of Demolition of the Former California Department of Transportation District 7 Offices	Adjacent
LA-09663	Warren, Keith	2004	Herbalists and Horsemen: Cultural Diversity Along Los Angeles Street. Archaeology of the New Caltrans District 7 Headquarters Site (CA-LAN-3097)	Adjacent
LA-09774	Hollins, Jeremy	2009	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site, Los Angeles Superior Court BDAS, 111 N. Hill Street (APN: 5161-004-906), Los Angeles, Ca 90012	Adjacent
LA-10326	Warren, Keith, Dina M. Coleman, and M. Colleen Hamilton	2001	Results of Phase II Testing, Analysis, and Evaluation, and Development of a Phase III Research Design - California Department of Transportation District 7 Headquarters Replacement Project, Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-10507	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Adjacent
LA-10542	Grimes, Teresa	1998	Historical Architectural Survey and Evaluation Report and Finding of no Adverse Effect	Adjacent
LA-10605	Dietler, Sara and Monica Strauss	2009	Archaeological Evaluation for the Main Street Parking Facility and motor transportation division project, City of Los Angeles, California	Adjacent

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

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity
LA-10772	Hatheway, Roger	1979	Historic Building Survey - Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Report for Determination of Eligibility	Adjacent
LA-11165	Carnevale, Mike	2001	Draft - Environmental Impact Statement, United States General Services Administration, GSA Document Number: ZCA81642/1999 Los Angeles U.S. Courthouse, Los Angeles, California	Adjacent
LA-11487	Meyer, Donna	2011	City of Los Angeles, City Hall East Window Safety Film Replacement, LPDM-PJ-09-CA2008-010	Adjacent
LA-11620	McKenna, Jeanette	2012	Addendum Studies: Historic Building Evaluation and Cultural Resources Investigation: An Investigation and Evaluation of the Properties Between 340-344 S. Broadway and 356-364 S. Broadway, and 217-221 West 4th Street in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angele	Adjacent
LA-11649	Kaplan, David and O'Connor, Pam	2004	Evaluation of Proposed Demolition of Stationers Building, 525 South Spring Street, Stationers Annex, 523 South Spring Street on the Spring Street Financial Historic District	Adjacent
LA-11710	Unknown	2011	Regional Connector Transit Corridor Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Draft Environmental Impact Report, Appendix Y Cultural Resources-Archaeology	Adjacent
LA-11954	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA03XC041 (Angels Flight) 242 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-12294	McKenna, Jeannette	2013	Historic American Building Survey: The Trustee Building 340-344 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90013	Adjacent
LA-12584	Rogers, Leslie	2013	Restoration of Historic Streetcar Service in Downtown Los Angeles	Within

LA-12584

The U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration (FTA) initiated consultation, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, for the Restoration of the Historic Streetcar Service Project APE, located in Downtown Los Angeles, with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2013. The project proposed to construct and implement streetcar services along a one-way loop that would run from 1st Street on the north, through downtown Los Angeles, to 11th Street on the south. The proposed project included two build alternatives (Locally Preferred Alternative, or LPA, and 9th Street Alternative) and a no-build alternative that would be part of phase I and phase II studies for the identification of Historic Properties. SHPO accepted the phased effort for the identification of historic properties and continued consultation with the FTA.

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

A total of 18 previously recorded cultural resources are within a half-mile of the project site, none of which are within the project site. Of these, 10 are historic-era buildings or structures (concrete foundations/pads). One historic-era site (P-19-001575), located a half-mile from the project site, is the Chinatown site that contains materials dating between 1860 to the 1930s. Two historic-era cemeteries dating from the early to mid-19th century (P-19-003566 and P-19-004218) are located within a half-mile of the project site. Four resources consist of refuse deposits with temporally diagnostic material dating from the late 19th century to the early 20th century (P-19-003097, P-19-003129, P-19-003337, and P-19-004171). One resource contains a segment of a Spanish and Mexican-era water conveyance system known as the Zanja Madre (P-19-004112). No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been recorded within a half-mile of the project site.

As noted above, segments of a Spanish and Mexican-era water conveyance system known as the Zanja Madre are thought to have run from El Pueblo de Los Angeles, originally within a mile or slightly more to the northeast, past the project site. This feature is on file with the CA Office of Historic Preservation (reference number 19-0531) and appears to remain unevaluated for NRHP and/or CRHR listing (Status Code 7W: Submitted to OHP for action – withdrawn August 4, 2008). The exact original alignment of the nearest zanja is uncertain given that records of this feature are more than 100 years old. However, segments have been unearthed elsewhere in the city, most recently at Blossom Plaza on North Broadway (1 mile north). The nearest recorded segment was identified approximately 0.65 miles east of the project site on Temple Street. The zanjas, translating as "ditches" in English, would have originally utilized exposed earthen construction during the Spanish and Mexican eras. The zanjas were enclosed with brick in the late nineteenth century, and their use later ceased in the early years of the twentieth century. Based on the nature of this feature, which originally ran along roads just below the ground surface, and the severity of past subsurface disturbances resulting from construction of the buildings that now occupy this parcel, it is very unlikely that portions of the Zanja Madre would remain intact within the project site.

2nd/Broadway Metro Station Project

The project site is currently part of an active project being undertaken by Metro involving construction of a new station at West 2nd Street and Broadway. The construction and excavation of the Metro project is within West 2nd Street and portions of the project site, including the southeast corner of West 2nd Street and Broadway. On December 20, 2017, Dudek archaeologist Adam Giacinto spoke with the Metro project's Environmental Specialist, Andrina Dominguez, and archaeologist, Gino Ruzi. Mr Ruzi reported that archaeological monitors were present during subsurface excavation and did not identify any artifacts or features of Native American origin within this area. He further indicated that the surrounding area was very unlikely to contain prehistoric material, as oil tanks for the surrounding historic hotels were placed as far as 20-30 feet below the surface. When asked if any evidence of the Zanja Madre was observed, Mr. Ruzi responded that it was not present and would have been destroyed by subsequent historic urbanization

regardless. It is evident from this first-hand information provided by qualified technical specialists that the subsurface conditions within the project site, which has been further disturbed by an existing multi-story parking structure, have very little potential to support the presence of buried prehistoric cultural resources.

5.2 Native American Correspondence

5.2.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the project, Eyestone Environmental contacted the NAHC to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC emailed a response on February 2, 2017, which stated that the SLF search identified sites within the area of potential effect that may be impacted by the project. The NAHC recommended that the lead agency immediately contact Ernie Salas or Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation by phone for more information about the sites. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC also suggested contacting all of the Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project. The NAHC provided the contact information of the five persons and entities along with the SLF search results. Traditionally culturally affiliated Native American tribal representatives were contacted as part of the AB 52 process. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Appendix B.

5.2.2 Record of AB 52 Consultation

The proposed project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process and requires the lead agency to notify any groups who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project who have requested notification of the proposed project. Pursuant to AB 52, the Los Angeles City Department of City Planning sent project notification letters on January 6, 2017 to all NAHC-listed Native American tribal representatives on their AB 52 Contact List. Chairman Andrew Salas, on behalf of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Tribe), was the only tribal representative that responded to this project notification. The City received response letters for consultation from Mr. Salas dated January 10, 2017 and January 26, 2017. The record of AB 52 consultation and information provided by the Tribe is provided within Appendix C.

Detailed information pertaining to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation's traditional use of this area has been provided by Chairman Salas in consultation, and is included below in his words. The following points are of greatest pertinence to AB 52: During the consultation call on March 23, 2017, Mr. Salas suggested that the village of Yangna is just over 0.5 mile from the project site. This is indicated by the presence of numerous Native American neophyte burials that were disturbed when accidently encountered by a previous project. Mr Salas provides evidence of the numerous prehistoric trails, previous villages sites, and the highly modified environmental conditions throughout the area from review of historic maps. To ensure that all unearthed cultural resources be treated appropriately, Mr. Salas has requested that a certified Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Native American Monitor be present during all ground-

disturbing activities associated with the project. While Mr. Salas provided a great deal of valuable information through consultation, no known geographically-defined resources were identified within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project area through consultation. As such, no TCRs or known cultural resources have been identified that could be impacted by the project. On October 19, 2018, a letter was sent by the City to the Tribe. This letter documented the record of communication to date and completion of consultation.

Mr. Salas discussed in his letters examples of when archaeological studies did not adequately address culturally sensitive areas within downtown Los Angeles:

> An archaeological study claimed there would be no impacts to an area adjacent to the [section removed for confidentiality] original Spanish settlement of Los Angeles, now in downtown Los Angeles. In fact, this site was the Gabrieleno village of Yangna long before it became what it is now today. The new development wrongfully began their construction and they, in the process, dug up and desecrated 118 burials. The area that was dismissed as culturally sensitive was in fact the First Cemetery of Los Angeles where it had been well documented at the Huntington Library that 400 of our Tribe's ancestors were buried there along with the founding families of Los Angeles (Pico's, Sepulveda's, and Alvarado's to name a few). [Salas January 26, 2017, Confidential Consultation Letter to the City]

Mr. Salas also referenced a number of maps during consultation the City; his descriptions of these maps have been provided directly here:

- *Los Angeles - Kirkman 1938* - (Look in the middle of the map around Elysian Park for your project areas). This map shows the known prominent villages and trading routes that were still present in 1938, meaning they survived the decimation of the Spanish, Mexican, and American governments and still existed when this map was created. Therefore, many of the settlements located around the village proper, known by scientists as "auxillary encampments", are not shown on this map because these locations had been cleaned out of inhabitants from the missionization by Spain and further decimated by the American government who created laws to enslave and kill the native inhabitants in order to remove them from the land

- *Birds Eye View 1877* - This map shows a view of your project area looking from the north to south. It shows how the roads were placed on top of Indian trading routes because the natural topography did not provide for flat terrain but rather the foot traffic of our families over thousands of years created these paths. These paths ranged from very wide down to thin footpaths depending on its use for commerce or travel or hunting or just travel between encampment areas.

- *Blum's Bicycle Map 1896* - This map shows LA in the lower right corner. Bicycle trails were traditional trading routes that were commandeered for bicycle traffic due to the flat terrain. There were no trails created just for bicycles in 1896. All of these trails were ancient travel and trading paths

that extended from the inland to the coast and many of them pass through the portion of land that is now downtown LA.

- *Eddy's Gorgeous "History of LA" 1929* - This map shows rail lines that followed traditional trading routes. The rail lines followed the path of least resistance, which were the ancient trading routes. All of these major trading routes flow into downtown LA showing a high level of human activity in that portion of land from the prehistoric times.

- *Los Angeles from the East 1877* - This map shows a view from the east along the LA River and gives a perspective of how wide the standard trading routes were. Notice the diminutive size of the people and horse & buggy along the road to San Gabriel Mission. As well, due to the natural meandering and directional changes that affects river banks from our large rain events, the locations of the routes along the water courses would change throughout time and over thousands of years humans could have left evidence in areas far from the where the river is today but was part of this drainage system in the prehistoric past.

- *Plan of Los Angeles 1849* - This map shows an approximate location of the cornfields and the zanja madre that fed the presidio of Los Angeles.

- *Stevenson's cadastral survey of Los Angeles 1884* - This map shows the location of the zanja madre (It is labeled just south of the F. MORA and ALLEN EST. This zanja came from the LA River and fed the main zanja wheel at the corn fields and then went into the downtown area southeast of Hill street (known as Cemetery Street) into the pueblo. This map also shows many reservoirs that were present around the pueblo. These reservoirs were fed from springs (e.g. Spring Street) and the natural drainage of the watershed. Fort Hill Tract – This map shows a close up of the same cemetery along Hill Street (Cemetery Street) north of Temple. Currently, part of this property is now the 101 freeway while another portion is the site of the Los Angeles Archdiocese Cathedral. The cemetery is known as Old Calvary (In Spanish - Campo Santo) on Hill Street. We bring this to your attention to caution you that not all cemeteries are mapped, especially Native cemeteries. As can be seen on this map where the cemetery on [removed location for confidentiality] is not shown on this map. This cemetery, with historic and native people buried, was recently unearthed because it was incorrectly identified in the EIR for the project and they disturbed many burials when they developed the site. Thus, within downtown Los Angeles, there is potential to find human burials in any layer of soil from the top surface down to approximately 30 feet if that soil had not been previously removed and replaced with fill. All native soil has the potential to contain artifacts and/or human remains. We use the depth of 30 feet because that is the depth where one of the oldest humans was found in Malibu.

- *Ranchos of Los Angeles* – This map shows all the Ranchos present during Spanish times and the El Camino Real with the rivers and drainage patterns. Downtown Los Angeles is within the Pueblo de los Angeles Rancho and is bisected by the El Camino Real.

- *Roads of the Missions* – This map shows the roads utilized by the mission which were on Indian trading routes. These roads were highly used for commerce over thousands of years of human habitation in this area.

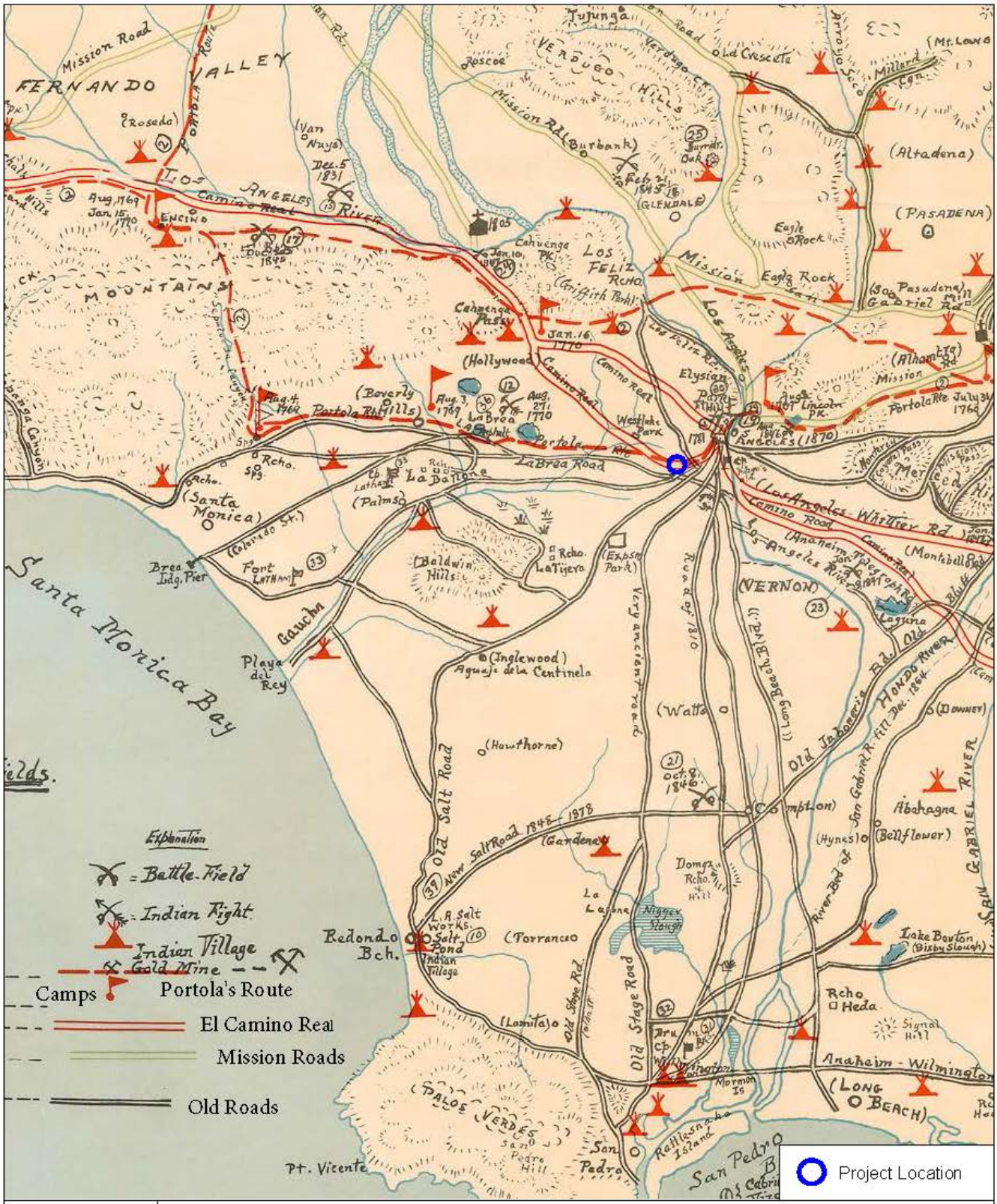
5.3 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed information provided through consultation, academic resources, and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the project site. This review included consideration of sources identified by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation during present and past consultations with the City. Figure 3 shows the general project location (in blue) relative to features identified on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman historical map referenced above. Based on this map, the project site is in the vicinity of the Portola expedition's route on August 2, 1769. It also falls in the vicinity of the route of El Camino Real and near a number of roads labeled as "very ancient trail". Heading northeast, these routes intersect at the historic location of El Pueblo de Los Angeles, mapped approximately 1 mile away. This map is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this 1938 map was prepared more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the location and uses of the represented individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of Portola's and Crespi's travels, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleño/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrielino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleño cultural use area through documented family kinships and Native American recruitment numbers documented in mission records (NEA and King 2004). Working under the assumption that missionization affected the region's population relatively evenly, this process allowed the researchers to identify the relative size of tribal villages (settlements) based on the number of individuals reported in these records (Figure 7). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters of villages. The nearest village site to the project was Yabit (also recorded as Yanga or Yangna), and has been discussed in the above cultural context (McCawley 1996; NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104). In general, the mapped position of this village has been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region. In consultation, Mr. Salas indicated that the presence of numerous Native American neophyte burials that were encountered approximately 0.5 miles from the present project provided evidence of the village of Yanga at this location. While this does perhaps speak to a relatively large Native American population in this area, it was a formal historic cemetery and was not representative of a traditional Gabrieleño village. As such, it should

not be considered to be evidence of the location of this village itself, though these buried individuals may very well have been from Yanga.

Archaeological evidence has suggested that the village of Yanga may have been located anywhere between the current Dodger's Stadium and the Bella Union Hotel (constructed circa 1870), centering around Union Station (constructed circa 1939). Technical studies completed for the Los Angeles Rapid Transit project (Westec 1983) are perhaps the most informative with regard to the distribution of archaeological finds in this area. Cultural material indicative of habitation activities characteristic of a village such as Yanga have been encountered throughout this area but have been more extensively documented within approximately 1000 feet surrounding Union Station (NEA and King 2004). While this may be partially the result of a greater relative amount of archaeological attention, evidence suggests that there has been both intensive prehistoric and historic-era (notably Spanish/Mexican period) use of this area. The broader area would have been used by Native American inhabitants, and the location of the village of Yanga shifted to multiple locations based on its suitability relative to the route of the meandering Los Angeles River over thousands of years. Spanish/Mexican inhabitants who settled here were undoubtedly situated in areas prehistorically occupied by the Gabrieleño but were more spatially constrained (at least in the initial years) to the area around what is now El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Park and Union Station. In consultation, Chairman Salas provided reference to J.M. Guinn's *Historical and biographical Record of Southern California*, which suggests, "The Indian village of Yang-na was located within the present limits of Los Angeles City. It was a large town, as Indian towns go. Its location was between what is now Aliso and First Street, in the neighborhood of Alameda Street" (1902: 42). This falls approximately 0.5 miles east of the project site. Regardless of the most intensively used portion of the Native American village of Yanga, ethnographic, historical, and archaeological evidence does not indicate that the boundaries of this habitation area were within the project site. First-hand information provided through archaeological monitoring of work currently occurring on and directly adjacent to the project site by Metro suggests that the area has been disturbed to 20-30 feet below the surface by historic construction, and the monitoring has not identified any Native American cultural resources.



SOURCE: Kirkman - Harriman 1938 Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County: 1860-1937 AD

Figure 3
1860-1937 Historical Map

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Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

Figure 4
Takic Languages and Dialects

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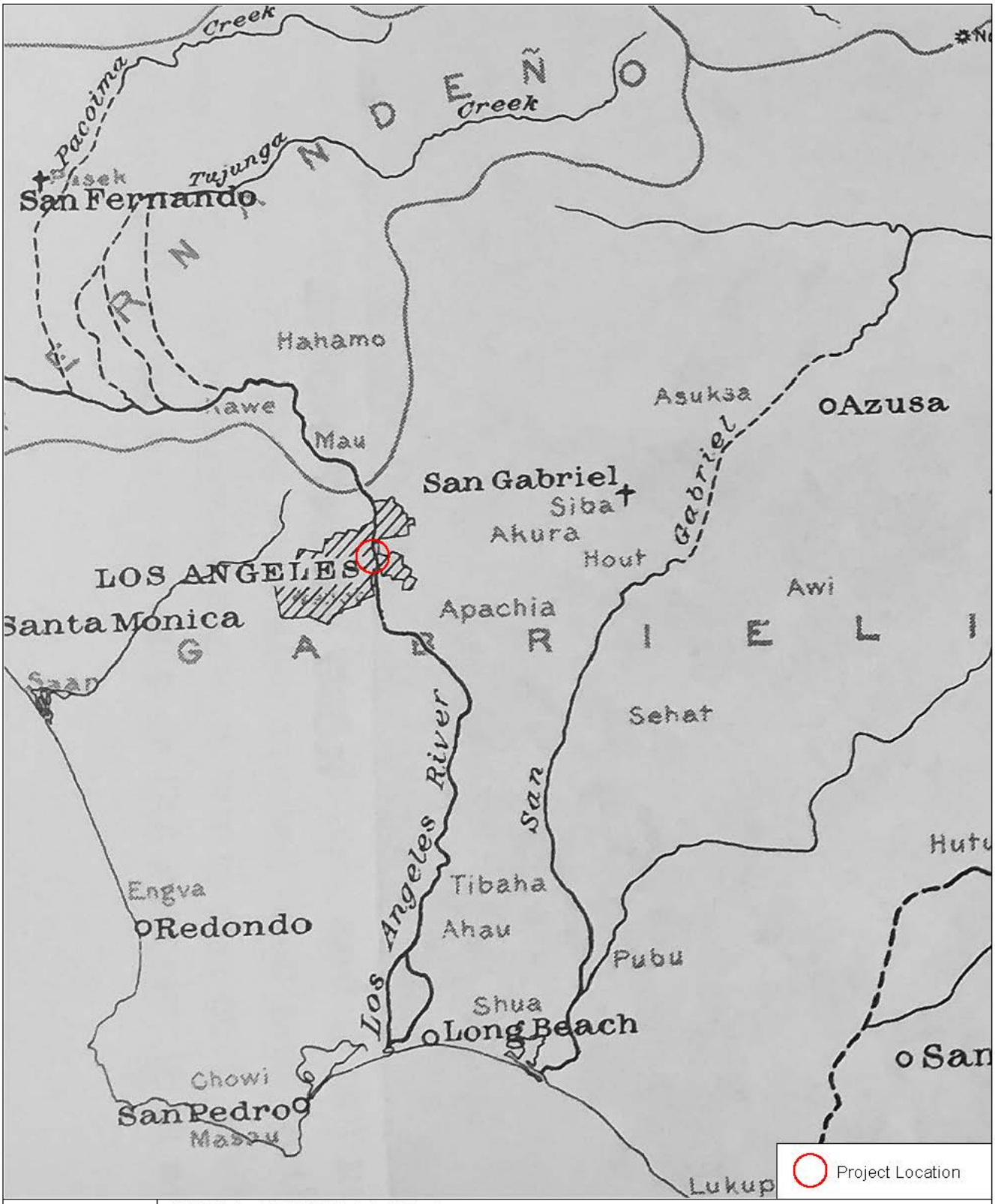

SOURCE: Kroeber, A.L. 1925 (1976) Handbook of Indians of California

Figure 5
Gabrielino Traditional Area

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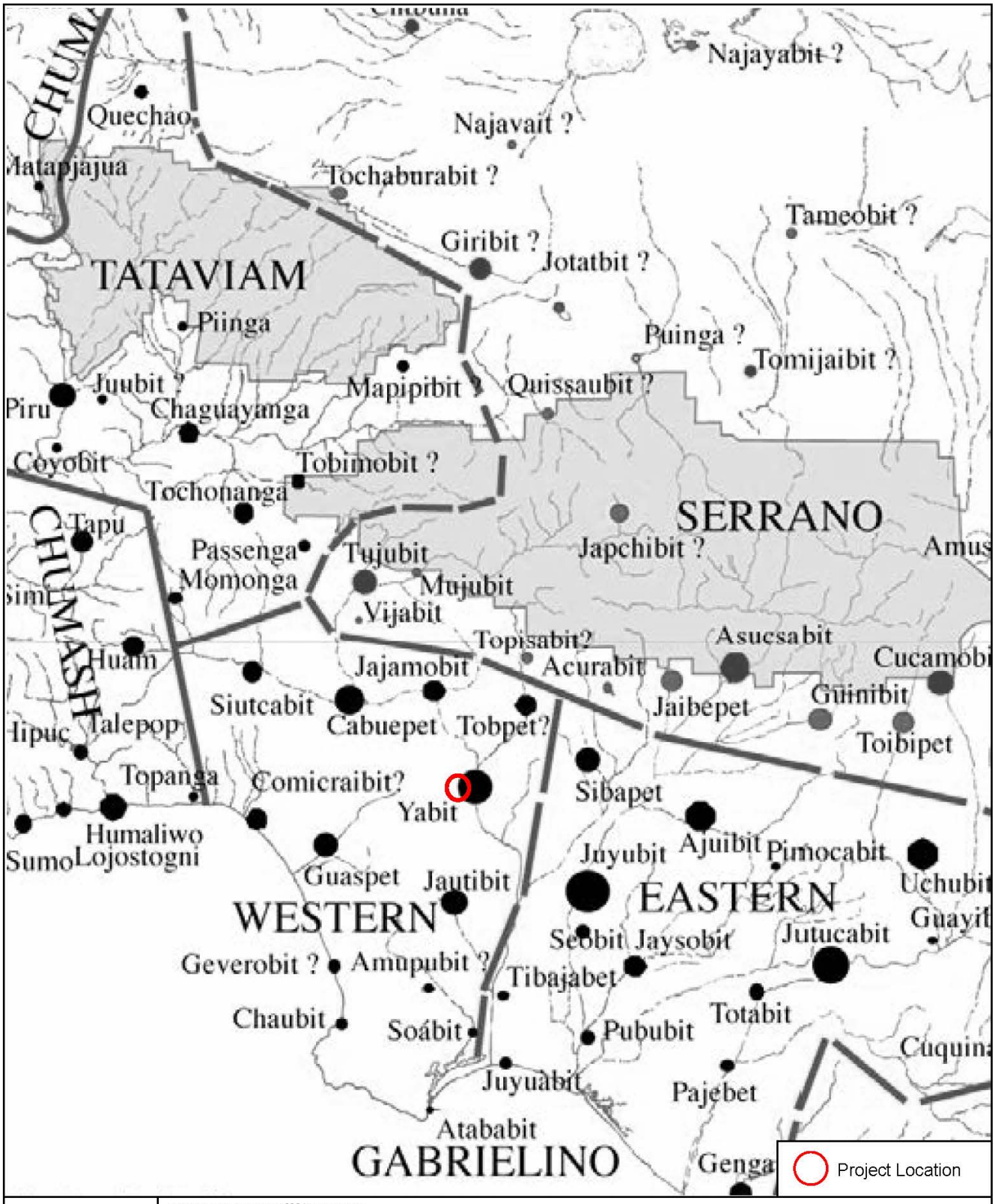

SOURCE: NEA and King 2004 Ethnographic Overview of the Angeles National Park - Figure 2

Figure 6

Native American Settlements and Mission Recruitment

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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No confirmed Native American resources have been identified within or near the project area through the records search completed at the SCCIC (March 7, 2017) or through a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (completed February 2, 2017). Known sensitive cultural areas have been identified approximately a half-mile away, across Hwy 101, through consultation and research. The Project has no potential to impact these resources. First-hand information provided through discussion with technical specialists overseeing archaeological monitoring of ongoing work for a Metro station, located on and directly adjacent to the project site, suggests that the area has been disturbed to depths of at least 20-30 feet below the surface by historic construction. Further, cultural resources monitoring at this location has not yielded any Native American cultural resources or other archaeological sites, features or material. This information suggests that subsurface conditions within the project site have very little potential to support the presence of unanticipated cultural resources or TCRs. No TCRs have been identified within the project site through tribal consultation that would be impacted. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

6.2 Recommendations

Neither archival research nor government to government consultation, initiated by the City and requested by Chairman Andrew Salas on behalf of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, have resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project site. Given that no TCR has been identified, no specific mitigation measures pertaining to known TCRs are necessary.

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

by the City, ground disturbance activities could recommence. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

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APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL SCCIC Records Search

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

11/20/2017 Records Search File No.: 18275.4306

Elizabeth Denniston
Dudek
38 North Marengo Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101

Re: Record Search Results for the 222 West Second Street Project (10766)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Hollywood and Los Angeles, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ - ½-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 ☒ exclude custom maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Archaeological resources within ½-mile radius:18	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within immediate vicinity radius: 11	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES – resource locations from the OHP HPD may or may not be plotted on the custom GIS map or provided as a shape file
Resources listed in the Historic Properties Directory that lack specific locational information: 2	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES - These properties may or may not be in your project area or in the search radius.
Reports within project area: 1	LA-12584
Reports within ¼-mile radius:	SEE ATTACHED MAP or 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 Historic Properties Directory:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ 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,

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 3 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 18 lines

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 7 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 45 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (archaeological only) 313 pages

(X) Report Copies – (project area only) 13 pages

(X) OHP Historic Properties Directory – 5 pages

(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

(X) Historical Maps – 4 pages

(X) Invoice #18275.4306

APPENDIX B

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX

February 2, 2017

Ashley Rogers, Principal Planner
Eyestone Environmental

Sent by Email: a.rogers@eyestoneEIR.com

RE: Proposed 222 West 2nd Project, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Rogers:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

> Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

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

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;

   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

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

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

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

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. Sites have been located within the APE you provided that may be impacted by the project. Please immediately contact Ernie Salas or Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation by phone at (626) 926-4131 for more information about these sites. Please contact **ALL** of the tribes on the list as the Sacred Lands File is not exhaustive. A tribe may be the only source of information. Their contact information is included in the attached list.

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

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

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Contact List
Los Angeles County
2/2/2017

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

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

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

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626)676-1184

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 222 West 2nd Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C

Record of AB 52 Consultation

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
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MAYOR

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January 6, 2017

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Kimia Fatehi, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 2nd Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

The project proposes the development of a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units (137,347 square feet), approximately 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. The 2.71-acre Project Site, located at 222 West 2nd Street,[1] is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east, and is the future site of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station. The 2nd Street/Broadway rail station will be below grade, with a station portal at the northwest corner of the site at 2nd Street and Broadway. The Metro station and portal are currently under construction. Overall, the Project's improvements (plus the Metro portal) would comprise a total of 688,401 square feet of floor area and would replace an existing surface parking lot located on the northern portion of the Project Site. An existing five- story parking structure is located on the southern portion of the Project Site and will provide automobile and long-term bicycle parking for the Project.

Construction activities would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of grading and excavation to a maximum depth of 25 feet, including in areas of the Project Site where Metro is not excavating as part of its construction of the 2nd St./Broadway rail station.

---

1 *Additional addresses associated with the proposed project include: 213 S. Spring Street, 200-210 S. Broadway, 232-238 W. 2nd Street.*

Per AB 52, you have the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. You have 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: Kathleen King
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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(213) 978-1273

http://planning.lacity.org

January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

The project proposes the development of a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units (137,347 square feet), approximately 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. The 2.71-acre Project Site, located at 222 West 2nd Street,[1] is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east, and is the future site of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station. The 2nd Street/Broadway rail station will be below grade, with a station portal at the northwest corner of the site at 2nd Street and Broadway. The Metro station and portal are currently under construction. Overall, the Project's improvements (plus the Metro portal) would comprise a total of 688,401 square feet of floor area and would replace an existing surface parking lot located on the northern portion of the Project Site. An existing five- story parking structure is located on the southern portion of the Project Site and will provide automobile and long-term bicycle parking for the Project.

Construction activities would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of grading and excavation to a maximum depth of 25 feet, including in areas of the Project Site where Metro is not excavating as part of its construction of the 2nd St./Broadway rail station.

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1 *Additional addresses associated with the proposed project include: 213 S. Spring Street, 200-210 S. Broadway, 232-238 W. 2nd Street.*

Per AB 52, you have the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. You have 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: Kathleen King
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

The project proposes the development of a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units (137,347 square feet), approximately 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. The 2.71-acre Project Site, located at 222 West 2nd Street,[1] is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east, and is the future site of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station. The 2nd Street/Broadway rail station will be below grade, with a station portal at the northwest corner of the site at 2nd Street and Broadway. The Metro station and portal are currently under construction. Overall, the Project's improvements (plus the Metro portal) would comprise a total of 688,401 square feet of floor area and would replace an existing surface parking lot located on the northern portion of the Project Site. An existing five- story parking structure is located on the southern portion of the Project Site and will provide automobile and long-term bicycle parking for the Project.

Construction activities would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of grading and excavation to a maximum depth of 25 feet, including in areas of the Project Site where Metro is not excavating as part of its construction of the 2nd St./Broadway rail station.

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1 *Additional addresses associated with the proposed project include: 213 S. Spring Street, 200-210 S. Broadway, 232-238 W. 2nd Street.*

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Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Kathleen King
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
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(213) 978-1273

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January 6, 2017

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90067

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

The project proposes the development of a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units (137,347 square feet), approximately 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. The 2.71-acre Project Site, located at 222 West 2nd Street,[1] is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east, and is the future site of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station. The 2nd Street/Broadway rail station will be below grade, with a station portal at the northwest corner of the site at 2nd Street and Broadway. The Metro station and portal are currently under construction. Overall, the Project's improvements (plus the Metro portal) would comprise a total of 688,401 square feet of floor area and would replace an existing surface parking lot located on the northern portion of the Project Site. An existing five- story parking structure is located on the southern portion of the Project Site and will provide automobile and long-term bicycle parking for the Project.

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Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

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January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

The project proposes the development of a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units (137,347 square feet), approximately 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. The 2.71-acre Project Site, located at 222 West 2nd Street,[1] is bounded by South Broadway on the west, West 2nd Street on the north, and South Spring Street on the east, and is the future site of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station. The 2nd Street/Broadway rail station will be below grade, with a station portal at the northwest corner of the site at 2nd Street and Broadway. The Metro station and portal are currently under construction. Overall, the Project's improvements (plus the Metro portal) would comprise a total of 688,401 square feet of floor area and would replace an existing surface parking lot located on the northern portion of the Project Site. An existing five- story parking structure is located on the southern portion of the Project Site and will provide automobile and long-term bicycle parking for the Project.

Construction activities would require approximately 7,000 cubic yards of grading and excavation to a maximum depth of 25 feet, including in areas of the Project Site where Metro is not excavating as part of its construction of the 2nd St./Broadway rail station.

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1 *Additional addresses associated with the proposed project include: 213 S. Spring Street, 200-210 S. Broadway, 232-238 W. 2nd Street.*

Per AB 52, you have the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. You have 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: Kathleen King
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

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VICE-PRESIDENT

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CAROLINE CHOE
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JOHN W. MACK
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DANA M. PERLMAN

ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1272

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

http://planning.lacity.org

January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

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Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

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January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

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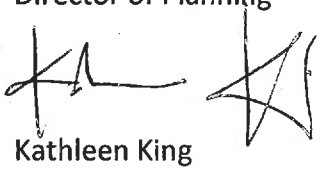
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning



Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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(213) 978-1273

http://planning.lacity.org

January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

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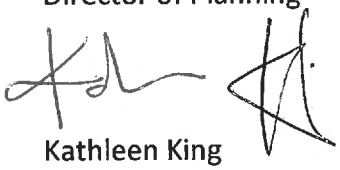
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning



Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

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CITY PLANNING

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http://planning.lacity.org

January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

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CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

http://planning.lacity.org

January 6, 2017

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

CASE No.: ENV-2016-3809-EIR
Project Address: 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposed project:

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Email: Kathleen.king@lacity.org
Phone No.:(213) 978-1195

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Kathleen King
Major Projects/Environmental Analysis

Connect Create Collaborate

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

RE: AB52 consultation response for 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, 90012

3 messages

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> Tue, Jan 10, 2017 at 12:46 PM
Reply-To: Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
To: Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Please see attachment

Sincerely,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
cell: (626)926-4131
email: gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

RE- AB52 consultation response for 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, 90012 .docx
90K

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Mon, Jan 23, 2017 at 3:37 PM
To: Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Mr. Salas,

Thank you for the letter (dated January 10th) requesting consultation for the 222 West 2nd St Project. Could you please email me several dates/times that you are avalaible for a phone consulation? Also, would you please email me a copy of the Bean and Smith 1978 artcile referenced in the letter as well as any substantial evidence regarding the project site being located in a high sensitivity area. Additionally, please clarify if it is okay with you to submit the documentation to the project's environmental consulant and/or include in the public project file.

The requested mitigation measure will be forwarded to the environmental consultant and project applicant.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions and/or concerns.

Thank you,

Kathleen King, Planning Assistant
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 978-1195
200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

[Quoted text hidden]

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Mon, Jan 23, 2017 at 3:38 PM
To: Christina Toy <christina.toy-lee@lacity.org>

Hi Christina-

I ment to cc' you on the email below, regarding the request for consultation.

Thanks-
Kathleen
[Quoted text hidden]
--

Kathleen King, Planning Assistant
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 978-1195
200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Kathleen King
Major Project/Environmental Analysis
Los Angeles Department of City Planning

RE: AB52 consultation response for 222 West 2nd St. Los Angeles, 90012

Dear Kathleen,

Jan 10,2016

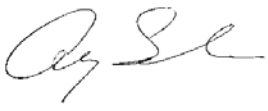
Please find this letter in response to your request for consultation dated Jan 6,2016. I have reviewed the project site and do have concerns for cultural resources. Your project lies in an area where the Ancestral territories of the Kizh (Kitc) Gabrieleño's villages adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Kizh Gabrieleño was probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of our neighbors the Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks. Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the project area exhibited similar organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/ base sites are marked by midden deposits often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies of ten left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

Due to the project location and the high sensitivity of the area location, we would like to request one of our certified Native American Monitor to be on site during any and all ground disturbances (including but not limited to pavement removal, post holing, auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching) to protect any cultural resources which may be effected during construction or development. In all cases, when the Native American Heritage Commission states there are "no records of sacred sites in the project area" the NAHC will always refer lead agencies to the respective Native American Tribe because the NAHC is only aware of general information and are not the experts on each California Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts for our Tribe and are able to provide a more complete history (both written and oral) regarding the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites in the project area. While the property may be located in an area that has been previously developed, numerous examples can be shared to show that there still is a possibility that unknown, yet significant, cultural resources will be encountered during ground disturbance activities. Please note, if they haven't been listed with the NAHC, it doesn't mean that they aren't there. Not everyone reports what they know.

The recent implementation of AB52 dictates that lead agencies consult with Native American Tribes who can prove and document traditional and cultural affiliation with the area of said project in order to protect cultural resources. However, our tribe is connected Ancestrally to this project location area, what does Ancestrally or Ancestral mean? The people who were in your family in past times, Of, belonging to, inherited from, or denoting an ancestor or ancestors http://www.thefreedictionary.com/ancestral. Our priorities are to avoid and protect without delay or conflicts – to consult with you to avoid unnecessary destruction of cultural and biological resources, but also to protect what resources still exist at the project site for the benefit and education of future generations. At your convenience we can Consultation either by Phone or Face to face. Thank you

CC: NAHC

With respect,



Andrew Salas, Chairman
cell (626)926-4131

Andrew Salas, Chairman | Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman | Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Albert Perez, treasurer I | Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II | Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Connect Create Collaborate

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Bean and smith

7 messages

Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 7:40 AM
To: "kathleen.king@lacity.org" <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Here you go
https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=9497

Sent from my iPhone

Gabrielino.pdf
2879K

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 7:56 AM
To: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Mr. Salas,

Thank you for sending the Bean and Smith article.

Please let me know what dates/times work well for you to have a phone conference call regarding the AB 52 consultation for the 222 2nd St. Project and please confirm that you are not requesting conultation for the Trident Center Mondernization Project.

Thank you again,

Kathleen

On Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 7:40 AM, Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> wrote:

> Here you go
> https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=9497
>
> Sent from my iPhone

--

Kathleen King, Planning Assistant
Department of City Planning

T: (213) 978-1195
200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 8:02 AM
To: Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Ok I'll get back to by end of day today. Thanks Kathleen

Sent from my iPhone
[Quoted text hidden]

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 8:03 AM
To: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Great. Thank you!
[Quoted text hidden]

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Thu, Jan 26, 2017 at 2:14 PM
To: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Hi Andy-

I wanted to check in with you regarding the AB 52 consultation for the 222 2nd St. Project to see if you had any dates/times that would work with your schedule for a phone conference. Also please confirm that you are not requesting conultation for the Trident Center Mondernization Project.

Thank you again,

Kathleen King, Planning Assistant
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 978-1195
200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA. 90012
[Quoted text hidden]

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Thu, Feb 2, 2017 at 7:39 AM
To: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Hi Andy-

I just wanted to check in with again regarding the AB 52 consultation for the 222 2nd St. Project to see if you had any dates/times that would work with your schedule for a phone conference. Also please clarify if you are requesting consultation for the Trident Center Modernization Project (11355 Olympic Ave).

Thanks-
Kathleen
(213) 978-1195
[Quoted text hidden]

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Tue, Apr 11, 2017 at 2:00 PM
To: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>
Bcc: Alejandro Huerta <alejandro.huerta@lacity.org>

Mr. Salas,

I wanted to check in with you regarding the 222 2nd St. Project located in Downtown Los Angeles. I know that you and Matt have been working with Alejandro, Jon, Sarah, and I regarding several other projects in Downtown Los Angeles (including the 5th and Hill Project, 633 S Spring St. Hotel, Kaiser Specialty Clinic, 670 Mesquite St., and College Station), but wanted to follow up on the 222 2nd St. Project. I did review the Bean and Smith article (submitted as part of the consulation for the 222 W 2nd St Project). As stated in the Bean and Smith article, "Permanenet villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast; and population expanded with many of the larger, permanent villages having satellite communities lying at varying distances from them..."

I have reviewed the documentation submitted thus far for the other project's located in Downtown Los Angeles, but did not see documentation of the location of the specific villages referenced in the Bean and Smith article (sent on behalf of the 222 2nd St Project AB 52 consulation) and discussed during the conference call on March 23, 2017. Would it be possible to email me documentation showing the location of these villages (relative to the 222 2nd St. Project Site)?

Thank you,

Kathleen
(213) 978-1195
[Quoted text hidden]
--

Kathleen King
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 978-1195
200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Dear Kathleen King
City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning

Subject: 222 West 2nd Project 213 South Spring St, 200-210 South Broadway, and 232-238 West 2nd St, Los Angeles

"The project locale lies in an area where the Ancestral & traditional territories of the Kizh(Kitc) Gabrieleño villages, adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Kizh (Kitc) Gabrieleños , probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks. Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the project area exhibited similar organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/ base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. Therefore, in order to protect our resources we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors to be on site during any & all ground disturbances (this includes but is not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing or grubbing, auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching).

In all cases, when the NAHC states there are "No" records of sacred sites" in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are "NOT " the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

In addition, we are also often told that an area has been previously developed or disturbed and thus there are no concerns for cultural resources and thus minimal impacts would be expected. I have two major recent examples of how similar statements on other projects were proven very inadequate. An archaeological study claimed there would be no impacts to an area adjacent to the Plaza Church at Olvera Street, the original Spanish settlement of Los Angeles, now in downtown Los Angeles. In fact, this site was the Gabrieleno village of Yangna long before it became what it is now today. The new development wrongfully began their construction and they, in the process, dug up and desecrated 118 burials. The area that was dismissed as culturally sensitive was in fact the First Cemetery of Los Angeles where it had been well documented at the Huntington Library that 400 of our Tribe's ancestors were buried there along with the founding families of Los Angeles (Pico's, Sepulveda's, and Alvarado's to name a few). In addition, there was another inappropriate study for the development of a new sports complex at Fedde Middle School in the City of Hawaiian Gardens could commence. Again, a village and burial site were desecrated despite their mitigation measures. Thankfully, we were able to work alongside the school district to quickly and respectfully mitigate a mutually beneficial resolution.

Given all the above, the proper thing to do for your project would be for our Tribe to monitor ground disturbing construction work. Native American monitors and/or consultant can see that cultural resources are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. Because we are the lineal descendants of the vast area of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, we hold sacred the ability to protect what little of our culture remains. We thank you for taking seriously your role and responsibility in assisting us in preserving our culture.

With respect,

Please contact our office regarding this project to coordinate a Native American Monitor to be present. Thank You

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman
Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Albert Perez, treasurer I
Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II
Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Cell (626) 926-4131

Addendum: clarification regarding some confusions regarding consultation under AB52:

AB52 clearly states that consultation must occur with tribes that claim traditional and cultural affiliation with a project site. Unfortunately, this statement has been left open to interpretation so much that neighboring tribes are claiming affiliation with projects well outside their traditional tribal territory. The territories of our surrounding Native American tribes such as the Luiseno, Chumash, and Cahuilla tribal entities. Each of our tribal territories has been well defined by historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, and ethnographers – a list of resources we can provide upon request. Often, each Tribe as well educates the public on their very own website as to the definition of their tribal boundaries. You may have received a consultation request from another Tribe. However we are responding because your project site lies within our Ancestral tribal territory, which, again, has been well documented. What does Ancestrally or Ancestral mean? The people who were in your family in past times, Of, belonging to, inherited from, or denoting an ancestor or ancestors http://www.thefreedictionary.com/ancestral. . If you have questions regarding the validity of the "traditional and cultural affiliation" of another Tribe, we urge you to contact the Native American Heritage Commission directly. Section 5 section 21080.3.1 (c) states "…the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area." In addition, ***please see the map below.***

CC: NAHC

APPENDIX 1: Map 1-2; Bean and Smith 1978 map.

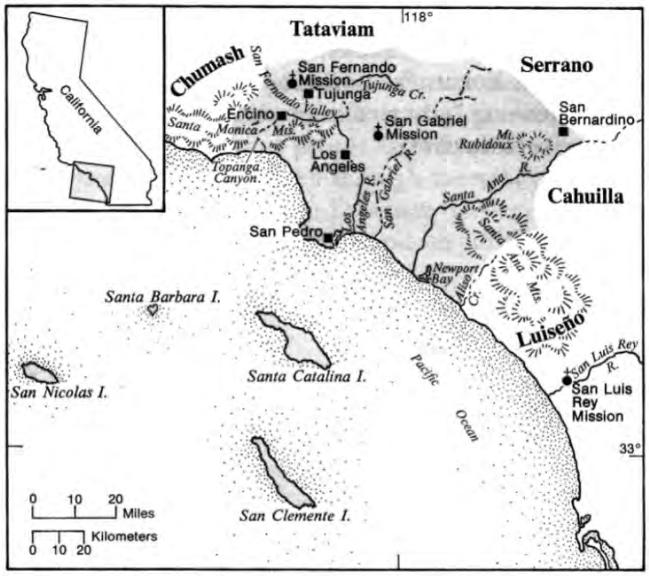


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

The United States National Museum's Map of Gabrielino Territory:

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino IN *Handbook of North American Indians, California,* Vol. 8, edited by R.F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., pp. 538-549

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

AB 52 Consultation Follow-Up

2 messages

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Mon, Aug 6, 2018 at 4:46 PM
To: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Cc: Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Chairman Salas-

I am following up with the Tribe regarding the AB 52 consultation for the 222 W 2nd Street Project. The Project proposes to develop a 30-story mixed-use building consisting of 107 residential units (comprising an estimated 137,347 square feet), plus 7,200 square feet of ground level commercial retail uses, and 534,044 square feet of office uses in Downtown Los Angeles. Construction activities would require excavation to a maximum depth of 25 feet and approximately 7,000 cubic yards of grading, all of which would be exported off-site. Existing uses within the northern portion of the Project Site consist of a former surface parking lot, which is currently in use as a staging and excavation area for construction of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Regional Connector 2nd Street/Broadway rail station and portal.

As stated in the email below, dated April 11, 2017, the Bean and Smith Article, submitted as part of the consultation for the 222 W 2nd St Project, "Permanenet villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast; and population expanded with many of the larger, permanent villages having satellite communities lying at varying distances from them..." I have reviewed the documentation submitted thus far for this project (and nearby projects located in Downtown Los Angeles), but did not see documentation of the location of the specific villages referenced in the Bean and Smith article and discussed during the conference call on March 23, 2017.

In the interest of preparing a complete and accurate Draft Environmental Impact Report, we are requesting that you provide any evidence, including knowledge of any tribal cultural resources within the Project vicinity. We kindly ask that you provide these materials within 14 days of the receipt of this email.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions/concerns regarding the AB 52 consultation for the 222 W 2nd Street Project.

Thank you,

Kathleen King
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 847-3746
221 N. Figueroa Street Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

On Tue, Apr 11, 2017 at 2:00 PM, Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> wrote:

> Mr. Salas,
>
> I wanted to check in with you regarding the 222 2nd St. Project located in Downtown Los Angeles. I know that you and Matt have been working with Alejandro, Jon, Sarah, and I regarding several other projects in Downtown Los Angeles (including the 5th and Hill Project, 633 S Spring St. Hotel, Kaiser Specialty Clinic, 670 Mesquite St., and College Station), but wanted to follow up on the 222 2nd St. Project. I did review the Bean and Smith article (submitted as part of the consulation for the 222 W 2nd St Project). As stated in the Bean and Smith article, "Permanenet villages were established in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast; and population expanded with many of the larger, permanent villages having satellite communities lying at varying distances from them..."

I have reviewed the documentation submitted thus far for the other project's located in Downtown Los Angeles, but did not see documentation of the location of the specific villages referenced in the Bean and Smith article (sent on behalf of the 222 2nd St Project AB 52 consulation) and discussed during the conference call on March 23, 2017. Would it be possible to email me documentation showing the location of these villages (relative to the 222 2nd St. Project Site)?

Thank you,

Kathleen
(213) 978-1195

On Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 7:56 AM, Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> wrote:

> Mr. Salas,
>
> Thank you for sending the Bean and Smith article.
>
> Please let me know what dates/times work well for you to have a phone conference call regarding the AB 52 consultation for the 222 2nd St. Project and please confirm that you are not requesting conultation for the Trident Center Mondernization Project.
>
> Thank you again,
>
> Kathleen
>
> On Tue, Jan 24, 2017 at 7:40 AM, Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com> wrote:
>
> > Here you go
> > https://nrmsecure.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=9497
> >
> > Sent from my iPhone

--

Kathleen King, Planning Assistant
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 978-1195
200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

--

Kathleen King
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 978-1195
200 N. Spring St., Room 750
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

--

Kathleen King
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 847-3746
221 N. Figueroa Street Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Tue, Aug 7, 2018 at 8:33 AM
To: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Cc: Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Chairman Salas,

In addition to the information I provided yesterday regarding the on-going AB 52 consultation for 222 W 2nd Street, I did want to share that the projected excavation depth for the proposed project is 25 feet. I did not have this information to share during the initial conference call on March 23, 2017 and in the follow-up email sent on April 11, 2017. Additionally, ongoing excavation work for the Metro station, a portion of which is located within the project site, suggests that the area has been disturbed to depths of at least 20-30 feet below the surface by historic construction.

Again, in the interest of preparing a complete and accurate Draft Environmental Impact Report, we are requesting that you provide any evidence, including knowledge of any tribal cultural resources within the Project vicinity by August 20, 2018 (14 days from August 6, 2018). Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions/concerns regarding the AB 52 consultation for the 222 W 2nd Street Project.

Thank you,

Kathleen King
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 847-3746
221 N. Figueroa Street Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

[Quoted text hidden]

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

222 W 2nd Street AB 52 Consultation Conclusion

3 messages

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Fri, Oct 19, 2018 at 8:51 AM
To: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Cc: Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Chairman Salas,

Attached please find the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning's AB 52 Completion of Consultation Letter for the 222 W. 2nd Street Project.

A hard copy has been sent in the mail to your attention.

Thank you,

Kathleen King
Department of City Planning
T: (213) 847-3746
221 N. Figueroa Street Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA. 90012

222 W 2nd Street AB 52 Consultation Conclusion.pdf
145K

Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org> Fri, Oct 19, 2018 at 10:19 AM
To: Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org>

Dear Kathleen,

If there will be any ground disturbance taking place regarding the project our tribal government would like to consult with your agency.
Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

[Quoted text hidden]

Kathleen King <kathleen.king@lacity.org> Thu, Nov 15, 2018 at 11:00 AM
To: Administration Gabrieleno Indians <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Brandy,

Thank you for your email regarding the 222 W 2nd Street Project.

Please note that the City concluded consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation for this project on October 19, 2018. At that time the City sent a letter (via email and mail) that documented the consultation between the Tribe and City, including discussions that had occurred and documents that had been submitted on behalf of the Tribe. The Tribe may still submit comments on the EIR so long as they are received prior to approval of the EIR.

Thank you,

Kathleen King
Department of City Planning
(213) 847-3746
[Quoted text hidden]
--
[Quoted text hidden]

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

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COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

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CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
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EXECUTIVE OFFICER
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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1274

http://planning.lacity.org

October 19, 2018

Andrew Salas
Tribal Chairman
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: AB 52 Completion of Consultation
222 West 2nd Project at 213 South Spring Street, 200-210 South Broadway, and 232-238West 2nd Street, Los Angeles California 90012
(Case No. ENV-2016-3809-EIR)("Proposed Project")

Dear Chairman Salas:

The purpose of this correspondence is to briefly summarize our combined efforts to engage in a meaningful and good faith consultation regarding the above named project's potential impacts to tribal cultural resources and to document the conclusion of the tribal consultation process, pursuant to Public Resources Code, section 21080.3.2. The following provides a brief summary of the history of tribal consultation regarding this project:

On January 6, 2017, the City mailed a project notification letter to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Tribe). On January 10, 2017, the City received the Tribe's request for tribal consultation.

The City emailed Tribal Chairman Salas on January 23rd, January 24th, January 26th, and February 2nd, requesting a date and time to initiate the AB 52 consultation for the Proposed Project. A time or date was not confirmed, however Tribal Chairman Salas did provide the Bean and Smith Article (requested by the City) included in the book titled *Handbook of North American Indians*, referenced in the Tribe's request for consultation letter.

The tribal consultation process commenced on March 23, 2017 with a conference call between representatives of the Department of City Planning and the Tribe. The call was initially set up to discuss the following projects:

- 633 S. Spring St. Hotel
- 5th and Hill Project
- Kaiser Specialty Clinic
- 670 Mesquit Street

Prior to the discussion, both the City and Tribe agreed that consultation for the 222 W.2nd Street Project could begin during this conference call.

During the conference call consultation we discussed the receipt of the Tribe's request for consultation and the general project information including proposed excavation activities, and existing soil conditions. Additionally, the Tribe stated that the project site is located in a highly sensitive area and within the vicinity of past village locations.

On April 5, 2017 the Tribe provided several pictorial and general maps, articles, and a suggested mitigation measure. On April 10, 2017 the City requested documentation showing the location of the Yanga Village; the Tribe responded by stating a map had been provided. The City reviewed the maps and requested that a higher quality map that identifies the location of the Yanga Village, included in the 1962 Johnston book be provided. No response was received.

Additionally, the City sent an email dated April 11, 2018 and requested documentation of the village locations referenced in the Bean and Smith article. The City noted that the documentation submitted thus far had been reviewed, but documentation regarding the specific locations of the villages referenced in the Bean and Smith article had not been included.

A review of the documents did not find substantial evidence of an existing Tribal cultural resource within the project area. No evidence was submitted that considers the specific location of the project site, and no criteria were provided to indicate why the project area should be considered sensitive enough such that monitoring for Tribal cultural resources would be required to avoid adverse impacts.

On August 6, 2018, the City of Los Angeles sent a follow-up email to the Tribe requesting any additional evidence regarding potential tribal cultural resources on the site be submitted within 14 days, to ensure a complete and accurate Draft Environmental Impact Report is prepared. As of the date of this letter, no additional evidence has been submitted for the record.

As a result of the information provided in the tribal cultural resources report prepared for the Proposed Project, and information provided by the Tribe during and immediately after the March 23, 2017 conference call, the City, after acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, has concluded that mutual agreement cannot be reached for purposes of AB 52. Based upon the record, the City has determined that no substantial evidence exists to support a conclusion that this Proposed Project may cause a significant impact on tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the City has no basis under CEQA to impose any related mitigation measures. However, as an additional protection, the City will add the attached condition of approval under its police powers to protect the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources.

In the next couple of months, the City is expecting to release its Draft Environmental Impact Report for this project. The release of the Draft EIR will commence a 45 day period during which interested parties and agencies, such as the Tribe, may submit written comments on the adequacy of the EIR. In the meantime please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to share any additional information, comments, or concerns.

Respectfully,

Kathleen King
City Planning Associate
Department of City Planning – Major Projects

MAPS REFERENCED IN TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Maps Referenced in consultation:

Los Angeles - Kirkman 1938 - (Look in the middle of the map around Elysian Park for your project areas). This map shows the known prominent villages and trading routes that were still present in 1938, meaning they survived the decimation of the Spanish, Mexican, and American governments and still existed when this map was created. Therefore, many of the settlements located around the village proper, known by scientists as "auxillary encampments", are not shown on this map because these locations had been cleaned out of inhabitants from the missionization by Spain and further decimated by the American government who created laws to enslave and kill the native inhabitants in order to remove them from the land (You can learn more about the California Laws that promoted these atrocities at California State Library Early California Laws and Policies Related to California Indians - http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/02/14/02-014.pdf).

Birds Eye View 1877 - This map shows a view of your project area looking from the north to south. It shows how the roads were placed on top of Indian trading routes because the natural topography did not provide for flat terrain but rather the foot traffic of our families over thousands of years created these paths. These paths ranged from very wide down to thin footpaths depending on its use for commerce or travel or hunting or just travel between encampment areas.

Blums Bicycle Map 1896 – This map shows LA in the lower right corner. Bicycle trails were traditional trading routes that were commandeered for bicycle traffic due to the flat terrain. There were no trails created just for bicycles in 1896. All of these trails were ancient travel and trading paths that extended from the inland to the coast and many of them pass through the portion of land that is now downtown LA.

Eddy's Gourgeous "History of LA" 1929 – This map shows rail lines that followed traditional trading routes. The rail lines followed the path of least resistance, which were the ancient trading routes. All of these major trading routes flow into downtown LA showing a high level of human activity in that portion of land from the prehistoric times.

Los Angeles from the East 1877 – This map shows a view from the east along the LA River and gives a perspective of how wide the standard trading routes were. Notice the diminutive size of the people and horse & buggy along the road to San Gabriel Mission. As well, due to the natural meandering and directional changes that affects river banks from our large rain events, the locations of the routes along the water courses would change throughout time and over thousands of years humans could have left evidence in areas far from the where the river is today but was part of this drainage system in the prehistoric past.

Plan of Los Angeles 1849 – This map shows an approximate location of the cornfields and the zanja madre that fed the presidio of Los Angeles.

Stevenson's cadastral survey of Los Angeles 1884 – This map shows the location of the zanja madre (It is labeled just south of the F. MORA and ALLEN EST. This zanja came from the LA river and fed the main zanja wheel at the corn fields and then went into the downtown area southeast of Hill street (known as Cemetery Street) into the pueblo. This map also shows many reservoirs that were present around the pueblo. These reservoirs were fed from springs (e.g. Spring Street) and the natural drainage of the watershed.

Fort Hill Tract – This map shows a close up of the same cemetery along Hill Street (Cemetery Street) north of Temple. Currently, part of this property is now the 101 freeway while another portion is the site of the Los Angeles Archdiocese Cathedral. The cemetery is known as Old Calvary (In Spanish - Campo Santo) on Hill Street. We bring this to your attention to caution you that not all cemeteries are mapped, especially native cemeteries. As can be seen on this map where the cemetery on Olvera street at La Placita is not shown on this map. This cemetery, with historic and native people buried, was recently unearthed because it was incorrectly identified in the EIR for the project and they disturbed many burials when they developed the site. If you are unfamiliar with this location, for more information you can start with this article (http://articles.latimes.com/2011/jan/15/local/la-me-remains-20110115). Thus, within downtown Los Angeles, there is potential to find human burials in any layer of soil from the top surface down to approximately 30 feet if that soil had not been previously removed and replaced with fill. All native soil has the potential to contain artifacts and/or human remains. We use the depth of 30 feet because that is the depth where one of the oldest humans was found in Malibu.

Ranchos of Los Angeles – This map shows all the Ranchos present during Spanish times and the El Camino Real with the rivers and drainage patterns. Downtown Los Angeles is within the Pueblo de los Angeles Rancho and is bisected by the El Camino Real.

Roads of the Missions – This map shows the roads utilized by the mission which were on Indian trading routes. These roads were highly used for commerce over thousands of years of human habitation in this area.

2082

Los Angeles City Map
No. 1—

Explanation of the Signs

Plough'd Ground
Gardens
Road
Sanja
Hedge
Pole Fence
Corn
Vines

PLAN
De la Ciudad
DE LOS
ANGELES

Surveyed & Drawn by

E.O.C.Ord Lt U.S.A. &
Wm R. Hutton asst
August 29th 1849

Calle de los Carpinteros
Carpenter St
Calle de las Flores
Flower St
Calle de la Esperanza
Hope St.
Calle de Carridad
Charity St
Calle Negociado
Olive St
Calle Loma
Hill Street
Calle Fortin
Fort Street
Calle Primavera
Spring Street
Calle Principal
Main Street
Calle de los Negros
Negro Alley
Calle de los Arcos
Arch Street
Calle de la Iglesia
Church Street
Calle de los Pozos
Well St
Calle de los Angeles
Angel St
Main Street

Scale of 10 Inches to the Mile

Compass Course of Main Street from corner opposite Jose Ant° Carrilles House S 24° 45' W
Compass Course of Main St North of the Church N 9° E
Variation of the Needle 12° 44' E.

City Clerk

15 1P
53 66 acres
miscellaneous
Apothecary Boat

$1487.70 —
09

Streets cross each other at Right Angles Blocks 300 feet square

Sign to the Mesa

L. Seebold

HISTORY DEPARTMENT
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY
630 FIFTH STREET

2082

DRAWN AND PUBLISHED BY E.S.GLOVER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

EAST LOS ANGELES.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876, by E.S.GLOVER, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

A.L.BANCROFT & CO. LITH. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WEST LOS ANGELES

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA.

Looking South to the Pacific Ocean
Twenty Miles Distant.

1877.

SAN PEDRO BAY.

S.P.R.R. WHARF AND DEPOT.

Birds Eye View of WILMINGTON Los Angeles Co. Cal.

Looking north from Wilmington Harbor to the Sierra Madre Mountains, thirty miles distant.
Ocean terminus of the Southern Pacific R.R. Twenty three Miles from Los Angeles.

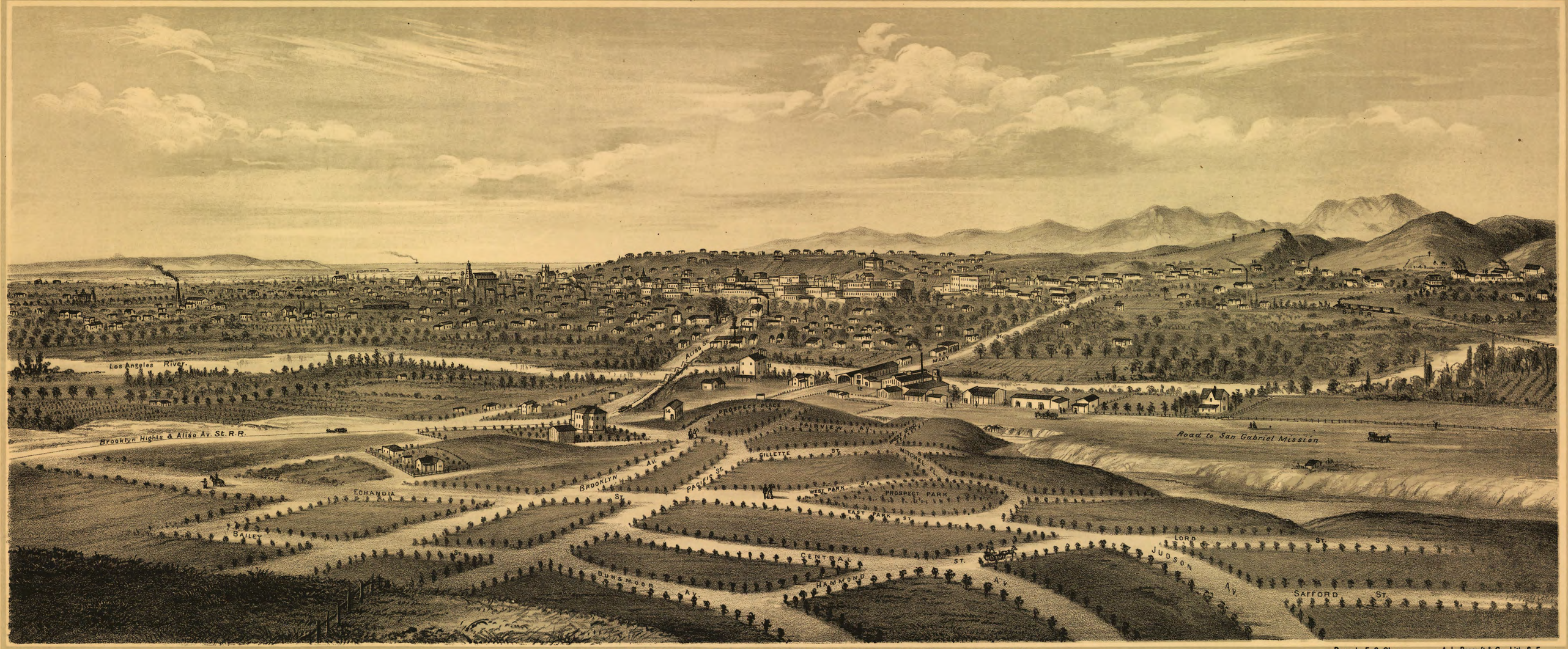
South SANTA MONICA.

CENTRAL ADDITION.

SANTA MONICA.

Birds Eye View of SANTA MONICA Los Angeles Co. Cal.

Looking south to the Pacific Ocean and Santa Monica Mountains to the right.
Sea Port and pleasure resort, Seventeen Miles from Los Angeles.



Published by the Brooklyn Land and Building Co., Los Angeles Cal.

Entered According to Act of Congress in the Year 1877, by The Brooklyn Land and Building Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Drawn by E. S. Glover. A. L. Bancroft & Co., Lith. S. F.

VIEW OF LOS ANGELES FROM THE EAST.

BROOKLYN HIGHTS

IN THE FOREGROUND.

PACIFIC OCEAN AND SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND.

REFERENCES.

No. 1. Los Angeles and Independence R. R. Depot.
" 2. St Vincent College.
" 3. Catholic Cathedral.
" 4. M. E. Church.
" 5. Jewish Church.
No. 6. M. E. Church, South.
" 7. County Court House.
" 8. High School Building.
" 9. Episcopal Church.
" 10. Congregational Church.

REFERENCES.

No. 11. Alden Fruit Dryer.
" 12. Distillery.
" 13. City Gas Works.
" 14. Public School.
" 15. Sisters School.
No. 16. French Hospital.
" 17. Sisters Hospital.
" 18. Southern Pacific R. R. Depot.
" 19. Temple Block.
" 20. Pico House.

75-693092

Division of Maps
Library of Congress

MAP OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA.

BY

H.J. Stevenson, U.S. Dept. Surveyor.

1884.

SCALE — 1200 FEET PER INCH.

GRANT TRACT

LOS ANGELES RIVER

HIGHLAND PARK TRACT

ADDITION TO HIGHLAND PARK TRACT

HIGHLAND VIEW TRACT

WILLIAM HUNTER

A.H. JUDSON AND GEO. W. MORGAN

G.W. MORGAN

Mc RUMP

KEZIAH HUNTER 52.5 A.

SPENSER WILSON 65 A.

ELIZA DEVOOR

MARY C. BRUCE 10 A. 55

Wm HUNTER

HUNTER 31.6 A. 59

HUNTER 30.2 A.

J. CLARK 9.2 A. 57

MASTACHO FELIZ 53 A.

PATRIDGE 37 A.

JESSIE HUNTER 37 A.

Charrie Ditch

Iron pipe line

RESERVOIR No. 2

RESERVOIR No. 3

RESERVOIR No. 4

RESERVOIR

NORTH BOUNDARY LINE OF CITY

CASWELL

BAXTER

STREET

CANAL

ST.

AVENUE

PARK

PLACE

COURT

TRACT

ADDITION

RAVINE

CREEK

ARROYO

DITCH

RIVER

RAILROAD

CITY LANDS

OFFICIAL BED OF LOS ANGELES RIVER

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CHARTER BOUNDARY

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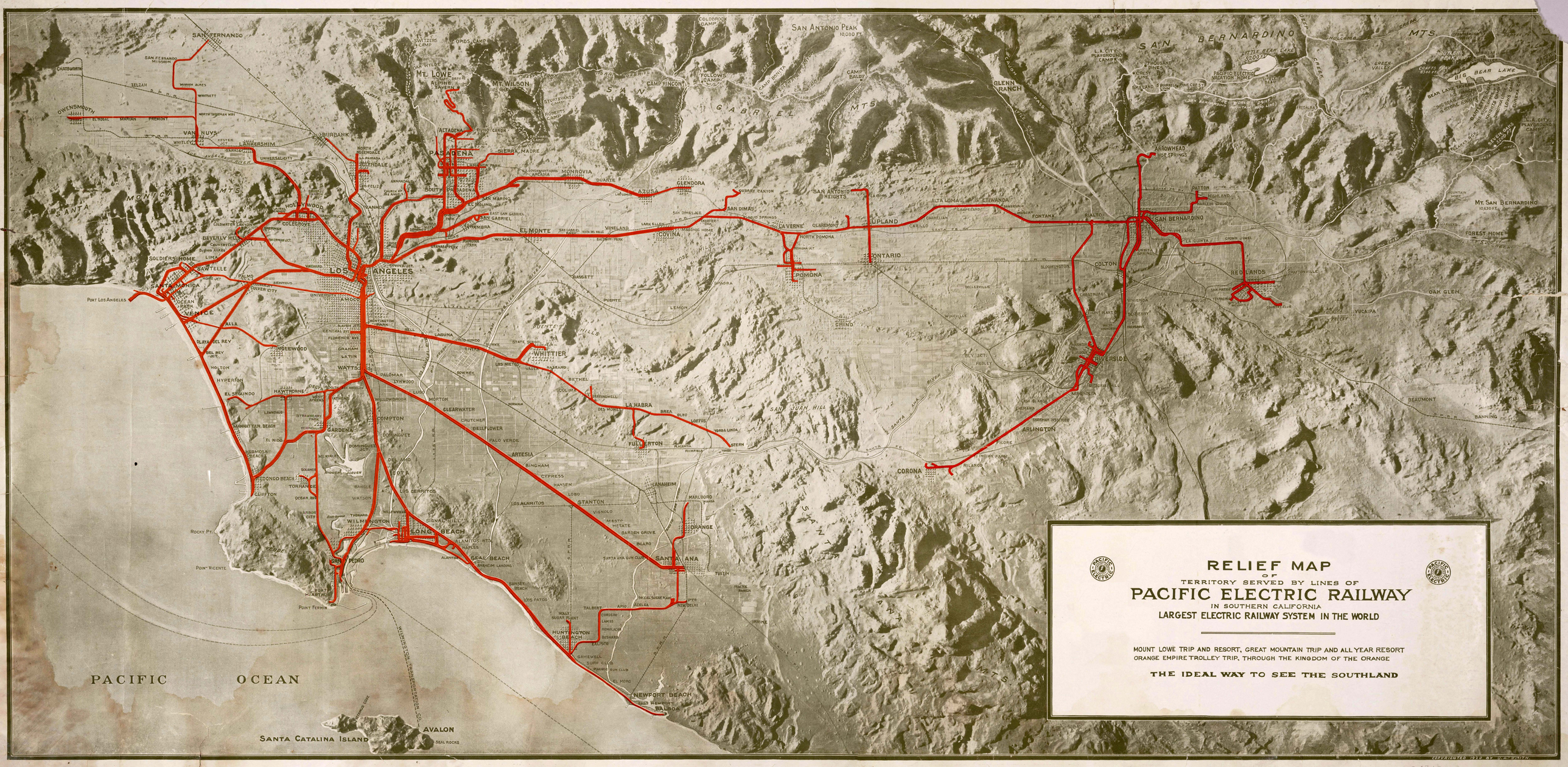
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SAN FERNANDO MISSION
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OWENSMOUTH
VAN NUYS
BURBANK
LAUREL CANYON
HOLLYWOOD
BEVERLY HILLS
SOLDIERS' HOME
SANTA MONICA
PORT LOS ANGELES
OCEAN PARK
VENICE
PLAYA DEL REY
INGLEWOOD
HAWTHORNE
EL SEGUNDO
MANHATTAN BEACH
HERMOSA BEACH
REDONDO BEACH
TORRANCE
CLIFTON
ROCKY PT.
POINT VICENTE
PALOS VERDES
POINT FERMIN
SAN PEDRO
WILMINGTON
LONG BEACH
SIGNAL HILL
SEAL BEACH
ALAMITOS BAY
SUNSET BEACH
LOS PATOS
HUNTINGTON BEACH
NEWPORT BEACH
BALBOA
GAMEWELL
SURF CLUB
BANNING SUN CLUB
EL MORO
SANTA ANA GUN CLUB
SANTA ANA
TUSTIN
IRVINE RANCH
ORANGE
MARLBORO
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GARDEN GROVE
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ARTESIA
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BREA
OLEO
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VALLEY HAZZARD
BETHEL
COLIMA
HERRINGWELL
DES MORES
LA MIRADA
NORWALK
SANTA FE SPRINGS
PICO RIVERA
SOUTH GATE
LYNWOOD
WILLOWBROOK
COMPTON
DOMINGUEZ
GARDENA
CLEARWATER
CRUTCHER
MORTON
LAGUNA
RIVERA
STATE SCHOOL
PUENTE
PUENTE HILLS
LEMON
BASSETT
SPADRA
CHINO
POMONA
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CLAREMONT
LA VERNE
SAN DIMAS
MUD SPRINGS
MURRAY CANYON
SAN ANTONIO HEIGHTS
UPLAND
CARILLO
CARNELIAN
ONTARIO
ALTA LOMA
ETIWANDA
FONTANA
RIALTO
COLTON
BLOOMINGTON
RIVERSIDE
ARLINGTON
CORONA
SHERMAN HOT SPRINGS
PILORE
INDIAN FARM
RILANCO
MONTCLAIR
VICTORIA AVE.
CASA BLANCA
SHERMAN
MISSION INN
MAGNOLIA
ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS
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LOMA LINDA
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MT. LOWE
MT. WILSON
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PASADENA
SIERRA MADRE
MONROVIA
DUARTE
AZUSA
GLENDORA
SAN MARINO
EL MONTE
COVINA
VINELAND
SAN GABRIEL
EAST SAN GABRIEL
ALHAMBRA
WILMAR
RAMONA PARK
BALDWIN PARK
LOS ANGELES
GLENN RANCH
COLDBROOK CAMP
SWITZERS CAMP
SPOFFORDS CAMP
ECHO MTN.
ECHO MTN. HOUSE
ECHO MTN. CAMP
ECHO MTN. CANYON
ECHO MTN. TRAIL
CAMP RINCON
FOLLOWS CAMP
CAMP BALDY
CAMP BRITE
CAMP KINNEY
ROBERTS CAMP
STUTTS RANCH CAMP
SAN GABRIEL CANYON
SAN GABRIEL RIVER
SAN ANTONIO CANYON
SAN ANTONIO CREEK
SAN ANTONIO DAM
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SAN ANTONIO CANYON
SAN ANTONIO CREEK
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RUSSELL
PINE CREST
PACIFIC ELECTRIC VACATION HOME
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LITTLE BEAR LAKE
BIG BEAR LAKE
BEAR LAKE
GREEN VALLEY
HOLCOMB
HOLCOMB CREEK
MTS.
BUTLERS CAMP
CORTO PEAK
CAMP ANGELUS
BIG BEAR CREEK
STANFORD CAMP
BIG BEAR CREEK
BIG BEAR CREEK
BIG BEAR CREEK

Important Historical Events Which Have Made Los Angeles' Growth Possible

HISTORICAL MAP OF LOS ANGELES

The Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D. 1937 A.D.

Principal Historic Sites – Old Highways = Also, Battle-Fields.
– Spanish–Mexican–Early American –
in Old Los Angeles County.

Legend:
- Portola's First Exploring Route
- Camps and Dates
- El Camino Real (Official Spanish Roads)
- Mission Roads (Created Highways, May, 1851)
- Old Roads (" " " "), (Ancient) together with a few established bef. 1890
- Dem Line = 1860 A.D.

Explanation: = Battle Field; = Indian Fight; = Indian Village; = Gold Mine

Scale: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 miles

Mem: Towns in parentheses were not founded until after 1870. Shown hereon only for location purposes.
County Boundary shown is that of 1936. In 1851 L.A. Co. included the parts of San Bernardino Co. and Orange Co. shown on this map. S. Bdno. Co. was cut off L.A. Co. in 1853; Orange Co. in 1889.

Compiled by Geo. W. Kirkman, C.E., B.S. August, 1937. Los Angeles, California.

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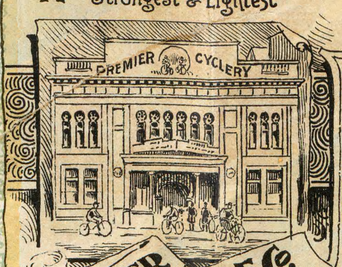

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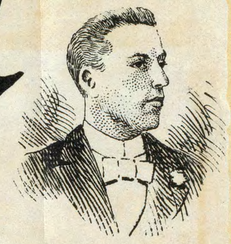

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LOS ANGELES

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EXPLANATORY

Railroads
Railroads Proposed
Bicycle Roads

Condition		Grade	
G.	Good	L.	Level
F.	Fair	R.	Rolling
P.	Poor	H.	Hilly
V.P.	Very Poor	M.	Mountainous

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CHIEF CONSUL-LAW. 1893

H. F. Wynne.
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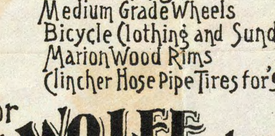

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EDWARD DENNY & Co. 207 MONTGOMERY ST. SOLE AGENTS

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MAP ROOM

MAP

SHOWING LOTS IN THE

FORT HILL TRACT

PROPOSED TO BE SOLD BY THE

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

AUG. 27TH 1885.

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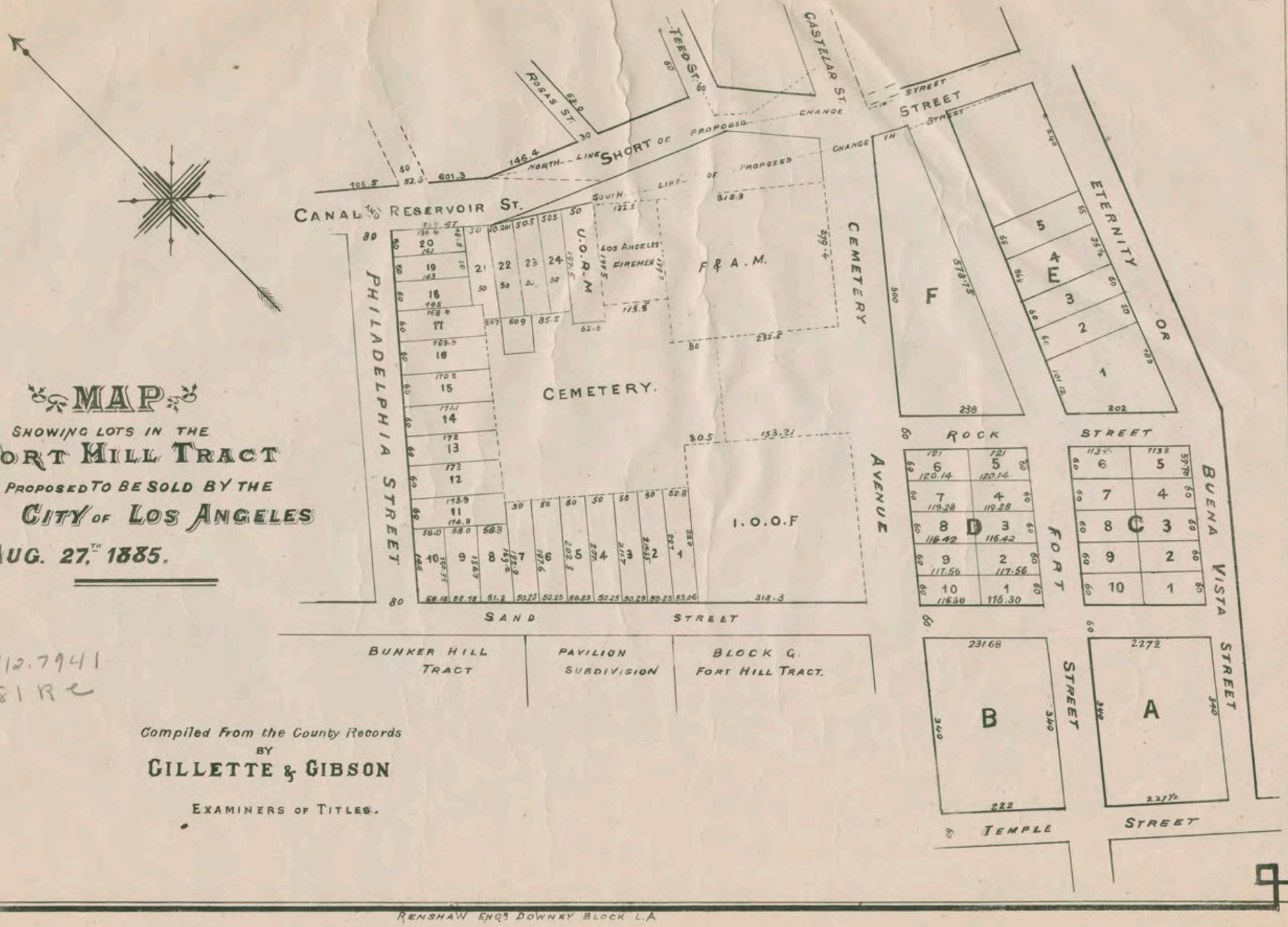

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THE OLD SPANISH AND MEXICAN RANCHOS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Alamos y Agua Caliente
La Liebre
Mojave Desert
Temescal
San Francisco
Simi
1797
Ex Mission de San Fernando
Tujunga
La Cañada
El Escorpion
El Encino
El Camino Real
Las Virgenes
Providencia
San Rafael
San Pascual
Santa Anita
Azusa de Duarte
Azusa Dalton
Addition to San Jose
El Conejo
San Vicente y Santa Monica
San Francisquito
San Jose
San Jose de Buenos Ayres
Rodeo de Las Aguas
La Brea
1771
San Gabriel Arcangel
Potrero Grande
Potrero de Felipe Lugo
Los Nogales
Topanga
Malibu
Sequit
Boca de Santa Monica
Rincon de Los Bueyes
Las Cienegas
Pueblo de Los Angeles
Potrero Chico
La Merced
La Puente
La Ballona
Cienega o' Paso de la Tijera
San Antonio
Paso de Bartolo
Rincon de La Brea
La Habra
Aguaje de La Centinela
Santa Gertrudes
Sausal Redondo
Tajauta
El Camino Real
Los Coyotes
San Pedro
Los Cerritos
Los Alamitos
Los Palos Verdes
Isla Santa Catalina
Bay of Santa Monica
Pacific Ocean

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Spanish Leagues
Spanish Varas

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Historic Roads To Romance

CALIFORNIA'S SOUTHERN EMPIRE

Tourist Paradise

Cartography by Claude G Putnam

Research by Karl T. Brown

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Padre Junipero Serra

Juan Bautista de Anza

Cabrillo · 1542

Portola Camps at Los Angeles · Aug. 2, 1769

La Brea Pits

Jedidiah Smith at Mission San Gabriel Nov. 27, 1826

Cabrillo Discovers San Diego Bay Sept. 28, 1542

First California Mission San Diego de Alcala 1769

Drakes Voyage · 1579

Founding of San Bernardino · 1851

First Eastern Sunrise Service Mt. Rubidoux · 1909

Pilgrim Loading Hides at Dana Point · 1830

Pioneers Arrive at San Juan Capistrano

Mt. Whitney El. 14496

Death Valley

Mojave Desert

Searles Lake

Red Mountain Silver Mine

Johannesburg

Mojave

Vasquez Rocks

Lancaster

Gorman

El Camino Real

First Discovery of Gold 1842

Fremont Pass 1847

Placerita Canyon

Saugus

First Oil Well – 1875

San Fernando

San Fernando Mission · 1797

Mt. Wilson Observatory

Burbank

Glendale

Pasadena

Casa Adobe de San Rafael 1864

Rancho Santa Anita

Rose Bowl

Monrovia

Arcadia

Huntington Library

Azusa

Hollywood

Beverly Hills

Olvera St.

Mission San Gabriel

1818

Plaza

Montebello

Los Angeles County

Pueblo de Los Angeles 1781

Pico House

Whittier

Aguaje de la Centinela

Santa Monica

Long Wharf

Rancho Dominguez

First Air Meet · 1910 Dominguez Field

Redondo

Irvine Park

Fullerton

Santiago Res.

Anaheim

Orange County

Banning Home

Modjeska Home

Signal Hill

Wilmington

Rancho Los Cerritos

Santa Ana

Long Beach

Huntington Beach

Newport

Balboa

Anaheim Landing

San Pedro

U.S. Battle Fleet

Pacific Ocean

Laguna Beach

Dana Pt.

San Clemente

Camp Pendelton

Rancho Santa Margarita

San Juan Capistrano 1776

San Luis Rey de Francia 1798

Oceanside

Santa Catalina Island

Avalon

San Clemente Island

Mission Bay

Pt. Loma

Coronado

San Diego de Alcala 1769

Casa de Estudillo 1828

Old Town

San Diego

Otay L.

Tijuana

Mexico

Barrett L.

Morena Lake

Jaeumba

Lake Elsinore

Elsinore

Temecula

Ramona Pageant

Ancient Indian Village

Hemet

Corona

L. Mathews

Parent Navel Orange Tree

Mission Inn

Riverside

Ontario

L.A. County Fair Grounds

Palomares Adobe

Pomona

Guasti · Largest Vineyard in the World 1902

Prova Hills Theatre

San Bernardino

Colton

Redlands

National Orange Show

L. Arrowhead

Big Bear L.

Cajon Pass

Johnson Trail 1851

Victorville

Camp Cady

Barstow

Calico Mines

Spanish Trail · 1830's

Mitchells Caverns

Baker

Jedidiah Smith – 1827

Jedidiah Smith – 1826

Padre Garces Trail 1775-76

Oldest Water Hole

Ludlow

Amboy

Amboy Crater

Goffs

Needles

L. Mead

Boulder Dam

Nevada

Arizona

Havasu Lake

Parker Dam

Colorado R.

Old Trail

Beaumont

Banning

San Gargonio Pass

March Field 1917

Riverside County

Desert Center

Indian Ground Glyphs

Blythe

Mt. San Jacinto 10,380 ft.

Palm Springs

Palm Canyon

Coachella Valley Date Palms

Indio

Salton Sea 244 Below Sea Level

Mud Pots

Imperial County

Imperial Dam

Gila R.

Laguna Dam

Yuma

Indian Res.

Brawley

Imperial Valley

El Centro

Desert Cavalcade

Calexico

Mexicali

Signal Mt.

Anza Trail 1774-1776

Kane Springs

Ancient Lake Bed

Mt. Superstition

Diablo

Pilot Knob

Del Camino

Butterfield Trail 1858-61

San Diego County

Julian

Golden Chariot Rancheta Mine

Warner Springs

Warners Rch.

Lake Henshaw

Palomar Observatory

Oak Grove Stage Sta.

Pala Mission

Indian Res.

Ramonas Grave

Escondido

Lake Hodges

Rancho Santa Fe

Gen. Kearney 1846

San Vicente Lake

Cuyamaca Lake

Gold Mines

El Capitan Res.

Ramona

Vallecito

Del Mar

Torrey Pines

Solla

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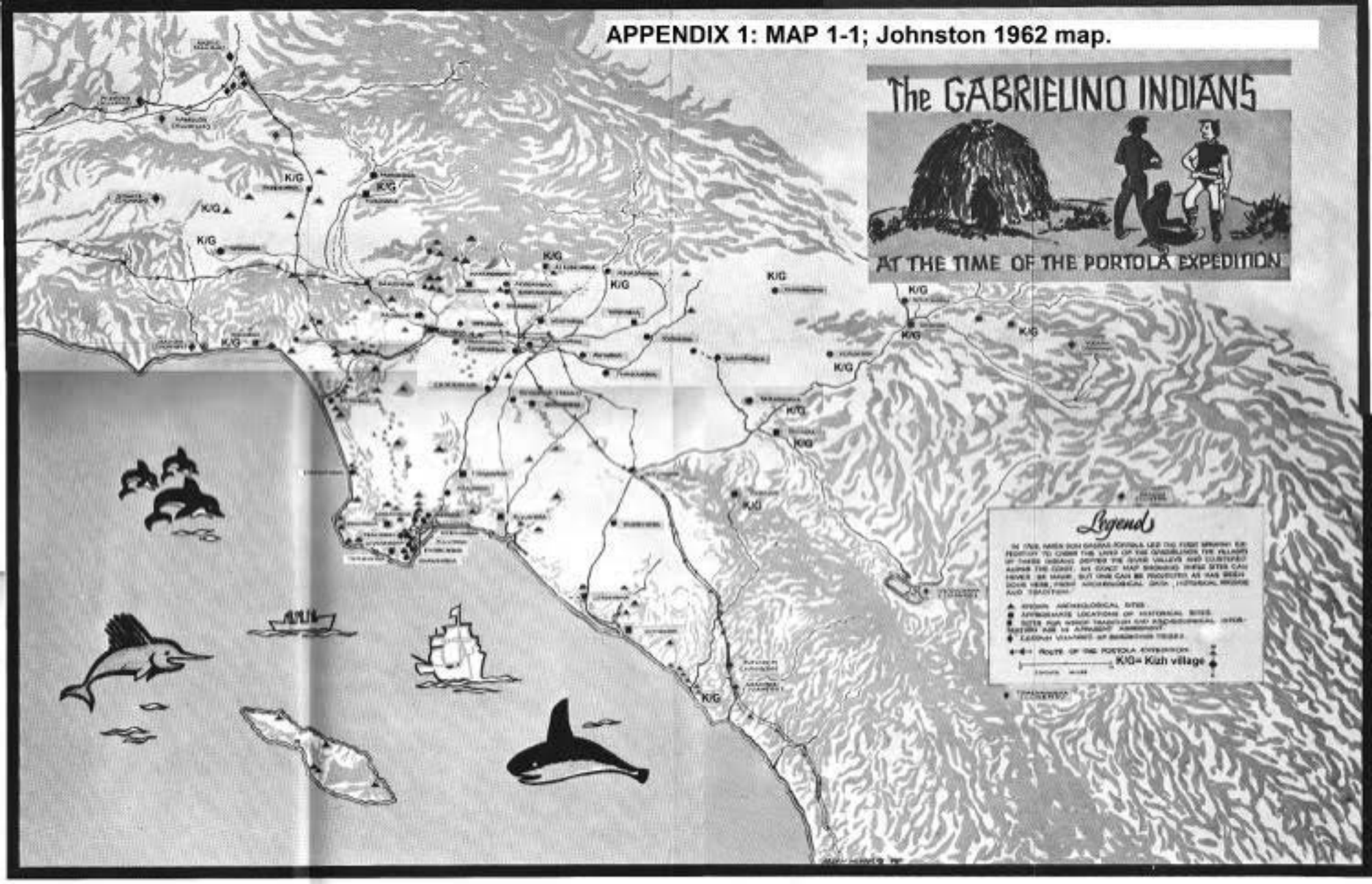

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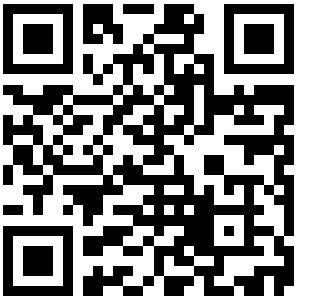

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

RECAP

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HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE OPENING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

BY

J. M. GUINN, A. M.

Secretary of the Historical Society of Southern California. Member of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C.

ALSO CONTAINING BIOGRAPHIES OF WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHICAGO

1902

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PREFACE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is neither a geographical nor a political subdivision of the state of California. Generally speaking, it refers to the seven southern counties, viz.: San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara; yet there is no good reason why it might not take in two or three more counties. In the so-called Pico Law of 1859, "granting the consent of the legislature to the formation of a different government for the southern counties of the state," San Luis Obispo and all the territory now comprising Kern were included within the boundaries of the proposed new state of Southern California.

The plan of the historical part of this work includes—first a general history of what is usually designated as Southern California, beginning with its discovery and continuing through the Spanish and Mexican eras into the American period to the subdivision of the state into counties; —second a history of each county of Southern California from the date of its organization to the present time.

The author has endeavored to give a clear, concise and accurate account of the most important events in the history of the section covered. The reader will find in it, no laudations of climate, no advertisements of the resources and productions of certain sections, no puffs of individuals or of private enterprises. However interesting these might be to the individuals and the localities praised, they are not history and therefore have been left out.

In compiling the history of the Spanish and Mexican eras I have taken Bancroft's History of California as the most reliable authority.

I have obtained much original historical material from the Proceedings of the Ayuntamiento or Municipal Council of Los Angeles (1828 to 1846). The jurisdiction of that Ayuntamiento extended over the area now included in four of the seven counties of Southern California. Consequently the history of Los Angeles in the Mexican era is virtually the history of all the section under the jurisdiction of its ayuntamiento. This accounts for the prominence of Los Angeles in the earlier portions of this volume.

The names of the persons interviewed and the lists of books, periodicals, newspapers and manuscripts consulted in the preparation of this work would be altogether too long for insertion here. To the authors from whom I have quoted, credit has been given either in the body of the work or in foot notes. To the persons who have given me verbal or written information I return my sincere thanks.

J. M. GUINN.

Los Angeles, October 12, 1901.

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Los Angeles

State Historic Park

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The mission of California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

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"No other available 32 acres holds as much opportunity to enlighten us about the history and culture of Los Angeles and this region."

- Dr. Leonard Pitt

In sharp contrast with the tall steel buildings of downtown L.A., the lush green of Los Angeles State Historic Park draws visitors to a unique pocket of paradise. Nestled in the heart of the bustling city of Los Angeles, the park's 32 acres provide an extraordinary opportunity for recreation, education and escape into nature's beauty.

The climate in this area is mild, with a summer average of 85° and frequent late winter rainfall.

Locomotive and workers in Roundhouse

PARK HISTORY

Native People

Archaeological evidence indicates human occupation of the Los Angeles plain and coastal strip dating back 10,000 years. The park property is located in the known territory of the Tongva people, expert hunters and gatherers with a complex social system. A prosperous, adaptable and creative people, they were among the most populous and wealthy of all California Indian groups. Technological innovations and specialized skills such as canoe-building were highly regarded. Rituals, healing, artwork, songs and extensive oral literature were central to the Tongva culture.

Many Tongva villages occupied the fertile basin that is now Los Angeles. One large village, *Yang-na*, sat within a mile of today's park. The Tongva were renamed Gabrieleño after Mission San Gabriel was founded in 1771.

Founding of Los Angeles

On September 4, 1781, Governor Felipe de Neve founded *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles del Rio de Porciuncula* just over a mile from what is now the park. The pueblo founders used Native American labor to build the *Zanja Madre*, or main irrigation ditch, to bring the river water to the growing pueblo and its fields. Remnants of the bricked-in version of the Zanja Madre can still be seen adjoining the park. The area is part of the Los Angeles River watershed—about 534,000 acres or 834 square miles.

Nearly 100 years later, in 1875, the new Southern Pacific Railroad's River Station opened here. Many products and travelers arrived at this site from across the country and the world. In the 1880s, the River Station included a roundhouse and turntable, repair shops, a station depot and a hotel for traveling passengers.

Other industrial plants and company stores were built around River Station. The Freight House functioned as a cargo hub for the railroad and later for transport trucks. Sam's lunchstand (later called Millie's) served great hamburgers to locals and workers.

Several historical buildings are within walking distance of the park. On the north side, the 1890 Flat Iron Building is the second-oldest industrial building standing in the city. The oldest, the 1883 Capitol Milling Company building, stands to the south.

Neighboring areas include Chinatown, Chavez Ravine, and Solano Canyon. Chinatown was moved north, to the area south of today's park, in the 1930s after its residents were evicted to make way for the new Union Station railroad depot. Nearby Chavez Ravine residents were evicted from their homes in the 1950s; this area later became the site of Dodger Stadium. The adjacent Solano Canyon neighborhood was settled in 1866.

Sanctuary in the City

California State Parks acquired the park land in 2001. Before the development of the Interim Public Use Park plan, L.A. artist Lauren Bon planted 32 acres of corn on the vacant parkland, creating what came to be known as the "Not a Cornfield" project. The remnants of the project, now called the Anabolic Monument, functions as a vibrant and dynamic public space.

Courtesy of California State Library, Sacramento, California

Although open for public use and enjoyment, the full design of the park is still in the conceptual phase. With input and direction from local and statewide constituents and users, California State Parks is creating a park to meet the needs of residents and visitors alike.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Although surrounded by intensely developed and populated areas, Los Angeles State Historic Park offers a quiet sanctuary with California sycamores and lush green grass. Due to encroachment on the natural habitat and the paving of the adjoining Los Angeles River bed, local animal species have diminished; however, red-tailed hawks and kestrels still soar overhead while killdeer and mourning doves dart among the deer grass and soft chess. Beechey's ground squirrels inhabit the trees, and nocturnal opossums and raccoons may forage at night. The nearby Pacific Flyway is used by a wide variety of migrating birds.

Brothers learn about animal skull replicas.

RECREATION AND INTERPRETATION

Recently landscaped with lawns, picnic areas, and native trees, the park offers a variety of activities. Within its 32 acres of open space, park visitors can wander pathways and enjoy a view of downtown as they discover and celebrate the natural and cultural heritage of Los Angeles. Visitors can run, walk, bike, have a picnic, fly a kite, rest under a tree or look for urban wildlife.

Programs and Cultural Celebrations

Free guided interpretive programs are offered at the park, including Junior Ranger programs and sunset campfires. A variety of interpretive and cultural events and celebrations takes place year round. For more information, see the park's website at **www.parks.ca.gov/lashp** or call the park at (213) 620-6152. To arrange a special event at the park, please contact **laspecialevents@parks.ca.gov**.

ACCESSIBLE FEATURES

All pathways and restrooms are accessible. An accessible telescope allows views of the park and neighboring areas. For additional information, please call the park at (213) 620-6152 or visit **http://access.parks.ca.gov.**

PLEASE REMEMBER

- All natural and cultural resources in the park are protected by state law and may not be removed or altered.
- Firearms and weapons are prohibited on State Parks lands.
- Please help us preserve the natural features of the park by staying on trails.
- Dogs are allowed only on trails and must be on a six-foot leash.

NEARBY STATE PARKS

- Rio de Los Angeles State Park, 1900 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles (213) 620-6152
- Pío Pico State Historic Park, 6003 Pioneer Boulevard, Whittier (562) 695-1217
- Baldwin Hills Scenic Overlook 6300 Hetzler Road, Culver City (310) 558-4566

Family picnickers escape city bustle.

Los Angeles
State Historic Park
Legend
Freeway
Freeway Ramp
Paved Road
Paved Pathway
Urban Area
Parking Area
Historic Building
Historic Site
Parking
Picnic Area
Viewpoint
LOS ANGELES STATE HISTORIC PARK
DODGER STADIUM
SOLANO CANYON
CHINATOWN
Los Angeles SHP
Hollywood
Alhambra
Rio de Los Angeles SRA
Kenneth Hahn SRA
LOS ANGELES
Pio Pico SP
Watts Towers of Simon Rodia SHP
Inglewood
Dockweiler SB
El Segundo
Compton
Downey
Hermosa Beach
Torrance
Redondo Beach
to 101, Gardena
to 5, Pasadena
Cottage Home St
Stadium Wy
Bishops Rd
Savoy St
Solano Ave (110 Freeway Exit)
Jung Jing Rd
Gin Ling Wy
Bamboo Ln
N Broadway
GOLD LINE METRO
Uncovered Zanja Madre Site
Roundhouse/ Turntable Site
Waterwheel Site
Park Viewpoint
Maintenance Yard
Capitol Milling Company
River Station Depot Site
Freight House Site
Anabolic Monument
Pacific Hotel Site
Park Entrance
Park Office
Sam's/Millie's Lunchstand Site
N Spring St
Roundout St
N Llewellwyn St
W Elmyra St
W Ann St
Weyse St
Sotello St
Mesnagers St
Baker St
Aurora St
Ice Company/ Flatiron Building
Standard Oil/ Women's Building
Farmlab/ Metabolic Studio
Los Angeles River
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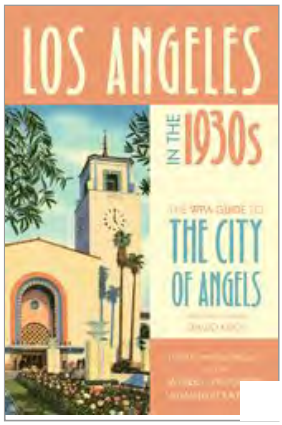

Los Angeles in the 1930s: The WPA Guide to the City of Angels

Federal Writers Project of the Works Project Administration

ABSTRACT

This book returns to print an invaluable document of Depression-era Los Angeles, illuminating a pivotal moment in L.A.'s history, when writers like Raymond Chandler, Nathanael West, and F. Scott Fitzgerald were creating the images and associations—and the mystique—for which the City of Angels is still known. Many books in one, this title is both a genial guide and an addictively readable history, revisiting the Spanish colonial period, the Mexican period, the brief California Republic, and finally American sovereignty. These whose haunting visions suggest the city we know today and illuminate ... More

Keywords: Depression, Los Angeles, Raymond Chandler, Nathaniel West, Spanish colonial period, Mexican period, California Republic, American sovereignty

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

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Affiliations are at time of print publication.

Federal Writers Project of the Works Project Administration, *author*

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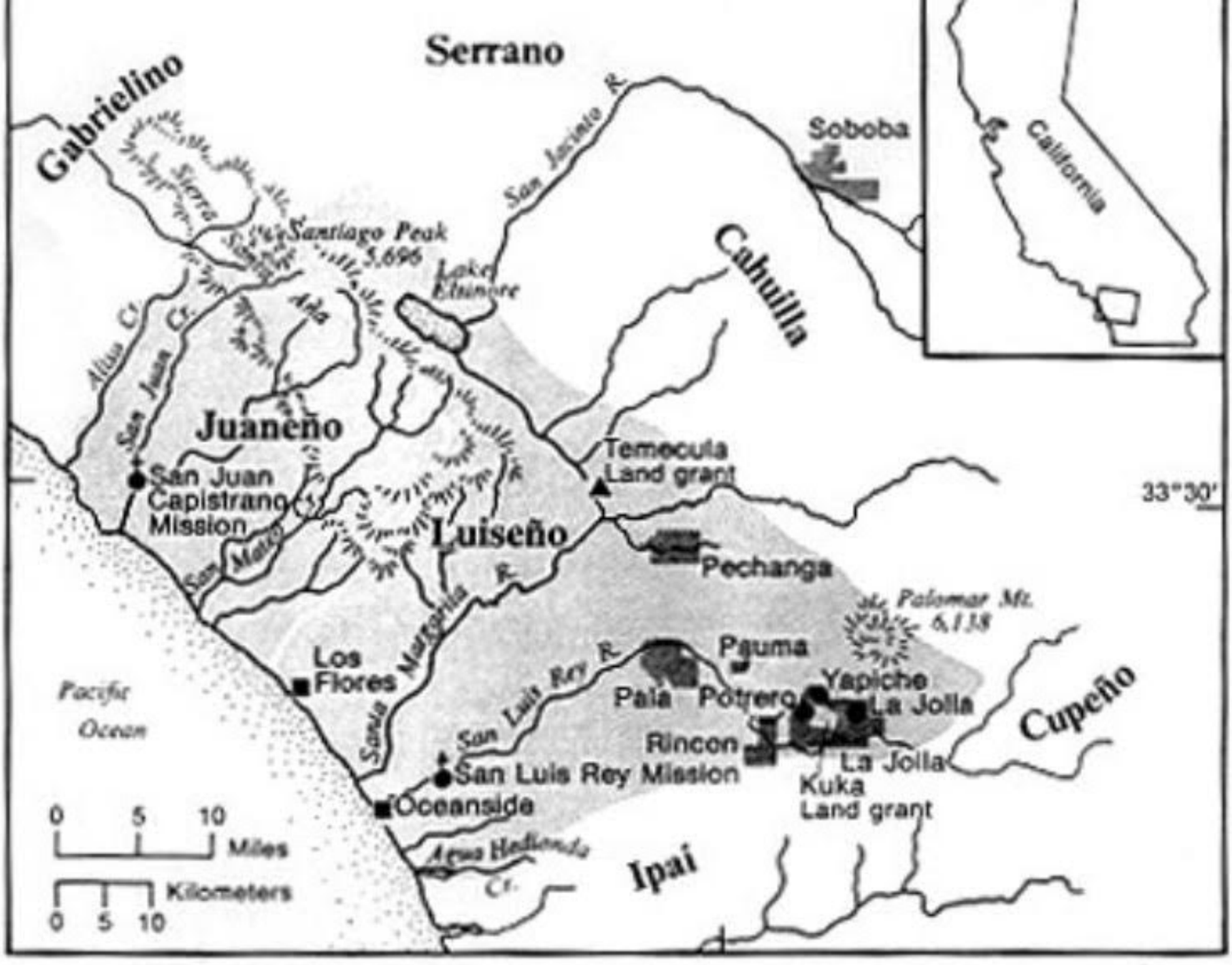
Serrano
Gabrielino
Soboba
San Jacinto R.
Santiago Peak
5,696
Lake Elsinore
Cahuilla
California
Juaneño
San Juan Capistrano Mission
Temecula Land grant
33°30'
Luiseño
Pechanga
Palomar Mt.
6,138
Pauma
Los Flores
Santa Margarita R.
San Luis Rey R.
Pala
Potrero
Yapiche
La Jolla
Cupeño
Pacific Ocean
Rincon
San Luis Rey Mission
Oceanside
La Jolla
Kuka
Land grant
Ipai
0 5 10
Miles
Kilometers
0 5 10

Kizh Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians

Re: Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures, regarding Tribal Cultural Resources and Human Remains and associated funerary objects within Kizh Gabrieleño Tribal Territory.

Retain a Native American Monitor. A Native American monitor from a Tribe who is ancestrally related to the project area (i.e. Native American Monitors of Gabrieleño Ancestry) shall be retained to be on site to monitor all project-related, ground-disturbing construction activities (e.g., pavement removal, auguring, boring, grading, excavation, potholing, trenching, grubbing, and weed abatement) and during all soil movement of previously undisturbed soils.

Note: Because the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians Kizh -Nation ONLY replies to projects within their ancestral territory, The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation would like to request that the mitigation measure read: "Native American Monitors of Gabrieleño Ancestry" or "Native Americans of Gabrieleño Ancestry".

Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources. All archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist and Native Monitor. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Tribe shall coordinate with the landowner regarding treatment and curation of these resources. Typically, the Tribe will request reburial or preservation for educational purposes. If a resource is determined by the Qualified Archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or has a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the Qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resources. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human remains and associated funerary objects: Human remains are defined as any physical remains of a human being. The term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the burial of associated cultural resources (Funerary objects) with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. These remains are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects. NAGPRA guidance specifically states that the federal agencies will consult with organizations on whose aboriginal lands the remains and cultural items might be discovered, who are reasonably known to have a cultural relationship to the human remains and other cultural items. Therefore, for this project site, it is appropriate to consult with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation as recommended by the NAHC.

Prior to the start of ground disturbing activities, the land owner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. Any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner. The monitor will immediately divert work at minimum of 50 feet and place an exclusion zone around the burial. The monitor will then notify the Qualified Archaeologist and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted while the coroner determines whether the remains are Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24 hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed. The Tribe will work closely with the Qualified Archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes 4 or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. The project applicant shall consult with the Tribe regarding avoidance of all cemetery sites. Once complete, a final report of all activities are to be submitted to the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive diagnostics on human remains.

If the coroner determines the remains represent a historic non-Native American burial, the burial shall be treated in the same manner of respect with agreement of the coroner. Reburial will be in an appropriate setting. If the coroner determines the remains to be modern, the coroner will take custody of the remains.

Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location mitigated between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected inpertuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.

Professional Standards: Archaeological and Native American monitoring and excavation during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of human remains and associated funerary objects shall be taken. Principal personnel must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator in southern California. The Qualified Archaeologist shall ensure that all other personnel are appropriately trained and qualified.

Landmarks South of the Civic Center

SITE OF PERSHING SQUARE

Pershing Square, a public park in the heart of the business district, is a part of the original land grant of the Pueblo de Los Angeles and one of the few last pieces of municipal domain remaining from the original Spanish pueblo grant. El Camino Real ran diagonally across it. The path of the old oil road leading to the La Brea Pits ran through it. Over the road was carted tar from the pits for covering the flat-roofed adobe houses of the early Angelenos.[30]

On December 11, 1866, by an ordinance of the Common Council, the five-acre square became officially reserved for the use of the citizens and never has passed to private hands. It has had many names. The first was Lower Plaza because it was south of the Old Plaza. On November 18, 1918 it was named for General John J. Pershing.

The park covers a city block bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Hill, and Olive streets. A large fountain in the center is surrounded by wide lawns, broad walks, and banana, rubber, eucalyptus, and coco palm trees. Beneath Pershing Square is a three-level car park which was completed in 1954.

LA MESA BATTLEFIELD

On the mesa southeast of Los Angeles, where the administration building of the Los Angeles Union Stockyards now stands, occurred the Battle of the Mesa on January 9, 1847. The battle was the last between the U. S. Army and Navy and the California-Mexican forces. General José María Flores commanded the Californians, who were defeated and retreated. Commodore Robert Field Stockton was left in possession of the field.

On this site a monument was dedicated on Admission Day, September 9, 1926. Four granite boulders mark the site. The boulders were brought from the San Gabriel arroyo seco, the gift of Carl Gray of the Union Pacific Railroad. The largest weighs nine tons, two weigh seven tons each, and a crowning

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Historic landmarks
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The Zanja used to run through Pershing Square to irrigate the orchards and vegetable gardens at Pico and Figueroa Streets and below.

an appreciative public. Yet one by one, Kinney was forced to lay aside his dreams. However, thanks to his financial resourcefulness, he made it pay; but along the line of syncopated music, barkers and roller coasters. Abbot Kinney, a unique character and a good and useful citizen, lived before his time, and is gone.

President Rutherford B. Hayes looked in upon the community in 1878, causing quite a flutter. Likewise also did General Benjamin F. Butler, while campaigning. The Los Angeles & San Pedro Railway was extended to Timm's Landing. The Los Angeles Athletic Club came into existence in 1880 in Don Abel Stearns' old Arcadia Building, after a preliminary meeting in the offices of Frank A. Gibson. There were 41 charter members. Now there are 5,500 members and the holdings of the organization valued conservatively at $15,000,000, make it the wealthiest club in the world.