


APPENDIX K

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

K.1 SWCA, Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the 2800 Casitas Lofts Project,
City of Los Angeles, California, July 2019.

The logo for SWCA Environmental Consultants is positioned vertically on the left side of the page. It consists of the letters 'S', 'W', 'C', and 'A' in a large, stylized, light blue font. The letters are partially cut off by the left edge of the page.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 2800 CASITAS LOFTS PROJECT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JULY 2019

PREPARED FOR

Parker Environmental Consultants, LLC

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the 2800 Casitas Lofts Project, City of Los Angeles, California

Prepared for

Parker Environmental Consultants, LLC
23822 Valencia Boulevard, Suite 301
Valencia, California 91355

Prepared by

Chris Millington, M.A., RPA
and
Joanne Minerbi, M.A.

SWCA Environmental Consultants
51 West Dayton Street
Pasadena, California 91105
(626) 240-0587
www.swca.com

SWCA Project No. 49802.00
SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 18-583

July 2019

Keywords: CEQA; AB 52; tribal cultural resources; City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning; Maawnga, Kaweenga, Yaanga, Geveronga; Los Angeles River; Glendale Narrows; City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County; 2800 Casitas Avenue; Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 5542-002-012; Township 1 South, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian; USGS Hollywood, California 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted a tribal cultural resources review and sensitivity assessment for the proposed 2800 Casitas Avenue Project (Project) in the City of Los Angeles, California. The Project proposes to demolish an existing light manufacturing-warehouse-film production structure and surface parking lot and construct 419 multi-family residential units, and 64,000 square feet of commercial space in five buildings ranging from five to six stories. Additional construction includes a seven-story above grade parking garage with an urban garden/greenhouse on the top level. No subterranean levels are proposed.

The roughly triangular 5.7-acre parcel (Project Site) is bound by Casitas Avenue to the east, a railway to the northeast, the Los Angeles River to the south, and the Glendale Freeway to the west and north. As lead agency, the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (the City) identified the need for additional work to address tribal cultural resources for purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), but also including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 15064.5, 21074, 21083.2, 21084.1, and 21084.2. The following report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of tribal cultural resources within the Project site.

Dates of Investigation: The results of the SLF search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) were received on September 1, 2017. AB 52 notification letters were sent by the City to 10 tribal groups in November 2016 and March 2017. On May 3, 2018, SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton.

Summary of Findings: The results of SWCA's records search at the SCCIC indicate that 14 cultural resource studies have previously been conducted within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the Project Site, none of which included the Project Site directly. No known tribal cultural resources were identified in the CHRIS records search. Three built-environment resources were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site, which lack any archaeological components that could meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource. The SLF search returned by the NAHC was negative for sacred lands or sites within the Project Site.

The nearest Gabrielino place names referenced in ethnographic and historical literature are (from closest to farthest) Maawnga, Kaweenga, Yaanga, and Geveronga. Though the precise locations of these communities are not known, the available information suggests each of these villages is located between 1.5 and 5.5 miles (2.4–8.9 km) away.

The closest permanent historical water source to the Project Site is the Los Angeles River, currently located approximately 150 feet (46 m) to the south. There are no known springs within the Project Site. Temporary Native American camps are more likely to have been located near the Los Angeles River, and the eastern portion of the Project site contains some alluvial deposits that appear to be capable of preserving physical remains from these camps, which slightly increases the sensitivity for unidentified tribal cultural resources. However, this slight increase is offset by the historical disturbances to the overall physical setting and generally lower probability that a camp would have been located directly in the channel or a marshy setting fronting the channel, which appears to have been present in the western portion of the Project Site. Therefore, considering the information available on Native American settlement patterns for the Glendale Narrows, historical disturbances, and soil data for the Project Site, SWCA finds the Project site has a **low sensitivity for containing unidentified tribal cultural resources**.

Conclusion: The City submitted notification letters to the tribal parties listed on the AB 52 Consultation Notification List. The Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation responded and requested formal consultation. During consultation the Tribe requested Native American monitoring during excavation. The response letter, subsequent correspondences, and consultation include no discussion of known tribal cultural resources being present within the Project Site. However, as part of the consultation process the City staff reached a verbal agreement that only a 1-day monitor during site excavation will be needed (i.e., a spot check), as this will be sufficient for review of potential Tribal Cultural Resources at this Project Site. Accordingly, this verbal agreement will be implemented as a condition of project approval. Excavation proposed for the Project involves minimal excavation of native alluvial soils underlying the artificial fill. The deepest level of excavation proposed is estimated to be 15 feet in the northern portions of the Project site where artificial fill was observed as deep as 7.5 feet below grade. The proposed Project is subject to the City's Tribal Cultural Resources Inadvertent Discovery condition of approval, which ensures that potential impacts to any unidentified tribal cultural resources discovered during excavation for the Project would be reduced to less than significant. Because no known tribal cultural resources have been documented, excavation of alluvial soils is minimal, and the finding of low sensitivity for unidentified tribal cultural resources, SWCA finds that the proposed Project will have less than significant impacts to tribal cultural resources.

Disposition of Data: The final report and any subsequent related reports will be submitted to Parker Environmental Consultants, LLC; the Project applicant; the Los Angeles Department of City Planning; and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. Research materials and the report are also on file at SWCA's Pasadena office.

CONTENTS

Management Summary	i
Introduction.....	1
Project Description	1
Regulatory Setting	2
Federal Regulations	2
The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	2
State Regulations	2
Assembly Bill 52	2
Senate Bill 18.....	3
California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5	4
Local Regulations.....	4
Methods.....	5
CHRIS Records Search	5
Archival Research	6
Sensitivity Assessment	6
Environmental Setting.....	6
Cultural Setting.....	7
Prehistory.....	7
Prehistoric Overview	7
Ethnographic Overview.....	9
Native American Communities Near the Project Site.....	11
History	12
Spanish Period (1769–1822).....	12
Mexican Period (1822–1848)	13
American Period (1848–Present)	14
Los Angeles: From Pueblo to City.....	15
Results	16
CHRIS Records Search	16
Previously Conducted Studies	16
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources.....	18
Archival Research	18
Native American Coordination.....	18
Sacred Lands File Search	18
AB 52 Notification and Consultation	19
Sensitivity Assessment	20
Tribal Cultural Resources.....	20
Conclusion	22
References Cited.....	23
Appendix A.	1
Report Figures	1
Appendix B.	1

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search	1
Appendix C	1
Non-Confidential Native American Coordination Documents	1
Appendix D	1
Confidential Native American Coordination Documents	1

Appendices

Appendix A. Report Figures
Appendix B. Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search
Appendix C. Non-Confidential Native American Coordination Documents
Appendix D. Confidential Native American Coordination Documents

Tables

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the Project Site	16
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the Project Site	18
Table 3. Native American Outreach Results	19

Figures

Figure 1. Project site and vicinity within Los Angeles County.	A-1
Figure 2. Project site and 0.5-mile radius plotted on USGS Los Angeles and Hollywood, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.	A-2
Figure 3. Project Site on a 2016 aerial photograph.	A-3
Figure 4. Project site plotted on Gumprecht's (2001:140) map showing historical shifts in the course of the Los Angeles River.	A-4
Figure 5. Project Site plotted on the USGS topographic map of Los Angeles, 1894.	A-5
Figure 6. Project Site plotted on an 1897 topographic map of the Los Angeles River.	A-6
Figure 7. Location of geotechnical bores, on 2016 aerial photograph.	A-7
Figure 8. Project Site plotted on McCawley's (1996:36) map showing the approximate location of villages based on Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic sources.	A-8
Figure 9. Project Site plotted on Welts's map (1962; reprinted in Johnston 1962) of Native American sites and historical routes.	A-9
Figure 10. Project Site plotted on Gumprecht's (2001:30) map showing "known or believed location" of Native American villages along the Los Angeles River and other waterways in the Los Angeles Basin.	A-10
Figure 11. Kirkman-Harriman's <i>Pictorial and Historical map of Los Angeles County, 1860–1937</i> . Historical sites and features are depicted with symbols to indicate representational rather than explicit geographic locations.	A-11
Figure 12. The Los Angeles River and a farming area north from Elysian Park, looking toward Cypress Park, Glassell Park, and the Project Site, ca. 1900. Security Pacific National Bank Collection, Los Angeles Public Library, A-000-879.	A-12

INTRODUCTION

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted a tribal cultural resources review and sensitivity assessment for the proposed 2800 Casitas Avenue Project (Project) in the City of Los Angeles, California. The Project proposes to demolish an existing light manufacturing-warehouse-film production structure and surface parking lot and construct 419 multi-family residential units, and 64,000 square feet of commercial space in five buildings ranging from five to six stories. Additional construction includes a seven-story above grade parking garage with an urban garden/greenhouse on the top level. No subterranean levels are proposed.

The roughly triangular 5.7-acre parcel (Project site) is bound by Casitas Avenue to the east, a railway to the northeast, the Los Angeles River to the south, and the Glendale Freeway to the west and north, and vacant land (formerly part of the Taylor Yard) owned by California State Parks to the east. As lead agency, the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (the City) identified the need for additional work to address tribal cultural resources for purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), specifically Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), but also including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 15064.5, 21074, 21083.2, 21084.1, and 21084.2. The following report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of tribal cultural resources within the Project Site.

SWCA Cultural Resources Project Manager Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), conducted background research, authored the report, and prepared the figures. SWCA Archaeologist Joanne Minerbi, M.A., conducted background research and co-authored the report. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, reviewed the report for quality assurance/quality control. Copies of the report are on file with SWCA's Pasadena office, the Project Applicant, the City, and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. All report figures are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains the SLF results letter from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Appendix C contains copies of non-confidential AB 52 notification letters. Appendix D contains confidential AB 52 correspondence documents.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project Site is located at 2800 Casitas Avenue in the Glassell Park neighborhood of the city of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The Project proposes to demolish the existing light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building and associated parking lot and construct five-story, mixed-use commercial and residential buildings and above grade parking structure. The proposed buildings and parking structure will be constructed at-grade. Excavation up to approximately 15 feet below grade is estimated to be required.

This Project Site is in Section 4, Township 1 South, Range 13 West (San Bernardino Base Meridian) as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood, California 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2). The Project Site is a 5.7-acre parcel (Los Angeles County Assessor parcel number [APN] 5442-002-012) that is currently occupied by a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building and surrounding paved surface parking lot (Figure 3). The surrounding area is largely urbanized and includes commercial and residential properties. Adjacent properties include a self-storage facility to the north, a railway to the northeast, an on-ramp to the Glendale Freeway (SR-2) to the north and west, the Los Angeles River to the south, and vacant land (formerly part of the Taylor Yard) owned by California State Parks to the east.

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (United States Code (U.S.C.) 3001 *et seq.*), describes the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to the treatment, repatriation, and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, referred to collectively in the statute as cultural items, with which they can show a relationship of lineal descent or cultural affiliation. The statute provides protections for the inadvertent discovery of Native American burial sites and more careful control over the removal of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony on Federal and tribal lands. NAGPRA requires that Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations be consulted whenever archeological investigations encounter, or are expected to encounter, Native American cultural items or when such items are unexpectedly discovered on Federal or tribal lands. Excavation or removal of any such items also must be done under procedures required by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, is responsible for carrying out the duties described in the California PRC and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of CRHR-eligible historical and archaeological resources.

Assembly Bill 52

Recognizing that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act (Assembly Bill 52, or AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, incorporates tribal consultation and analysis of impacts to tribal cultural resources into the CEQA process. AB 52 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. Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes.

PRC Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the

criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Once an application for a project is completed or a public agency makes a decision to undertake a project, the lead agency has 14 days to send formal notification to notify Native American tribes designated by the NAHC as having traditional and cultural affiliation with a given project area, and those Native American Tribes that previously requested in writing to be notified by the lead agency (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][d]). The notification shall include a brief description of the proposed project, the location, contract information for the agency contact, and notice that the tribe has 30 days to request (in writing) consultation (PRC Section 21082.3.1[d]). Consultation must be initiated by the lead agency within 30 days of receiving any California Native American tribe's request for consultation. Furthermore, consultation must be initiated prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project (PRC Section 21082.3.1[b][e]).

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

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

Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger in September 2004, and codified in Government Code Section 65352.4, requires local governments to consult with tribes prior to making certain planning decisions and to provide notice to tribes at certain key points in the planning process. SB 18 tribal consultation apply to the adoption and/or amendment of both general plans and specific plans. The primary goal of SB 18 is to preserve and protect cultural places of California Native Americans, which is defined as:

- Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC §5097.9).
- Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC §5097.993).

Consistent with the stipulations stated in Senate Bill 18 (Government Code Section 65352.4), consultation may include discussion concerning the type of environmental review necessary, the significance of the project's impacts on the tribal cultural resources, and, if necessary, project alternatives or the appropriate

measures for preservation and mitigation that the California Native American tribe may recommend to the lead agency. The consultation shall be considered concluded when either the parties agree to measures mitigating or avoiding a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that agreement cannot be reached (PRC Section 21082.3.2[b]).

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5; PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure shall be observed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:
1104 N. Mission Road
Los Angeles, CA 90033
(323) 343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday), or
(323) 343-0714 (after hours, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays)
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

Local Regulations

The City developed the following standard condition of approval to ensure that if any tribal cultural resources are found during construction of the proposed Project, they will be handled in compliance with state law such that any potential impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

Inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources: If objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are identified during the course of any ground-disturbance activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease on the Project site until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the project permittee shall immediately stop all ground-disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project; (2) and the Department of City Planning at (213) 978-1454.
- If the City determines, pursuant to PRC Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the project permittee

and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground-disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.

- The project permittee shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist, retained by the City and paid for by the project permittee, reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- The project permittee shall submit a tribal cultural resource monitoring plan to the City that includes all recommendations from the City and any affected tribes that have been reviewed and determined by the qualified archaeologist to be reasonable and feasible. The project permittee shall not be allowed to recommence ground-disturbance activities until this plan is approved by the City.
- If the project permittee does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist, the project permittee may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the permittee and the City who has the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The project permittee shall pay any costs associated with the mediation.
- The project permittee may recommence ground-disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by the qualified archaeologist and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study or tribal cultural resources study or report detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton.
- Notwithstanding the above, any information determined to be confidential in nature by the City Attorney's office, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California PRC, and shall comply with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

METHODS

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for tribal cultural resources within the Project site.

CHRIS Records Search

On May 3, 2018, SWCA conducted confidential search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted in order to identify previously documented cultural resources within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the Project Site. The SCCIC maintains records of previously documented cultural resources (including those that meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource) and technical studies; it also maintains copies of the Office of Historic Preservation's portion of the Historical Resources Inventory. Additional background on the general vicinity of the Project site was conducted through a search of the NAHC SLF in order to determine if known tribal cultural resources are present within the vicinity of the Project Site, and to evaluate the potential for unidentified tribal cultural resources to be present.

Archival Research

SWCA reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic research to identify information relevant to the Project Site. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the Project Site, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Historical maps drawn to-scale were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 to show precise relationships to the Project Site. Sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources: City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources (SurveyLA); Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Collection; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps (Sanborn maps); USGS historical topographic maps; University of California, Santa Barbara Digital Library (aerial photographs); and University of Southern California Digital Library. In addition to the above, SWCA reviewed technical reports prepared for the Project including the geotechnical study by LGC Geotechnical, Inc. (Zellmer and Boratyniec 2017).

Sensitivity Assessment

In circumstances where a known tribal cultural resource is not present, SWCA assessed the potential for the presence of an undocumented resource (i.e., sensitivity). That determination considers historical use of the project vicinity broadly, and the physical setting specifically, including an assessment of whether the setting is capable of containing buried material. Lacking any data specifically gathered to assess the presence or absence of material below the surface, the resulting sensitivity is by nature qualitative, ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability for encountering such material, designated here as low, moderate, and high. In general, for areas in which there are few indicators of prehistoric habitability based on proximity to natural features (e.g., topography, perennial water source) or known sites, and poor physical integrity within the project site (e.g., high levels of disturbances from recent development), the resulting sensitivity assessment would be low. For areas near natural features or known sites affiliated with Native Americans that also potentially retain sediments dated to the approximate time period of that activity, the resulting sensitivity assessment would be either moderate or high.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is situated in an alluvial basin formed between the Elysian Hills and San Rafael Hills to the southwest and northeast, respectively, and the Repetto Hills to the southeast. Specifically, the Project Site is set within a floodplain of the Los Angeles River where it flows southeast from its source in the San Fernando Valley to the Los Angeles Basin. The local topography has a gradual south/southwest slope but is punctuated with small hills. The elevation measures approximately 369 feet above mean sea level.

The channel of the Los Angeles River is currently located adjacent to the Project Site. This section passes through the Glendale Narrows and is part of a 7-mile stretch without a concrete riverbed. Although the Los Angeles River today is channelized in a predictable course, the channel has shifted multiple times during historical floods described over the last two centuries, which total 17 between 1815 and 1938 (Deverell 2004:282). The more dramatic shifts in the channel occurred downstream (Figure 4), but regarding changes within Glendale Narrows, historian Blake Gumprecht writes:

One early resident reported that the river has no defined bed in the Glendale Narrows until 1825, when the region was hit by a major flood that changed drainage patterns throughout Southern California. Floods were so common in the Narrows that once-fertile bottomlands along the river were eventually abandoned as unsuitable for cultivation because they were so regularly covered with sand (Gumprecht 2001:136).

Comparison of historical maps that plot the river's course illustrate the changes in the river's course and vegetation (Figure 5 and Figure 6). An 1897 topographical map (Compton et al. 1897) shows natural marshes along the river's edge between intruding pasture lands and gardens. Although the 1897 map does not perfectly conform to contemporary geographic grid systems, plotting the map shows that the Project site includes former marshlands, pasture, and the channel itself, which is shifted approximately 250 feet north of its current location (see Figure 6). The 1894 USGS quadrangle shows several seasonal streams along the southern base of the Santa Monica Mountains that composed the system of tributaries flowing south/southwest and feeding the Los Angeles River. Throughout the twentieth century, the river had its greatest volume in surface flow between Burbank and downtown Los Angeles, which was also the only segment that offered a perennial source of water and did not go dry for at least a portion of the year (Gumprecht 2001:16). This is because the bedrock is much closer to the surface (i.e., thinner alluvium) than in the San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles Basin, and subterranean water is pushed to the surface.

Historically, the vicinity of the segment was characterized by vegetation communities that included riparian scrub/forest along drainages, grasslands in upland areas, and coastal scrubland and chaparral in the hills. Plentiful groundwater supported willows, tules, and giant reeds within the riverbanks, with cacti and yucca in the less flood-prone areas, and an open woodland dominated by oak and California walnut on the adjacent slopes (Gumprecht 2001:23). In 1934, historian Frank Keffer described the Glendale Narrows as a "veritable jungle of cactus, tullies, and other growth that early pioneers had never dared to travel through, even on horseback" (Keffer 1934:73). With this mosaic of ecological communities, the area would have provided a productive environment for its prehistoric occupants, one suited to a hunting-gathering economy with a variety of small and large mammals, reptiles and amphibians, and edible plant species.

Analysis of sediment profiles from seven bores taken within the Project Site (Figure 7) shows compacted and uncompacted fill overlying Quaternary alluvium—sands interbedded with sparse fine-grained silts or clays (Zellmer and Boratynec 2017). Geotechnical studies conducted in 1999 identified the fill as having been previously imported and compacted, from documented and undocumented sources, and varying in thickness. The fill extends between 12 and 23 feet below the existing grade where it is within the existing building footprint, whereas the fill underlying the parking lot is not as deep. The alluvial deposits include lenses of the following soil types: light-brown sand or sand with silt; olive-gray clay; gray-brown fine silty sand; light-brown to brown sand with silt and gravel; light-gray-brown sand; and coarse light-brown sand (Zellmer and Boratynec 2017). The alternating lenses of clayey and gravely sediments with sands and silty sands is consistent with season flooding and changing surface conditions. The location of the clayey lenses in the southerly bores fits the historical record of marshy conditions being mapped in the same approximate location, with the sandy flood deposits in the northern portion.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Prehistoric Overview

In the last several decades, researchers have devised numerous prehistoric chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes in Southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the Southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four horizons are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of

thousands of radiocarbon dates that have been obtained by Southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). As such, several revisions were subsequently made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for Southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as more recent studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

HORIZON I: EARLY MAN (CA. 10,000–6000 B.C.)

The earliest accepted dates for archaeological sites on the Southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego Counties contain several sites dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Although the dating of these finds remains controversial, several sets of human remains from the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., “Los Angeles Man,” “La Brea Woman,” and the Haverty skeletons) apparently date to the middle Holocene, if not earlier (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002), and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland.

HORIZON II: MILLING STONE (6,000–3,000 B.C.)

Set during a drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Milling Stone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates) and hand stones (manos). Recent research indicates that Milling Stone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

HORIZON III: INTERMEDIATE (3,000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

The Intermediate horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard-seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC (A.D. 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)

In the Late Prehistoric horizon, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric horizon, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking

vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks; perforated stones; arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite; a variety of bone tools; and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. There was also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive. Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section below.

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

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

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

Ethnographic Overview

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

The name "Gabrielino" (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. This group is now considered a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978:538). In the post-European contact period, Mission San Gabriel included Natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community with locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10).

Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v; Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno; Heizer 1968:105), although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino. Nevertheless, many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a Native rather than Spanish origin (King

1994:12). Thus, the term Gabrielino/Tongva is used in the remainder of this report to designate Native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino/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 (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate period). Inhabitants supplemented acorns with the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

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

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Gabrielino/Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, 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 1925:637–638). 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 1996:143–144).

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

European contact with the Gabrielino occurred as early as 1542 with the Spanish expedition led by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, followed by Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602, both of who visited Santa Catalina Island. Colonization of Gabrielino lands did not begin in earnest until after the inland expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769; by 1771, four missions had been constructed in the region, including Mission San Gabriel, located in Los Angeles County and founded in September 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). The Franciscan missions, charged with converting the Native Americans to Christianity and with acculturating them to European society and economy, began relocating them to mission grounds.

Known as *reducción*, relocation and baptism initially involved the Eastern Gabrielino of the plains as far south as the Santa Ana River and west to the Los Angeles River. The missionaries later proselytized the Western Gabrielino living west of the Los Angeles River, on the southern Channel Islands, and the

interior groups to the east and south. Between 1780 and 1794, the majority of people from the southeast region were baptized and removed to the mission (King 2004:Figs. 7 and 8). Mission San Fernando del Rey was founded in 1797, and its priests pushed into the lands of other tribes located to the north and west and also converted Gabrielino people along the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. While mission life did give indigenous Californians some skills needed to survive in a rapidly changing world, much traditional cultural knowledge was lost during this era, as populations were moved and decimated by introduced diseases for which the people had no immunity.

With the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in December 1781, civilian settlers came into the region, soon followed by retiring military men and their families from the Spanish garrisons (Engelhardt 1927b:48-51). The soldiers were given vast tracts of land by Spanish authorities within traditional Gabrielino subsistence areas. The Native Americans (both neophytes from the disintegrating missions and cimarrones, or gentile Indians) were among those who worked on the large ranchos. After governmental control of California shifted to Mexico, the missions were formally secularized in 1834, and the extensive mission lands were divided into private land grants, claimed by the growing ranchero class. With the migration of farmers to southern California after the Mexican-American War of 1846, the local Native population, who continued to work as laborers, was soon a minority that was often lumped together with the Mexican-American community. Many allied themselves with remaining Native American communities in the Tehachapi and San Bernardino Mountains.

Native American Communities Near the Project Site

In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to establish definitively the precise location of Native American villages occupied in the Ethnohistoric period (McCawley 1996:31–32). Native American place names referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location. Instead, in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122). Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point the former village sites were affected by urban and agricultural development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference, further confound efforts at relocation. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that “the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations ‘passed away 50 years ago’” (McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

Although the precise location of any given village is subject to much speculation, it is clear the banks of the major stream courses such as the Los Angeles River were home to many Gabrielino/Tongva villages throughout the greater Los Angeles area (McCawley 1996; Figure 8). Similarly, foraging and seasonal camps surrounding springs would have almost certainly been a regular occurrence and correlate more regularly with archaeological assemblages (Dillon 1995:24–25). Although the primary source for particular settlements or travel routes is not always provided, maps produced by multiple researchers throughout the twentieth century depict the generalized settlement pattern for the Gabrielino around the time of Spanish and Mexican occupation. This can be seen in the Welts’s map (Figure 9; reprinted in Johnston 1962), repeated in Gumprecht (2001:21; Figure 10), and George Kirkman’s (1938) map of historical sites ca. 1860–1937 (Figure 11). These maps convey a general sense of significant historical areas based on the geographic information available at the time and are considered as a representational depiction of these locations rather than explicit geographic points.

Other clues about the approximate locations of the communities have also been taken where associations were described between the village areas with specific ranchos or land grants, as well as prominent natural features within those approximate boundaries. McCawley (1996:32) cites Kroeber's (1925:616) description as seminal in his summary of the circumstance:

The Indians of this region, Serrano, Gabrielino, and Luiseño, have long had relations to the old ranchos or land grants, by which chiefly the country was known and designated until the Americans began to dot it with towns. The Indians kept in use...native names for these grants. Some were the designations of the principal village on the grant, others of the particular spot on which the ranch headquarters were erected, still others of camp sites, or hills, or various natural features.

The closest ethnographically documented village to the Project Site is Maawnga (alternative spellings and names include Maigna, Maawnga, Moonga, Moomga, Momonga, Maungna, Mau, and Mauga; McCawley 1996:55). Reid's (1852:8) historical account describes the village site within the "Rancho de los Felis," (hereafter referred to as Rancho Los Feliz) in what is now portions of Hollywood, Los Feliz, Griffith Park, and Elysian Park. Rancho Los Feliz measured approximately 10 square miles, or one and one-half leagues (McCawley 1996: 55). Johnston (1962:121–123) places Maawnga within Elysian Park on Chavez Road at a police department pistol range (Dillon 1995:23).

Other ethnographically documented Gabrielino communities near the Project Site include Kaweenga to the northwest, and Yaanga to the southeast. Kaweenga, from which the modern-day Cahuenga derives its name, was located within the Cahuenga Pass (McCawley 1996:40), near or possibly at the Campo de Cahuenga site, near present-day Universal Studios, several miles northwest of the Project Site. Like the original Los Angeles pueblo, it is likely that Yaanga was relocated from time to time due to major shifts of the Los Angeles River during years of intense flooding. Dillon (1994) presented an exhaustive review of the potential locations, most within several blocks of the pueblo plaza. A second village, known as Geveronga, has also been described in ethnographic accounts as immediately adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles, though much like Yaanga, its location can only be inferred from ethnographic information (McCawley 1996:57).

History

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), 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.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of Southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's

crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1886:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

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

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Fr. Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). 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").

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

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.

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 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.

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle was a defeat for the Americans and bolstered the Californios' resolve against American rule, emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two-year war. The Mexican–American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California and much of the present-day southwest, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the Southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from south to north within 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 1941).

On April 4, 1850, only 2 years after the Mexican–American War and 5 months prior to California achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued steadily throughout the early American period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States. The city was then bordered on the north by the Los Felis and the San Rafael Land Grants and on the south by the San Antonio Lugo-Land Grant.

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). The Project Site is situated on a stretch of land bound by the historic Rancho San Rafael, positioned between the Missions San Fernando Rey, founded in 1797, and San Gabriel, founded in 1771. The 36,403-acre Rancho was designated as the first and largest Spanish land concession given in 1784 by the Spanish Governor Pedro Fages to Jose Maria Verdugo, but was not patented until 1882 (Willey 1886). Señor Verdugo was a participant in the 1769 Portolà Expedition and Corporal of the Guard of the San Gabriel Mission. Upon his death in 1831, the Rancho was passed to his son Julio Antonio and daughter Maria Catalina. A portion of the grant was obtained by Jonathan R. Scott in 1857, and in 1861, Julio mortgaged some of the property, later defaulting on the loan which led to further division of the extensive land grant. In 1869, Alfred B. Chapman and Andrew Glassell purchased the Rancho at a foreclosure auction. Thereafter, the land was divided into 31 sections in an event referred to as the “Great Partition of 1871” (Simpson 2012). Around the turn of the twentieth century the land surrounding the Project Site still retained a pastoral character with very few permanent residents (Figure 12). Parts of the original land grant have evolved into the communities of Glendale, Burbank, Eagle Rock, Highland Park, among others. Glassell passed away in 1901, after which his family started to sell off their holdings.

Ranching retained its importance through the mid-nineteenth century, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, the county had a

population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center, and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944). By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997).

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

Los Angeles: From Pueblo to City

On September 4, 1781, 44 settlers from Sonora, Mexico, accompanied by the governor, soldiers, mission priests, and several Native Americans, arrived at a site alongside the Rio de Porciúncula (later renamed the Los Angeles River), which was officially declared El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula, or the Town of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula (Ríos-Bustamante 1992; Robinson 1979:238; Weber 1980). The site chosen for the new pueblo was elevated on a broad terrace 0.5 mile (0.8 km) west of the river (Gumprecht 2001). By 1786, the area's abundant resources allowed the pueblo to attain self-sufficiency, and funding by the Spanish government ceased.

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

Alta California became a state in 1821, and the town slowly grew as the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles. The population continued to expand throughout the Mexican period and on April 4, 1850, only 2 years after the Mexican–American War and 5 months prior to California earning statehood, the city of Los Angeles was formally incorporated. Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center in the early American period and the transition of many former rancho lands to agriculture, as well as the development of citriculture in the late 1800s, further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the real estate boom of the 1880s in Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

Newcomers poured into the city, nearly doubling the population between 1870 and 1880, resulting in an increased demand for public transportation options. As the city neared the end of the nineteenth century, numerous privately owned passenger rail lines were in place. Though early lines were horse- and mule-drawn, they were soon replaced by cable cars in the early 1880s, and by electric cars in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Many of these early lines were subsequently consolidated into Henry E. Huntington's Los Angeles Railway Company (LARy) in 1898, which reconstructed and expanded the system into the twentieth century and became the main streetcar system for central Los Angeles, identified by their iconic

“yellow cars” (Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California [ERHA] 2018). During this period, Huntington also developed the much larger Pacific Electric system (also known as the “red cars”) to serve the greater Los Angeles area. One of the red car routes ran along Prospect Avenue, later renamed Hollywood Boulevard, adjacent to the Project site. Just as the horse-and-buggy street cars were replaced by electric cars along the same routes, gas-powered buses (coaches) eventually served former yellow car routes. Both the Red Cars and LARy served Los Angeles until they were eventually discontinued in the early 1960s (ERHA 2018).

Los Angeles continued to grow outward from the city core in the twentieth century in part due to the discovery of oil and its strategic location as a wartime port. The military presence led to the growth in the aviation and eventually aerospace industries in the city and region. Hollywood became the entertainment capital of the world through the presence of the film and television industries, and continues to tenuously maintain that position. With nearly 4 million residents, Los Angeles is the second largest city in the United States (by population), and it remains a city with worldwide influence that continues to struggle with its population’s growth and needs.

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

The results of SWCA’s records search at the SCCIC indicate that 14 cultural resource studies have previously been conducted within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the Project Site, none of which included the Project Site directly (Table 1). Several of the studies were conducted within the railroad right-of-way or along San Fernando Road, directly west of the Project Site. However, these studies were either conducted as archaeological assessments, i.e., they did not include field surveys and subsurface testing, or fieldwork was conducted after the respective study areas has already been impacted by historical developments, so that any tribal cultural resources that may have been identified were likely destroyed. The studies focusing on the built environment or that have a planning-level focus are of limited relevance to the current study.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the Project Site

Report No.	Study Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Study Type	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08252	Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places/Historic Bridges in California: Concrete Arch, Suspension, Steel Girder and Steel Arch	Snyder, John W., Mikesell, Stephen, and Pierzinski (Caltrans)	1986	Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Other research	Outside
LA-02517	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for Eight Areas Proposed for the New Los Angeles Police Training Academy, and Driver Training Facility, City of Los Angeles County, California	Wlodarski, Robert J. (Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team)	1991	Archaeological, Field study	Outside

Report No.	Study Title	Author (Affiliation)	Year	Study Type	Proximity to Project Site
LA-02950	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Anonymous (Peak & Associates, Inc.)	1992	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-03647	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Telacu Pointe Project Located at 3100 Fletcher Drive, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Wlodarski, Robert J. (Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team)	1996	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-04046	A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Telacu Pointe Project Located at 3100 Fletcher Drive, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Wlodarski, Robert J. (Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team)	1996	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-05414	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-2 Kp22.5/36.7-170-21370k	Smith, Philomene C. (Caltrans District 7)	2000	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-05441	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-134-9.8/10.9-174-21780k, Paving Protection at the Taylor Yard Overhead	Sylvia, Barbara (Caltrans District 7)	2001	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-06466	Archaeological Survey Report Los Angeles River Bikepath at Fletcher Drive Bridge Los Angeles, California	Hale, Alice E. (Greenwood and Associates)	2002	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-06086	A Phase I Archaeological Study for Property Located at 2945-2951 Marsh Street (proposed Elysian Valley United Skate Park) City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Wlodarski, Robert J. (Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team)	2003	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-07425	City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines	McMorris, Christopher (JRP Historical Consulting)	2004	Architectural/historical, Evaluation	Outside
LA-08054	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Taylor Yard Park Water Recycling Project, Located in the Glendale and Glassell Park Areas of Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	Other research	Outside
LA-08255	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	Arrington, Cindy, and Nancy Sikes (SWCA Environmental Consultants)	2006	Archaeological, Field study, Monitoring, Other research	Outside
LA-10642	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley Line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California	Tang, Bai "Tom" (CRM Tech)	2010	Archaeological, Field study	Outside
LA-12526	Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	Ehringer, Candace, Ramirez, Katherine, and Vader, Michael (ESA)	2013	Archaeological, Field study	Outside

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

No known tribal cultural resources were identified in the CHRIS records search. Three built-environment resources were identified within a 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius of the Project Site (Table 2), which lack any archaeological components that could meet the definition of a tribal cultural resource.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile (0.8 km) of the Project Site

Primary No.	Time Period	Resource Description	Name	Recording: Year (Name, Affiliation)	Proximity to Project Site
P-19-170772	Historic	Building	Office of Historic Preservation Property Number 024752; Glassell Park Baptist Church	1981 (M. Olvera, TELACU/CRG)	Outside
P-19-188007	Historic	Building, Structure	Old San Fernando Road	2006 (J. McKenna); 2011 (C. Ehringer, ESA)	Outside
P-19-190897	Historic	Structure	LAHCM No. 942; Los Angeles River Channel; Resource Name - Glendale Narrow Section	2013 (Dana Slawson, Greenwood & Associates)	Outside

Archival Research

Historical topographic maps show that the railroad came to the Project Site by 1894. The parcel lies just northwest of historic Taylor Yard (established in 1911), Southern Pacific Railroad's major Los Angeles hub and service yard for freight trains (Gordon 1985). At some point after 1915, the vicinity was developed with residential neighborhoods to the northwest and southwest of the Project site. Historic aerials reveal what appears to be a parking lot on the premises in 1948. Residential structures appear by 1952 in the northeastern portion of the parcel but had been razed by 1964. In 1972, a warehouse and surface parking are evident within the Project Site and adjacent parcels were similarly sparsely developed. Aerial photographs ca. 2003 show the warehouse within the Project Site was replaced by a much larger, L-shaped construction, while a long building was constructed to the north and the adjacent parcel to the southeast became empty space.

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Sacred Lands File Search

On September 1, 2017, the results of an SLF search were received from the NAHC. The NAHC results letter indicated that there are no sacred sites in the SLF documented within the Project Site. The letter notes that the SLF and CHRIS are not exhaustive inventories of resources that may be present in any given area, and that tribes may uniquely possess information on the presence of an archaeological or tribal cultural resource. The NAHC provided a list of five Native American contacts and suggested contacting them to provide information on sacred lands that may not be listed in the SLF. Each of these individuals were already included in the City's AB 52 notification list, and all additional outreach was conducted as part of compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21082.3), described below. The NAHC letter is included in Appendix B.

AB 52 Notification and Consultation

As lead agency, the City mailed letters on November 16, 2016, to the 10 listed Native American tribes identified by the NAHC and included on the City's AB 52 notification list, pursuant to PRC Section 21082.3 (Table 3). One response was received on December 1, 2016, from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation who requested that a Tribal Monitor be present to observe any ground disturbances. On January 10, 2017, the City of Los Angeles submitted notification of a general plan amendment along with a second request for a list of Tribal consultants. Five Native American tribes were identified by the NAHC in a letter of March 6, 2017. The City of Los Angeles subsequently sent out five letters to Tribal Representatives, dated March 8, 2017. One response was received on April 7, 2017, from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation requesting project consultation. Via a June 14 email, Jonathan Chang from the City of Los Angeles requested a telephone consultation, which was ultimately scheduled for July 12, 2017. Chang and Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation came to a verbal agreement that a Tribal Monitor would be present to conduct a 1-day monitoring spot-check during the excavation of the alluvial fan deposit within the Project boundaries. Confirmation of this verbal agreement was received by the City on August 22, 2017 (see Table 3). This verbal agreement has been incorporated into the proposed Project as a Project Design Feature. Notification letters and responses are included here as part of Appendix C.

Table 3. Native American Outreach Results

Native American Contact	City Planning Consultation Effort	Tribal Response
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
	March 8, 2017: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Anthony Morales, Chairperson	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
	March 8, 2017: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
	March 8, 2017: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation, Andrew Salas, Chairperson	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	December 1, 2016: Letter sent to Jon Chang with request that a Native American Monitor be present on-site during any and all ground-disturbance activities.
	March 8, 2017: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	April 7, 2017: Salas responds with a letter requesting project consultation.
	June 14, 2017: Jonathan Chang of the City of Los Angeles sends email with request to schedule a tribal consultation.	June 14, 2017: Brandy Salas replies with two possible dates for consultation.

Native American Contact	City Planning Consultation Effort	Tribal Response
	June 15, 2017: Chang emails request for telephone consultation on July 12 via email.	June 15, 2017: Andrew Salas replies with confirmation of telephone consultation.
	July 12, 2017: Chang emails maps to Salas for reference during consultation telephone call. After the consultation, Chang emails confirmation of conversation results; documents request for 'spot-checking' of alluvial fan deposit during excavation, which should involve one working day.	July 12, 2017: conference call.
	August 4, 2017: Chang sends follow-up email requesting confirmation of verbal agreement from July 12 telephone consultation.	No response.
	August 18, 2017: Chang requests email confirmation of verbal agreement.	August 22, 2017: Andrew Salas confirms the verbal agreement.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
	March 8, 2017: Letter sent by U.S. Mail.	No response.
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, John Valenzuela, Chairperson	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Kimia Fatehi, Director, Public Relations	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator	November 15, 2016: Letter sent by U.S. Mail	No response.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Tribal Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search did not identify any prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project Site or 0.5-mile (0.8-km) radius. The SLF search returned by the NAHC was negative for sacred lands and sites. The nearest Gabrielino place names referenced in ethnographic and historical literature are (from closest to farthest) Maawnga, Kaweenga, Yaanga, and Geveronga. Though the precise locations of these communities are not known, the available information suggests each of these villages is located between 1.5 and 5.5 miles (2.4–8.9 km) away.

The closest permanent historical water source to the Project Site is the Los Angeles River, currently located approximately 150 feet to the south. There are no known springs within the Project Site. The location of the Project Site so close to banks of the Los Angeles River along a segment known to have provided consistent surface water increases the potential for temporary camps to have existed along the banks. The Welts (1962) map identifies five known archaeological sites within the approximate city

limits of Glendale, northwest of the Project Site. Gumprecht's (2001:30) discussion of Native American settlements near the Los Angeles River repeats the same information. Kirkman's (1938) map plots a Native American settlement along the river at the confluence with a tributary, approximately 2.5 miles (4.0 km) to the north of the Project Site. No archaeological sites affiliated with Native Americans are currently on file with the SCCIC anywhere in these locations. Primary sources were not cited in the Welts and Kirkman maps; it is likely that both were based on personal communications with university archaeologists working at the time and the data were never integrated into the CHRIS. Despite the limitations in the archival materials, the pattern suggested within the Glendale Narrows is that Native American settlement directly within the floodplain was generally avoided or that the physical remains did not survive, with the closest sites (other than Maawnga) being located at least 2.5 miles (4.0 km) to the north of the Project Site.

Generally, low-energy alluvial sediments deposited during the Upper Pleistocene or Holocene periods (when humans are known to have settled in North America) have the greatest potential for preserving tribal cultural resources, whereas high-energy settings are less favorable because they tend to destroy or otherwise dislocate any remains on the surface. Given the frequency of flooding and the patches of marshland and thick vegetation, it is likely more substantial settlements would have been situated farther away from the floodplain, and that any tribal cultural resources located closer to former river channels were likely from smaller, temporary open camps (which could be preserved within alluvial deposits where they occur in low-energy settings), or were destroyed where they occurred in high-energy flood zones. Soils within the Project Site suggest both settings exist within the Project Site but historical disturbances to the surface reduce the potential for preservation of tribal cultural resources.

By 1950, the Project Site was developed along its northwest boundary with residential homes, redeveloped in the 1960s as an open yard/parking area, and then redeveloped again by 1972 into a commercial property and parking lot. Prior to the construction of the building currently occupying the Project Site, Duco Engineering reported in 1999 that the Project Site was stripped of all vegetation and surface debris, and that the portions underlying the building footprint (excluding the parking lot) were excavated to native soil, 4 to 6 feet below grade. These developments likely would have destroyed any surface or shallowly buried tribal cultural resources that may have once existed.

Deeply buried unidentified tribal cultural resources, however, can occur below Historic-period disturbances, where the sediments were deposited during the Late Pleistocene and Holocene periods. The soil data provided in the geotechnical report and geological maps contain no specific chronological markers for the alluvium underlying the artificial fill, other than dating broadly to the Quaternary period. As discussed above, preservation is very unlikely where high-energy alluvial deposition is prevalent or where there are other conditions negatively correlated with Native American settlement, i.e., floodplains and marshland. Sediment profiles from geotechnical bores taken within the Project Site identified native alluvial sediments at depths ranging from 7.5 to 20 feet below the surface. The alluvium, in turn, is composed of lenses of different soil composition that reflect both high- and low-energy deposition and marshy conditions. It appears that the eastern portion of the Project site has more favorable preservation conditions and is correlated with a slight increase in sensitivity for tribal cultural resources to be present below the surface. More subtle variations could exist within a given stratum and across the Project Site that could alter these interpretations for resource preservation potential.

To summarize, temporary Native American camps are more likely to have been located near the Los Angeles River, and the eastern portion of the Project Site contains some alluvial deposits that appear to be capable of preserving physical remains from these camps, which slightly increases the sensitivity for unidentified tribal cultural resources. However, this slight increase is offset by the historical disturbances to the overall physical setting and generally lower probability that a camp would have been located directly in the channel or a marshy setting fronting the channel, which appears to have been present in the

western portion of the Project Site. Therefore, considering the information available on Native American settlement patterns for the Glendale Narrows, historical disturbances, and soil data for the Project Site, SWCA finds the Project Site has a **low sensitivity for containing unidentified tribal cultural resources**.

CONCLUSION

A CHRIS and SLF search revealed that no known tribal cultural resources are present within the Project Site. The sensitivity for unidentified tribal cultural resources to be present was assessed and found to be low. The City submitted notification letters to the tribal parties listed on the AB 52 Consultation Notification List. The Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation responded and requested formal consultation. During consultation the lead agency and the Native American Tribe agreed to allow a 1-day monitoring spot-check during excavation. The response letter, subsequent correspondences, and consultation include no discussion of known tribal cultural resources being present within the Project Site. Excavation proposed for the Project involves minimal excavation of native alluvial soils underlying the artificial fill extending between approximately 2 feet below grade to 15 feet below grade. The deepest level of excavation proposed is estimated to be 15 feet in the northern portions of the Project site, where artificial fill was observed as deep as 7.5 feet below grade. The Project is subject to the City's Tribal Cultural Resources Inadvertent Discovery condition of approval, which ensures that potential impacts to any unidentified tribal cultural resources discovered during excavation for the Project would be reduced to less than significant. Because no known tribal cultural resources have been documented, excavation of alluvial soils is minimal, and the finding of low sensitivity for unidentified tribal cultural resources, SWCA finds that the Project will have less than significant impacts to tribal cultural resources. Additionally, pursuant to the verbal agreement reached during the AB-52 consultation process between the Department of City Planning and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians, a Native American Monitor will conduct a one-day spot check survey during site excavation to verify the presence/absence of any Native American Tribal Cultural resources. This condition will further ensure impacts upon Native American Tribal Cultural resources are less than significant.

REFERENCES CITED

- Altschul, Jeffrey H., John G. Douglass, Richard Ciolek-Torrello, Sarah Van Galder, Benjamin R. Vargas, Kathleen L. Hull, Donn R. Grenda, Jeffrey Homburg, Manuel Palacios-Fest, Steven Shelley, Angela Keller, and David Maxwell
2007 Life at the Nexus of the Wetlands and Coastal Prairie, West Los Angeles. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 20:34–42.
- Ashby, G. E., and J. W. Winterbourne
1966 A Study of Primitive Man in Orange County and Some of Its Coastal Areas. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 2(1):5–52.
- Bancroft, Hubert Howe
1886 *History of California, Volume 1, 1542-1800*. The History Company Publishers, San Francisco, California.
- The Bancroft Library
2008 Finding Aid to the Documents Pertaining to the Adjudication of Private Land Claims in California, circa 1852-1892. Collection number: BANC MSS Land Case Files 1852-1892; BANC MSS C-A 300 FILM. University of California, Berkeley.
- Bean, Lowell J., and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 538–549. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- Beattie, George William
1942 Battle of Chino. *The Quarterly: Historical Society of Southern California*. 24(4):143–160.
- Blackburn, Thomas
1963 *Ethnohistoric Descriptions of Gabrielino Material Culture*. Annual Report, Archaeological Survey. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Brooks, Sheila, Richard A. Brooks, G. E. Kennedy, J. Austin, James R. Firby, Louis A. Payen, Peter J. Slota, Jr., Christine A. Prior, and R. E. Taylor
1990 The Haverty Human Skeletons: Morphological, Depositional, and Geochronological Characteristics. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 12(1):60–83.
- Byrd, Brian F., and L. Mark Raab
2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 215–228. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.
- Caughey, John, and LaRee Caughey
1977 *Los Angeles, Biography of a City*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- Cleland, James H., Andrew L. York, and Lorraine M. Willey
2007 *Piecing Together the Prehistory of Landing Hill: A Place Remembered*. EDAW Cultural Publications No. 3. EDAW, Inc., San Diego, California.

Cleland, Robert Glass

- 1941 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-80*. The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Compton, C.S, John Henry Dockweiler, and Edward Lownes

- 1897 *Topographical Map of Los Angeles River showing said stream between the Buena Vista Street Bridge in the City of Los Angeles and main Tejunga Wash: Sheet No. 1* [Map]. Huntington Library, Maps Collection, Unique Digital Identifier 164103.

Dakin, Susanna Bryant

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

Deverell, William

- 2004 *Whitewashed Adobe: The Rise of Los Angeles and the Remaking of Its Mexican Past*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Dillon, Brian D.

- 1994 *Alameda District Plan, Los Angeles, California: Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Research*. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System, University of California, Los Angeles.

Drover, Christopher E.

- 1971 Three Fired-Clay Figurines from 4-Ora-64, Orange County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 7(4):73–86.
- 1975 Early Ceramics from Southern California. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 2(1):101–107.

Dumke, Glenn S.

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

Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California (ERHA)

- 2018 The Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California. Available at: <http://www.erha.org/>. Accessed May 8, 2018.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin

- 1927 *San Gabriel Mission and the Beginning of Los Angeles*. Mission San Gabriel, San Gabriel, California.

Erlandson, Jon M.

- 1991 Early Maritime Adaptations on the Northern Channel Islands. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. Colten, pp. 101–112. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Erlandson, Jon M., Torben C. Rick, Terry L. Jones, and Judith F. Porcasi

- 2007 One if by Land, Two if by Sea: Who Were the First Californians? In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 53–62. Altamira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

- Glassow, Michael A., L. Wilcoxon, and J. M. Erlandson
1988 Cultural and Environmental Change During the Early Period of Santa Barbara Channel Prehistory. In *The Archaeology of Prehistoric Coastlines*, edited by G. Bailey and J. Parkington, pp. 64–77. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom.
- Goldberg, Susan K.
1999 *The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Headquarters Facility Project, The People of Yaanga?: Archaeological Investigations at CA-LAN-1575/H*. Report prepared by Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, California. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Gordon, Larry
1985 Economy, Modernization Quiet Rail Yard. *Los Angeles Times* 31, October. Available at: http://articles.latimes.com/1985-10-31/news/gl-13676_1_taylor-yard.
- Gumprecht, Blake
2001 *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth*. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Harrington, John P.
1942 Culture Element Distributions: XIX Central California Coast. *University of California Anthropological Records* 7(1):1–46.
- Heizer, Robert F.
1968 *Village Names in Twelve California Mission Records*. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey 74.
- Johnson, J. R., T. W. Stafford, Jr., H. O. Ajie, and D. P. Morris
2002 Arlington Springs Revisited. In *Proceedings of the Fifth California Islands Symposium*, edited by D. R. Brown, K. C. Mitchell, and H. W. Chaney, pp. 541–545. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California.
- Johnston, Bernice E.
1962 *California's Gabrielino Indians*. Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund 8, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California.
- Jones, Terry L., Richard T. Fitzgerald, Douglas J. Kennett, Charles Miksicek, John L. Fagan, John Sharp, and Jon M. Erlandson
2002 The Cross Creek Site and Its Implications for New World Colonization. *American Antiquity* 67:213–230.
- King, Chester D.
1994 *Native American Placenames in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Agoura Hills*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants, California.
- Kirkman, George W.
1938 *Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County 1860-1937* [Map]. On file at the Los Angeles Public Library Online Map Collection. Call Number 91.7941 L88Ki.

Koerper, Henry C., and Christopher E. Drover

- 1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County: The Case from CA-ORA-119-A. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 19(2):1–34.

Koerper, Henry C., Roger D. Mason, and Mark L. Peterson

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

Kroeber, Alfred J.

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

McCawley, William

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

Macko, Michael E.

- 1998 *The Muddy Canyon Archaeological Project: Results of Phase II Test Excavations and Phase III Data Recovery Excavations at Archaeological Sites within the Crystal Cove Planned Community, Phase IV, Tentative Tract 15447, San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California*. Report on file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Mason, Roger D., and Mark L. Peterson

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

Meighan, Clement W.

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

Merriam, Clinton Hart

- 1955 *Studies of California Indians*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Moratto, M. J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York, New York.

Morris, Susan L., John R. Johnson, Steven J. Schwartz, René L. Vellanoweth, Glenn J. Farris, and Sara L. Schwebel

- 2016 The Nicoleños in Los Angeles: Documenting the Fate of the Lone Woman's Community. *Journal of California and Great basin Anthropology* 36(1):91–118.

Nadeau, Remi

- 1997 *The Water Seekers*. 4th ed. Revised. Crest Publishers, Santa Barbara, California.

Newcomb, Rexford

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

Owen, Thomas J.

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

Reid, Hugo

- 1852 Los Angeles County Indians. *Los Angeles Star*, Vol. 1(41), Vol. 2(11). February 21–July 24.

Ríos-Bustamante, Antonio

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

Robinson, W. W.

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

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 2003 *California A History*. Revised and expanded 6th Ed. Harlan Davidson, Wheeling, Illinois.

Sawyer, William A., and Henry C. Koerper

- 2006 The San Joaquin Hills Venus: A Ceramic Figurine from CA-ORA-1405-B. In *Contributions from Orange County Presented in Remembrance of John Peabody Harrington*, edited by Henry C. Koerper, pp. 13–34. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory No. 53. Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

Simpson, Kelly

- 2012 *Legacy of Early L.A. Developers Still Remains*. KCET.com 8, March. Available at: <https://www.kcet.org/history-society/legacy-of-early-la-developers-still-remains>.

True, Delbert L.

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

Wallace, W. J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.
- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 25–36. Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Claude N.

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

Warren, Claude N., and D. L. True

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

Weber, Francis J.

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

Welts, Allen G.

1962 *The Gabrielino Indians at the Time of the Portola Expedition*. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, California.

Wiley, H. I.

1886 *Report of the Surveyor-General of the State of California from August 1, 1884 to August 1, 1886*. Office of Surveyor-General, Sacramento, State of California.

Zellmer, Brad, and Dennis Boratynec

2017 *Preliminary Geotechnical Report for Proposed Bow Tie Yard Lofts and Adjacent Parking Structure, Vesting Tentative Tract 74366, 2750 to 2800 West Casitas Avenue, Los Angeles, California*. Prepared by LGC Geotechnical, Inc. for Scott Solomon of 2800 Casitas, LLC.

APPENDIX A.

Report Figures

This page intentionally left blank.



Figure 1. Project site and vicinity within Los Angeles County.

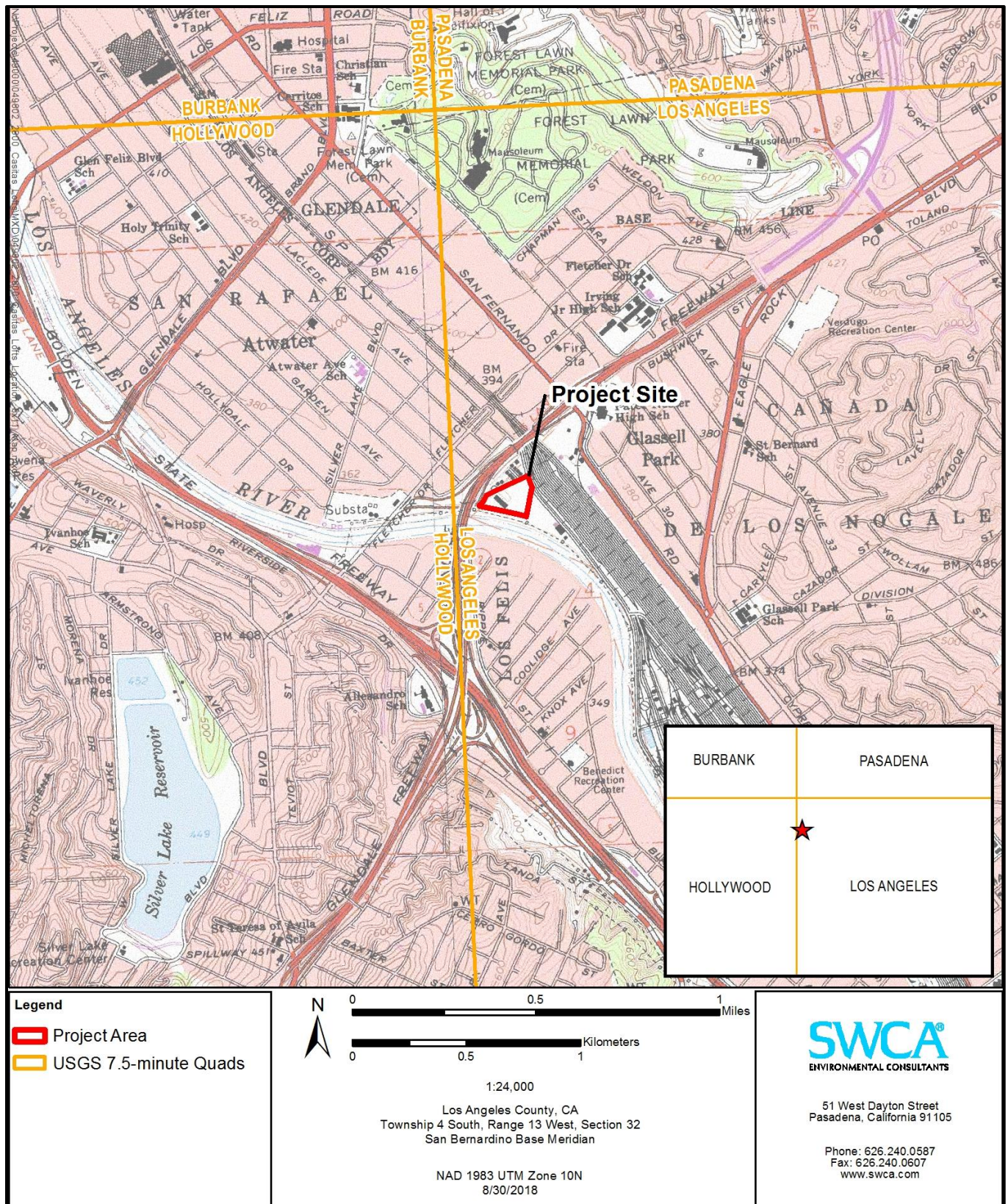


Figure 2. Project site and 0.5-mile radius plotted on USGS Los Angeles and Hollywood, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles.

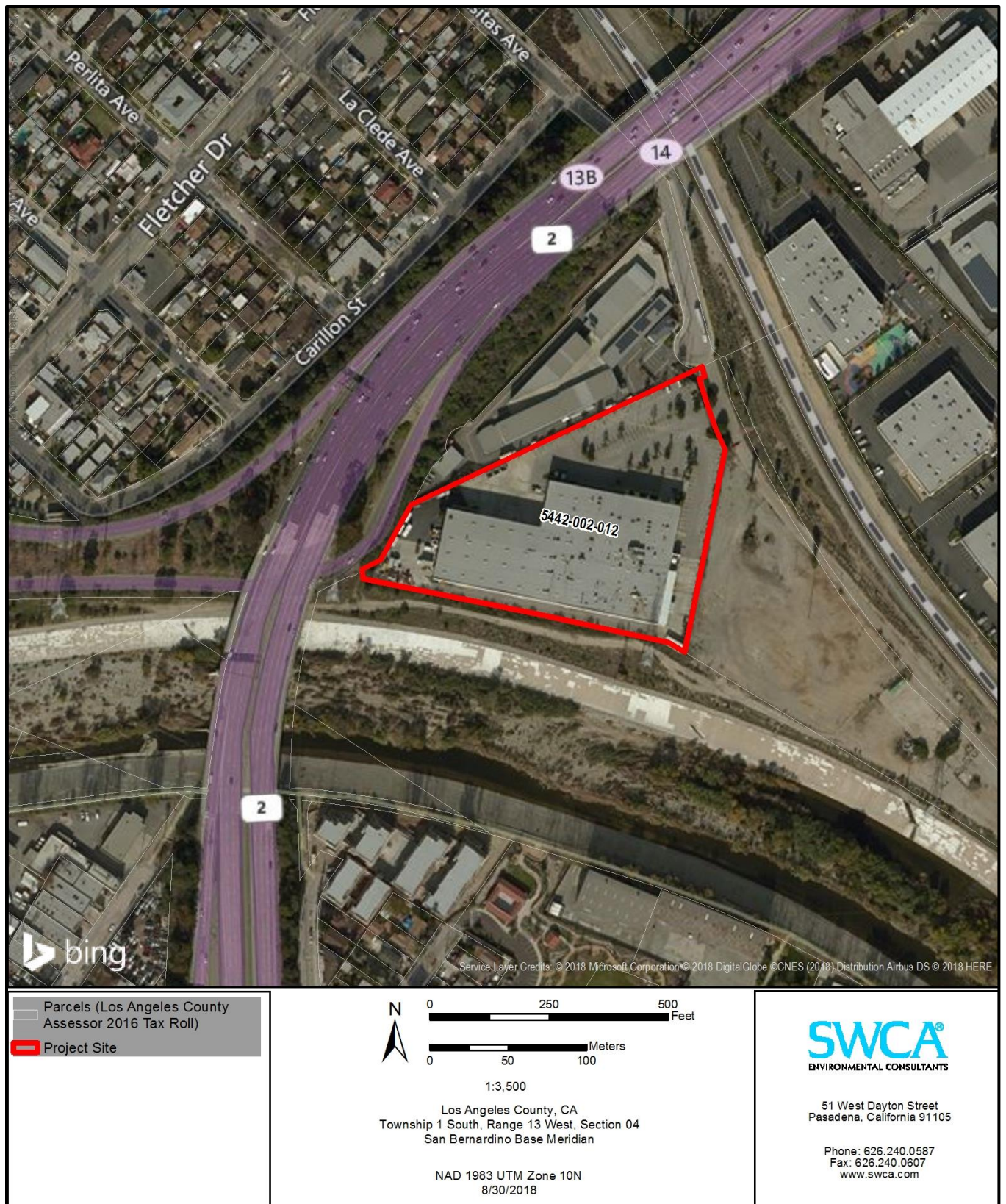


Figure 3. Project Site on a 2016 aerial photograph.

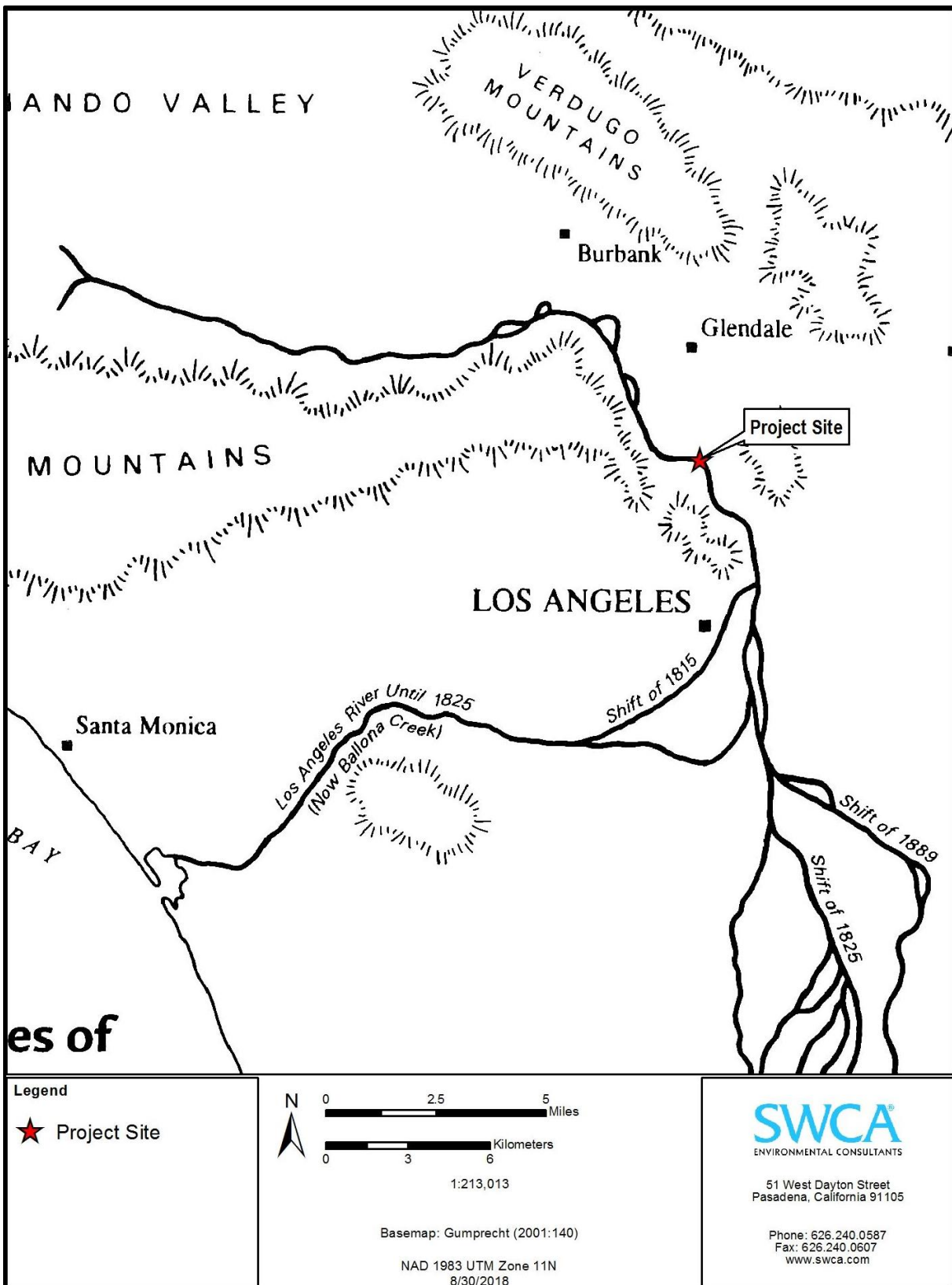


Figure 4. Project site plotted on Gumprecht's (2001:140) map showing historical shifts in the course of the Los Angeles River.



Figure 5. Project Site plotted on the USGS topographic map of Los Angeles, 1894.

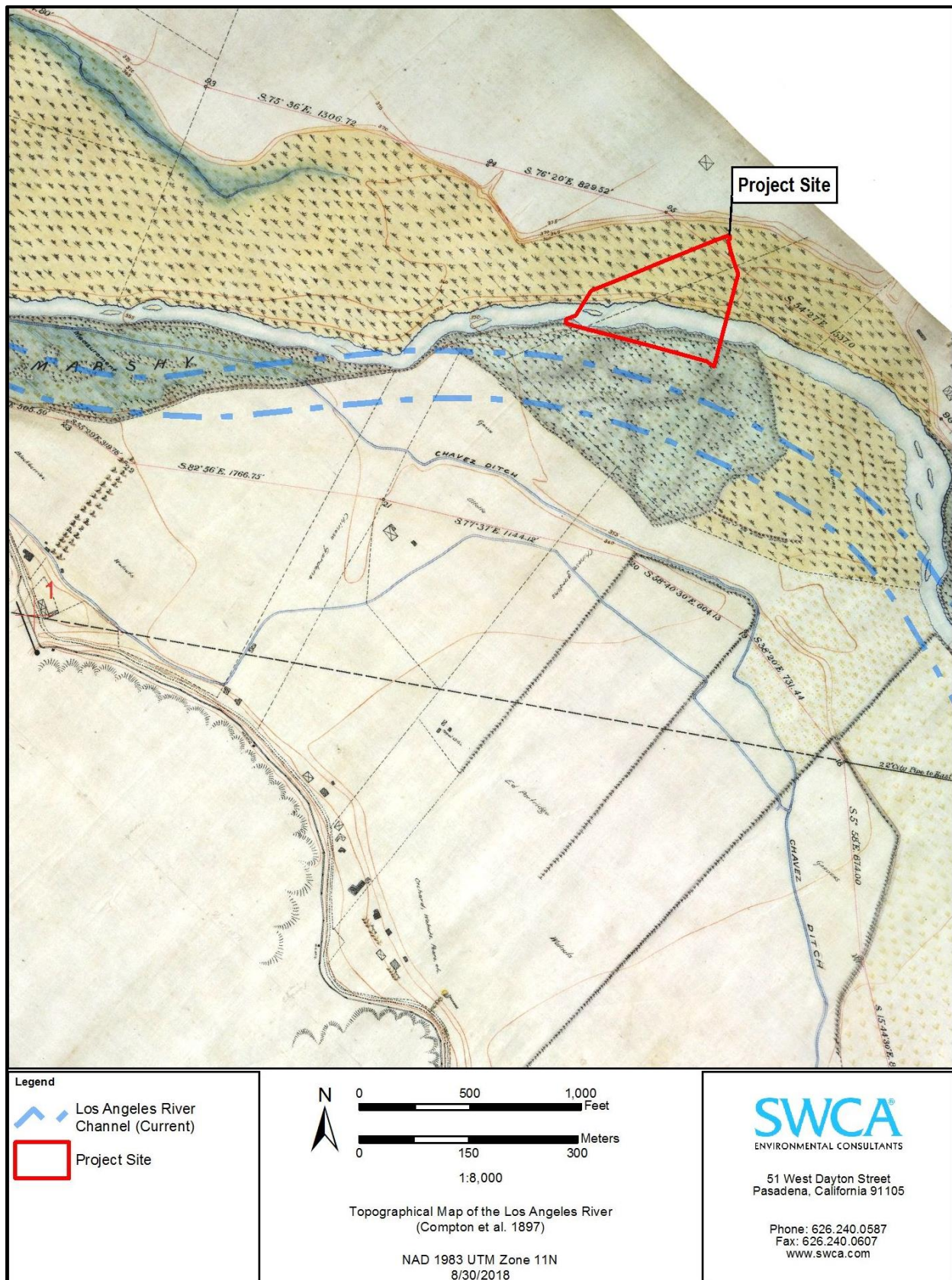


Figure 6. Project Site plotted on an 1897 topographic map of the Los Angeles River.



Figure 7. Location of geotechnical bores, on 2016 aerial photograph.

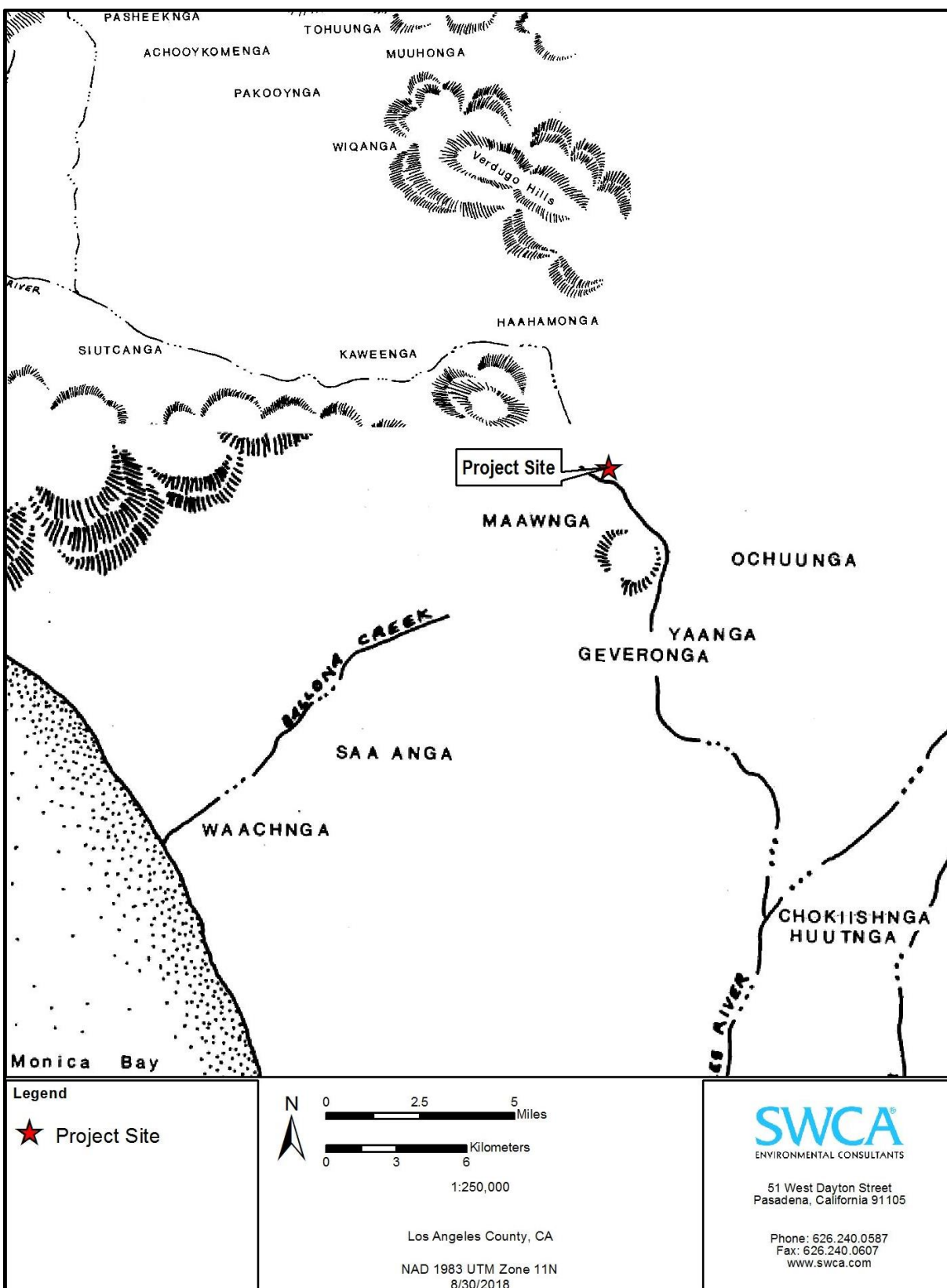


Figure 8. Project Site plotted on McCawley's (1996:36) map showing the approximate location of villages based on Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic sources.

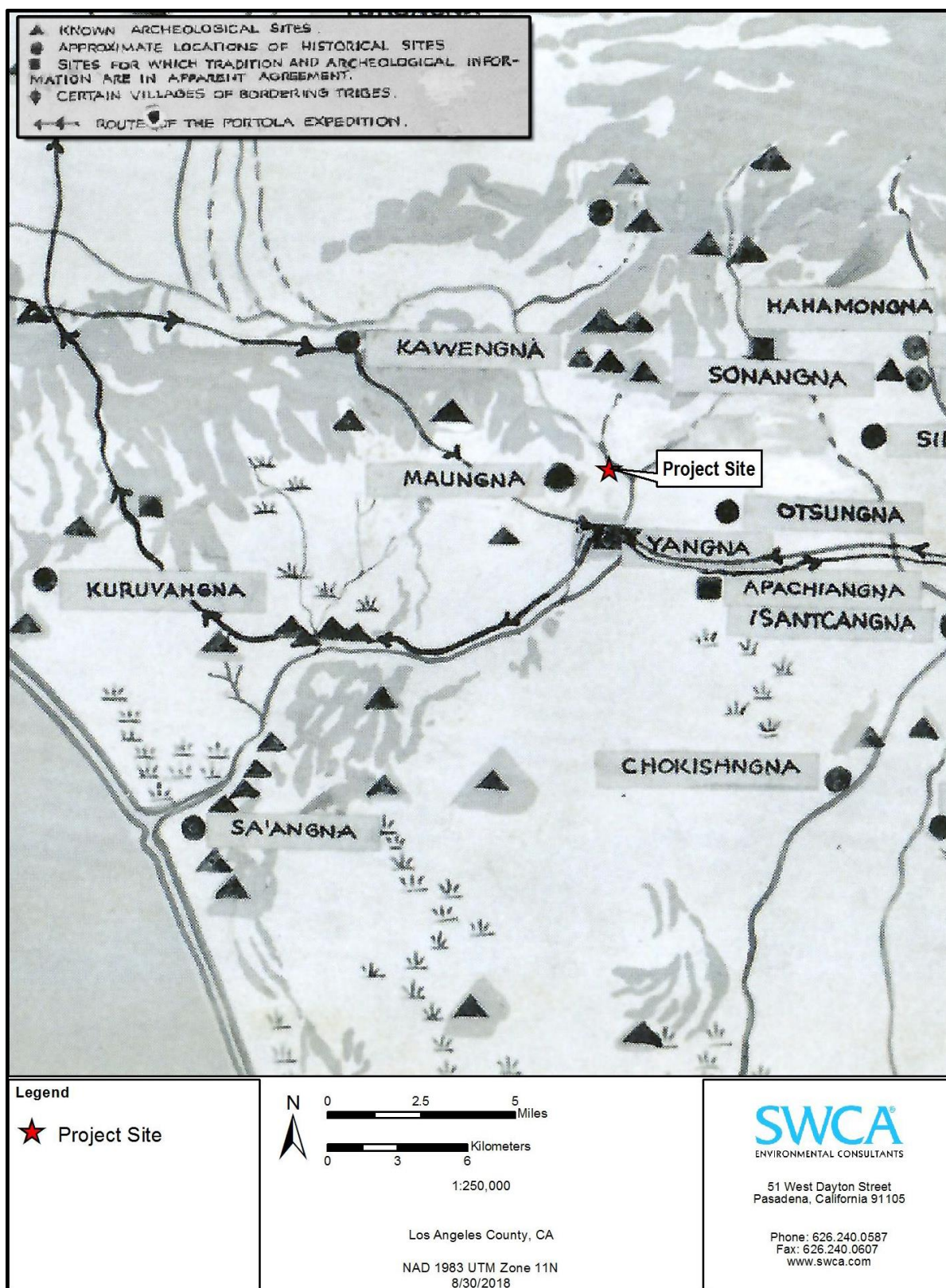


Figure 9. Project Site plotted on Welts's map (1962; reprinted in Johnston 1962) of Native American sites and historical routes.

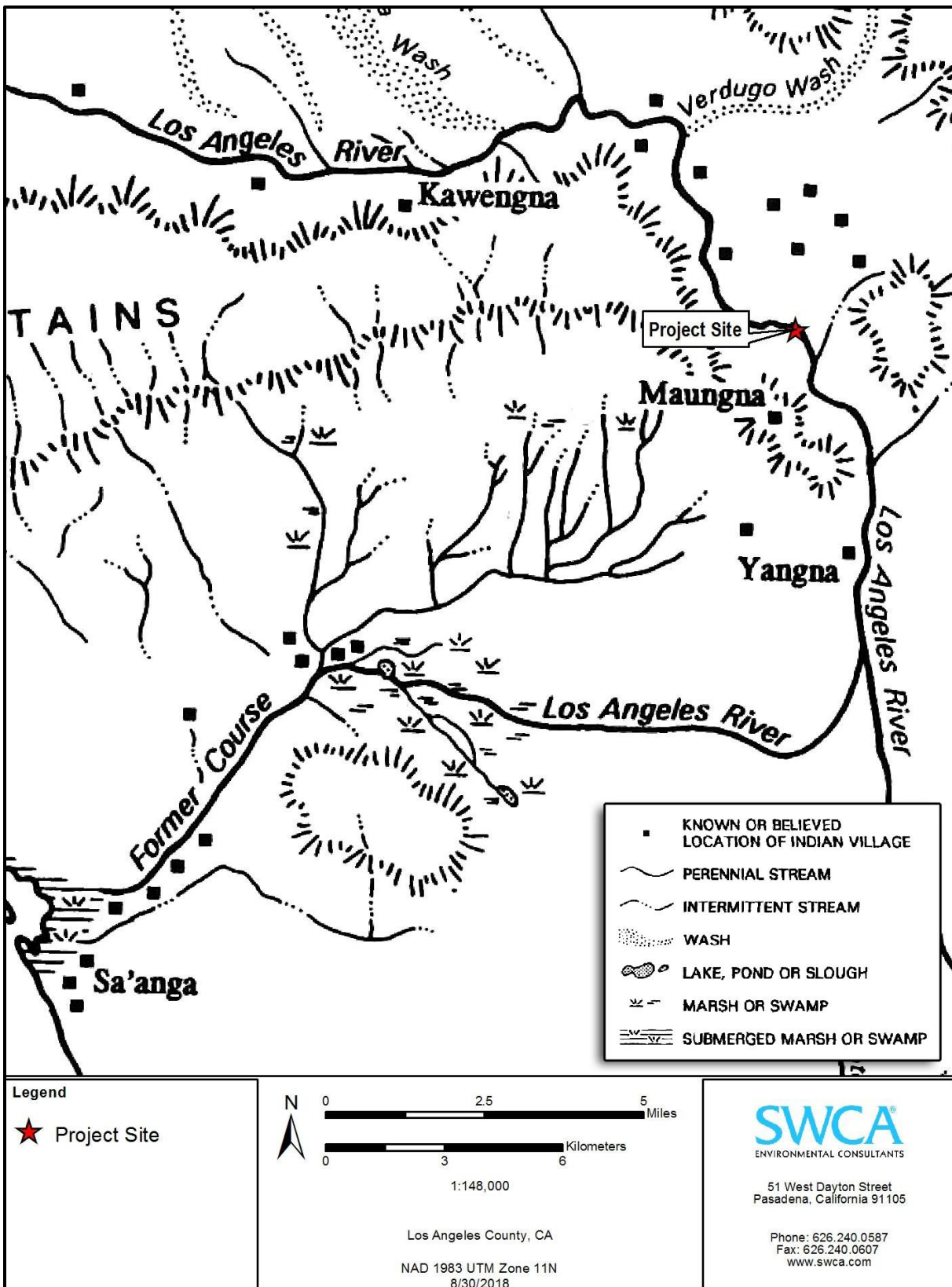


Figure 10. Project Site plotted on Gumprecht's (2001:30) map showing "known or believed location" of Native American villages along the Los Angeles River and other waterways in the Los Angeles Basin.

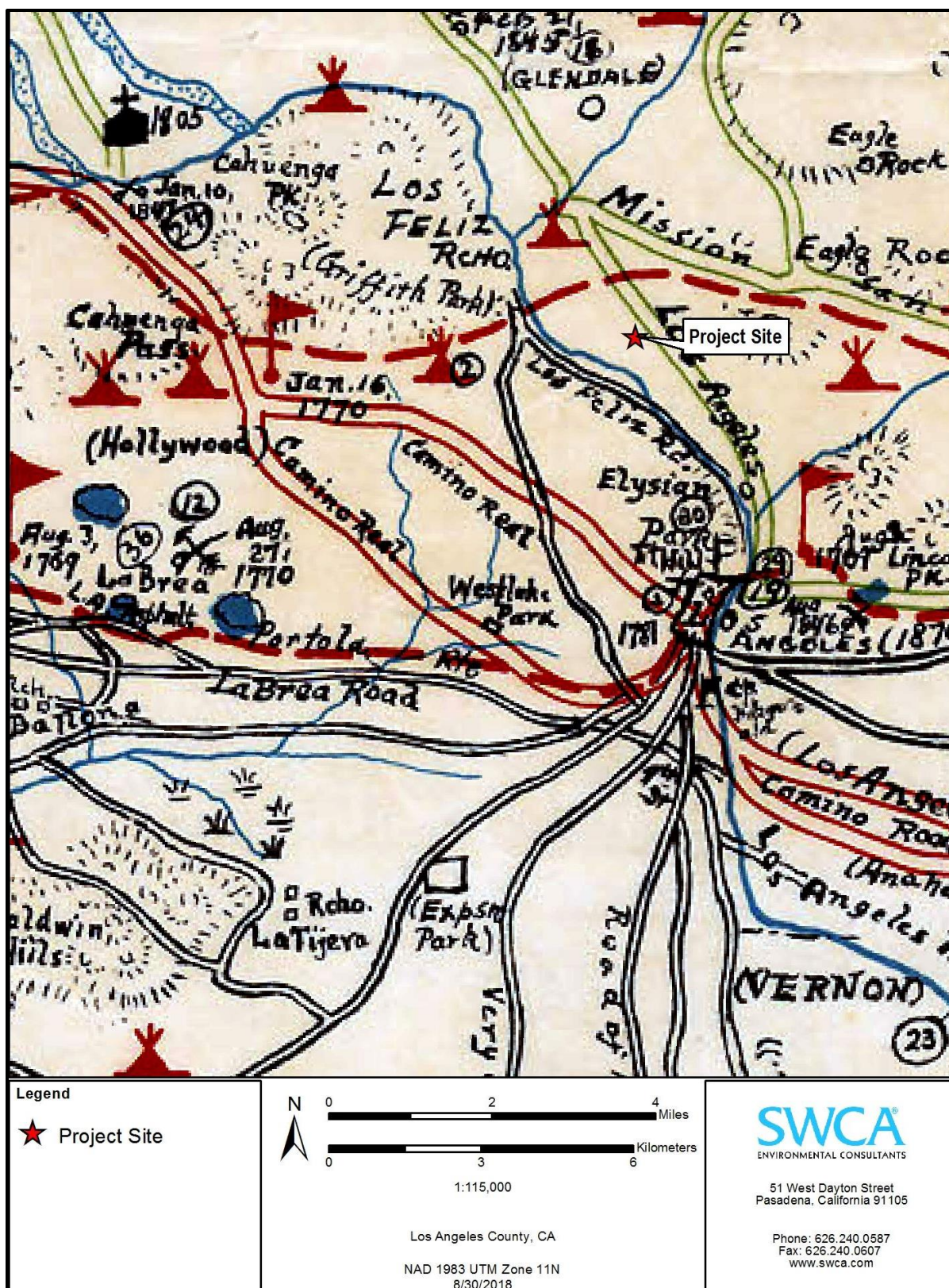


Figure 11. Kirkman-Harriman's *Pictorial and Historical* map of Los Angeles County, 1860–1937. Historical sites and features are depicted with symbols to indicate representational rather than explicit geographic locations.



Figure 12. The Los Angeles River and a farming area north from Elysian Park, looking toward Cypress Park, Glassell Park, and the Project Site, ca. 1900. Security Pacific National Bank Collection, Los Angeles Public Library, A-000-879.

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search

This page intentionally left blank.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



September 1, 2017

Jonathan Chang
City of Los Angeles

Sent by E-mail: jonathan.chang@lacity.org

RE: Proposed Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles USGS
Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Chang:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
9/1/2017**

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of
Mission Indians**

Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders
Council
1019 Second St., Suite 1 Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (805) 423 - 0091

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of
Mission Indians**

Beverly Salazar, Councilmember
1931 Shady Brooks Drive Tataviam
Thousand Oaks, CA, 91362
Phone: (805) 558 - 1154

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of
Mission Indians**

Kimia Fatehi, Tribal Historic and
Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1 Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
kfatehi@tataviam-nsn.us

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of
Mission Indians**

Beverly Folkes, Elders Council
1019 Second St. Suite 1 Tataviam
San Fernando, CA, 91340

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
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., Gabrielino
#231
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

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

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com

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 Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C

Non-Confidential Native American Coordination Documents

This page intentionally left blank.



TRIBAL CONSULTATION LIST REQUEST NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax
E-mail -- nahc@pacbell.net



Project Title: Bow Tie Yard Lofts

Local Government: City of Los Angeles

Contact Person: Jon Chang

Department of City Planning

Phone: (213) 978-1914

Street Address: 200 North Spring Street, Room 750

Fax: (213) 978-1343

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

Project Location: County: Los Angeles

City/Community: Northeast Los Angeles

Local Action Type:

☐ General Plan ☐ General Plan Element ☐ Specific Plan

☒ General Plan Amendment ☐ Specific Plan Amendment

☐ Pre-Planning Outreach Activity

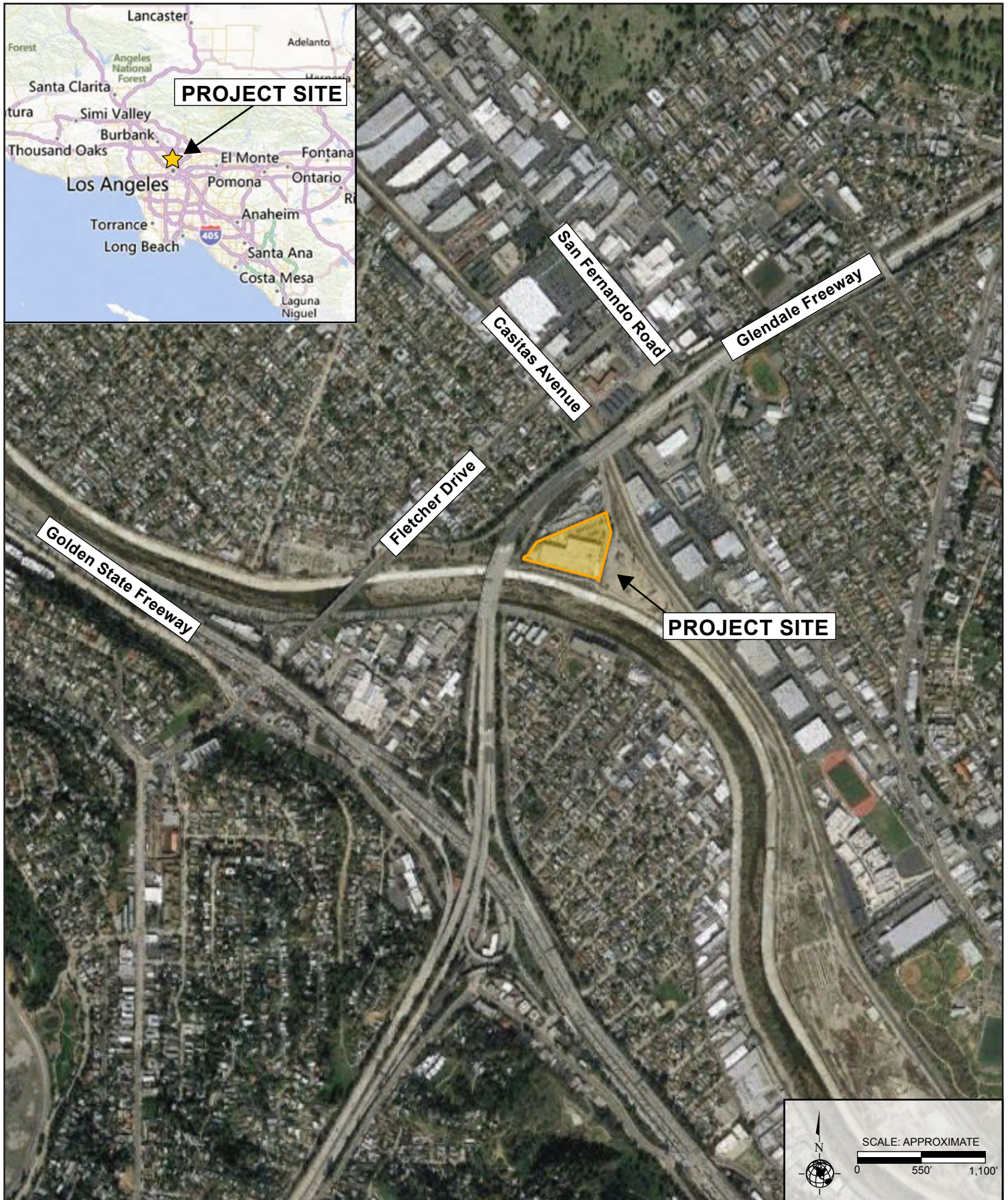
Project Description:

The Applicant proposes the development of a mixed-use project in the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan area that would consist of five buildings with a total of 419 multi-family residential units (approximately 423,872 square feet (sf)) and approximately 64,000 sf of commercial space. The 5.7-acre Project Site is located at the terminus of Casitas Avenue in Glassell Park in Northeast Los Angeles. The Los Angeles River is adjacent to the Project Site's southern boundary line, and the Glendale Freeway (SR-2) is located to the north and west of the Project Site. The existing zoning designation of the Project Site is [Q]PF-1-CDO-RIO. Existing on-site uses, including a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building (approximately 117,000 square feet) and its associated surface parking, would be demolished as part of the Proposed Project.

The proposed residential units would include a combination of 119 studios, 220 one-bedroom units, and 80 two-bedroom units in four buildings ranging from 5 to six stories (66 to 77 feet high above grade). Eleven percent of the base-density residential units (approximately 35 units) would be reserved as very low-income units. Commercial uses on-site may include a mix of restaurant, office, and an approximate 42,000 square-foot urban farm. A seven-story (85-foot high) parking garage on the northwest end of the Project Site would provide 720 on-site parking spaces on levels one through six. The seventh level of the parking structure would include an urban farm/greenhouse. The Proposed Project would provide required on-site vehicle and bicycle parking spaces pursuant to the LAMC. Open space areas and recreational amenities would include approximately 58,176 sf.

Project Entitlements

Discretionary entitlements, reviews, and approvals required for implementation of the Project would include, but may not be limited to: (1) Pursuant to Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 11.5.6, a General Plan Amendment to the Northeast Los Angeles Community Plan to change the land use designation from Heavy Manufacturing to Limited Industrial; (2) Pursuant to LAMC Section 12.32.Q, a Vesting Zone and Height District Change from [Q]PF-1-CDO-RIO to CM-1-CDO-RIO; (3) Pursuant to LAMC Section 16.05.C.1(b), Site Plan Review for the development of 419 residential units and 64,000 square feet of commercial uses; (4) Pursuant to LAMC Section 12.22.A.25 and with the Proposed Project providing 11 percent of the base density under the CM zone (i.e., R3 density) as Very Low Income Units, Density Bonus Compliance Review, for an On Menu Density Bonus Incentive for a 35 percent increase in Floor Area Ratio (FAR) – an increase from 1.5:1 to 2.02:1 FAR – and a Waiver of Development Standard to use lot area as buildable area; and (5) Pursuant to LAMC Section 17.15, a Vesting Tentative Tract Map for the subdivision of one lot into one ground lot and 17 airspace lots.



Source: Google Maps, 2016.



7008 1430 0003 7687 5531

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL™ RECEIPT
(Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)

For delivery information visit our website at www.usps.com®

SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

OFFICIAL USE

Postage	\$3.30	0155
		21
Certified Fee	\$2.70	
	\$0.00	
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00	Postmark Here
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00	
	\$0.47	
Total Postage & Fees	\$6.47	01/10/2017

Sent To
 Street, Apt. No.
 or PO Box No.
 City, State, ZIP

Native American Heritage Commission
 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
 Sacramento, CA 95814

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 Fax



March 6, 2017

Jon Chang
City of Los Angeles

Sent via e-mail: jonathan.chang@lacity.org

RE: Proposed Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project, City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Chang:

Government Code §65352.3 requires local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places in creating or amending general plans, including specific plans. Attached is a consultation list of tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the area that may have cultural places located within the boundaries of the project referenced above.

As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments conduct record searches through the NAHC and California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. The form to request searches of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) can be found at <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes on the attached list, 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

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

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

CAROLINE CHOE
RICHARD KATZ
JOHN W. MACK
SAMANTHA MILLMAN
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

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

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

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

<http://planning.lacity.org>

March 8, 2017

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

Re: Bow Tie Yard Lofts at 2750-2800 W. Casitas Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90039; CASE No.: ENV-2016-2862-EIR; Native American Cultural Resources Consultation; Los Angeles County

Dear Andrew Salas:

The City of Los Angeles requests your participation in the review process of the Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project. Construction of a mixed-use development consisting of five buildings with 419 multi-family residential units (approximately 423,872 square feet), approximately 64,000 square feet of commercial uses, and a seven-story parking garage. The Project, located directly east of the Glendale Freeway (SR-2), will replace existing on-site uses, including a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building (approximately 117,000 square feet).

The City of Los Angeles contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who has requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review, and as such, a cultural resources study is currently being completed to assess the absence and/or presence of cultural resources.

The City of Los Angeles feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Please forward any comments regarding this project to **Jon Chang by June 9th, 2017.**

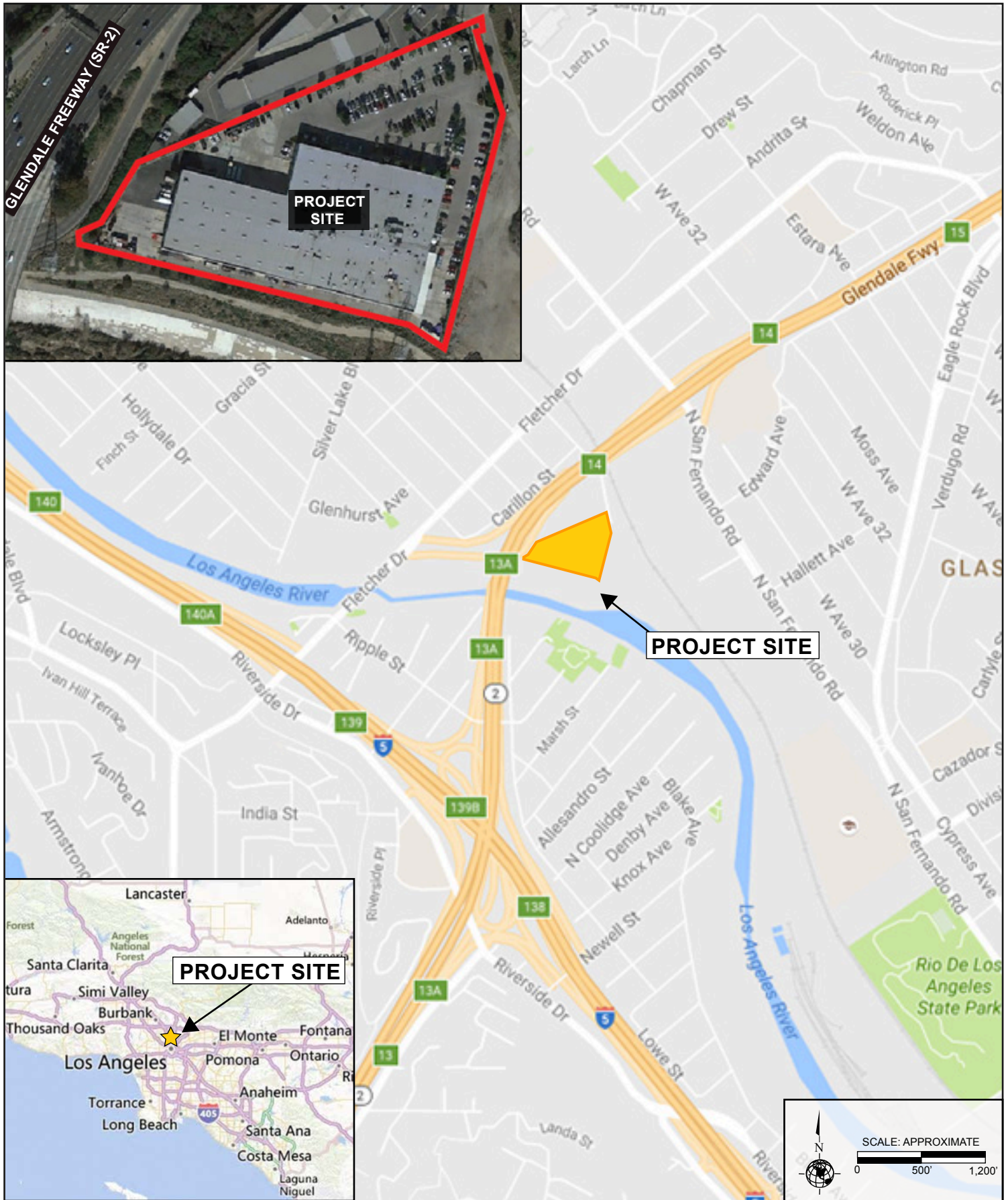
If you have any questions, you can reach me at (213) 978-1914 or Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jon Chang
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sincerely,

Jon Chang
Planning Assistant

Attachment: Project Location Map



Source: Google Maps, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

CAROLINE CHOE
RICHARD KATZ
JOHN W. MACK
SAMANTHA MILLMAN
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

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

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

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

<http://planning.lacity.org>

March 8, 2017

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

Re: Bow Tie Yard Lofts at 2750-2800 W. Casitas Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90039; CASE No.: ENV-2016-2862-EIR; Native American Cultural Resources Consultation; Los Angeles County

Dear Anthony Morales:

The City of Los Angeles requests your participation in the review process of the Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project. Construction of a mixed-use development consisting of five buildings with 419 multi-family residential units (approximately 423,872 square feet), approximately 64,000 square feet of commercial uses, and a seven-story parking garage. The Project, located directly east of the Glendale Freeway (SR-2), will replace existing on-site uses, including a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building (approximately 117,000 square feet).

The City of Los Angeles contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who has requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review, and as such, a cultural resources study is currently being completed to assess the absence and/or presence of cultural resources.

The City of Los Angeles feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Please forward any comments regarding this project to **Jon Chang by June 9th, 2017.**

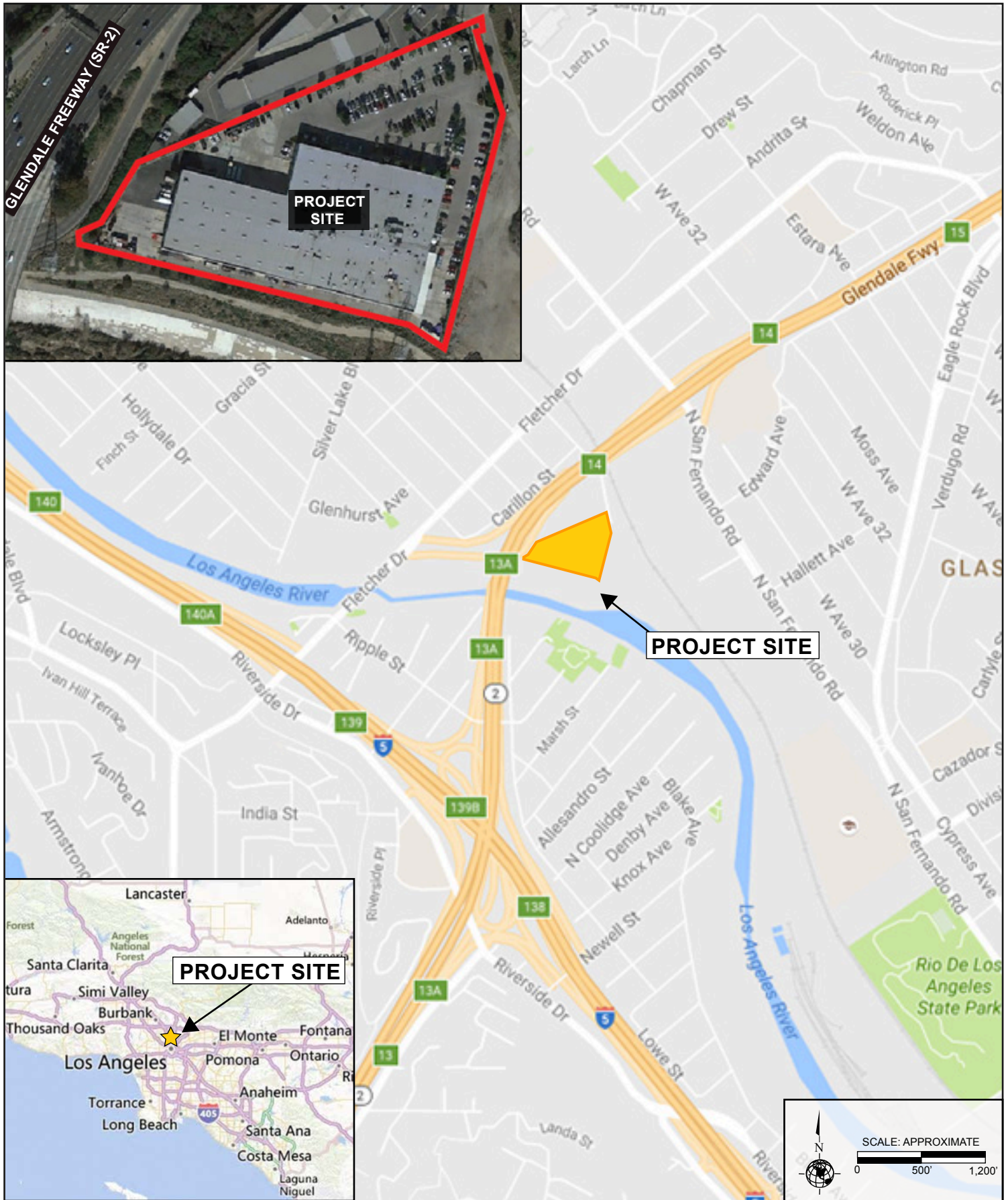
If you have any questions, you can reach me at (213) 978-1914 or Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jon Chang
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sincerely,

Jon Chang
Planning Assistant

Attachment: Project Location Map



Source: Google Maps, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

CAROLINE CHOE
RICHARD KATZ
JOHN W. MACK
SAMANTHA MILLMAN
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

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

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

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

<http://planning.lacity.org>

March 8, 2017

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, California 90707

Re: Bow Tie Yard Lofts at 2750-2800 W. Casitas Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90039; CASE No.: ENV-2016-2862-EIR; Native American Cultural Resources Consultation; Los Angeles County

Dear Robert Dorame:

The City of Los Angeles requests your participation in the review process of the Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project. Construction of a mixed-use development consisting of five buildings with 419 multi-family residential units (approximately 423,872 square feet), approximately 64,000 square feet of commercial uses, and a seven-story parking garage. The Project, located directly east of the Glendale Freeway (SR-2), will replace existing on-site uses, including a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building (approximately 117,000 square feet).

The City of Los Angeles contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who has requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review, and as such, a cultural resources study is currently being completed to assess the absence and/or presence of cultural resources.

The City of Los Angeles feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Please forward any comments regarding this project to **Jon Chang by June 9th, 2017.**

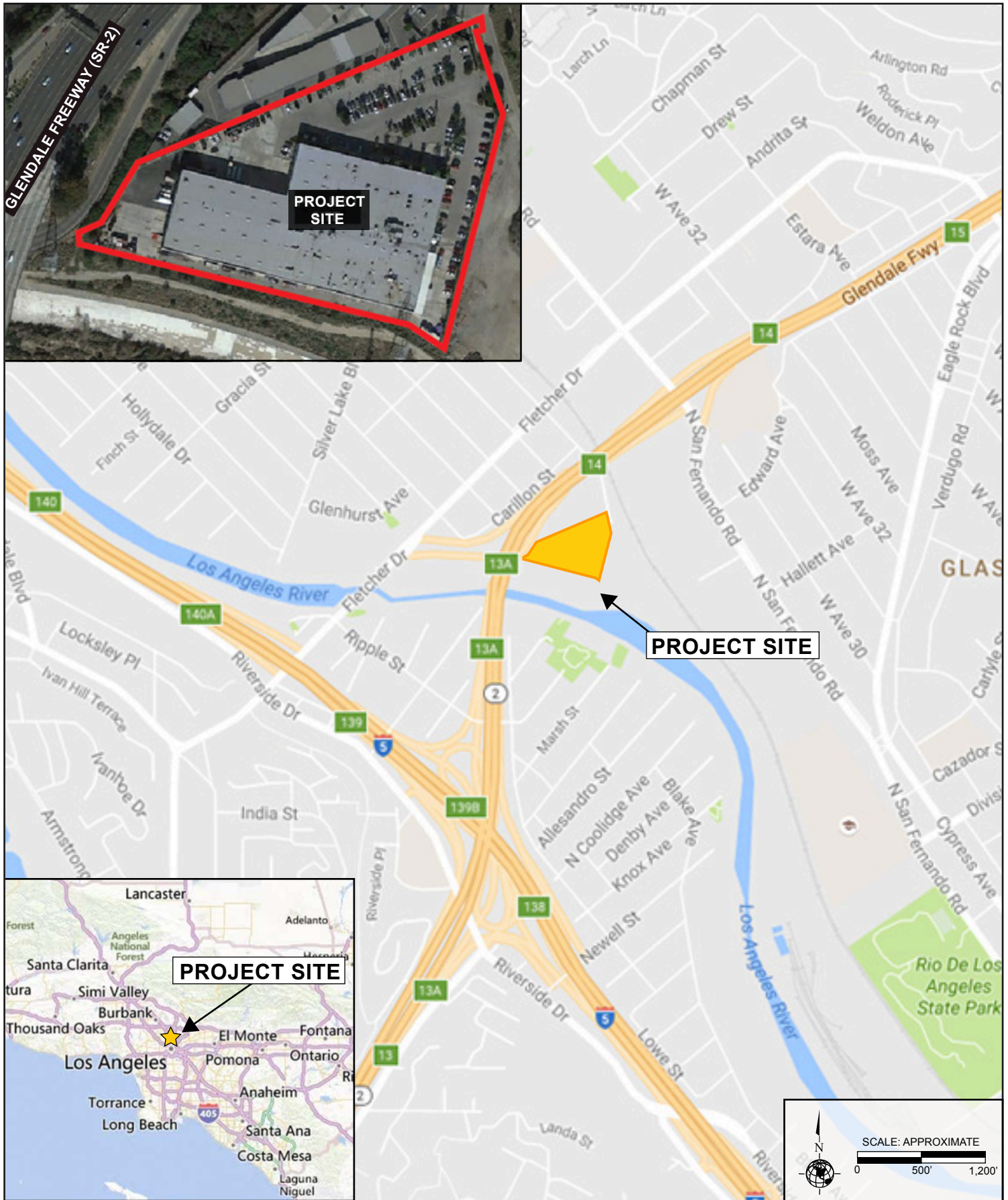
If you have any questions, you can reach me at (213) 978-1914 or Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jon Chang
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sincerely,

Jon Chang
Planning Assistant

Attachment: Project Location Map



Source: Google Maps, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

CAROLINE CHOE
RICHARD KATZ
JOHN W. MACK
SAMANTHA MILLMAN
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

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

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

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

<http://planning.lacity.org>

March 8, 2017

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino / Tongva Nation
106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street #231
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: Bow Tie Yard Lofts at 2750-2800 W. Casitas Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90039; CASE No.: ENV-2016-2862-EIR; Native American Cultural Resources Consultation; Los Angeles County

Dear Sandonne Goad:

The City of Los Angeles requests your participation in the review process of the Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project. Construction of a mixed-use development consisting of five buildings with 419 multi-family residential units (approximately 423,872 square feet), approximately 64,000 square feet of commercial uses, and a seven-story parking garage. The Project, located directly east of the Glendale Freeway (SR-2), will replace existing on-site uses, including a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building (approximately 117,000 square feet).

The City of Los Angeles contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who has requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review, and as such, a cultural resources study is currently being completed to assess the absence and/or presence of cultural resources.

The City of Los Angeles feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Please forward any comments regarding this project to **Jon Chang by June 9th, 2017.**

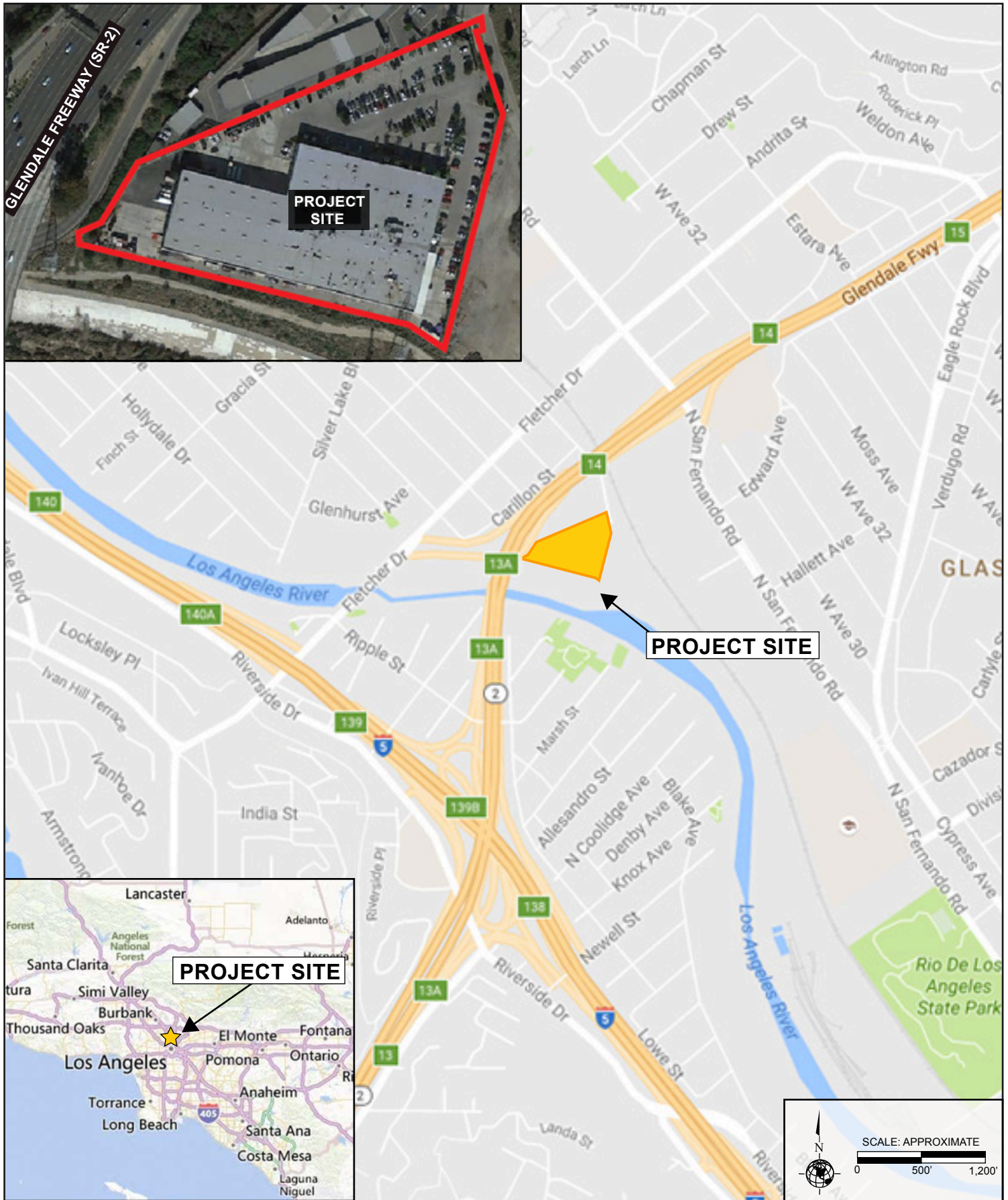
If you have any questions, you can reach me at (213) 978-1914 or Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jon Chang
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sincerely,

Jon Chang
Planning Assistant

Attachment: Project Location Map



Source: Google Maps, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

CAROLINE CHOE
RICHARD KATZ
JOHN W. MACK
SAMANTHA MILLMAN
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

ROCKY WILES
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

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

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

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

<http://planning.lacity.org>

March 8, 2017

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

Re: Bow Tie Yard Lofts at 2750-2800 W. Casitas Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90039; CASE No.: ENV-2016-2862-EIR; Native American Cultural Resources Consultation; Los Angeles County

Dear Linda Candelaria:

The City of Los Angeles requests your participation in the review process of the Bow Tie Yard Lofts Project. Construction of a mixed-use development consisting of five buildings with 419 multi-family residential units (approximately 423,872 square feet), approximately 64,000 square feet of commercial uses, and a seven-story parking garage. The Project, located directly east of the Glendale Freeway (SR-2), will replace existing on-site uses, including a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building (approximately 117,000 square feet).

The City of Los Angeles contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who has requested that we consult with you directly regarding the potential for the presence of Native American cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. The project is currently in the process of environmental review, and as such, a cultural resources study is currently being completed to assess the absence and/or presence of cultural resources.

The City of Los Angeles feels that your comments regarding decisions that may affect ancestral tribal sites are very important. Any information you have regarding cultural places will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to the public. Please forward any comments regarding this project to **Jon Chang by June 9th, 2017.**

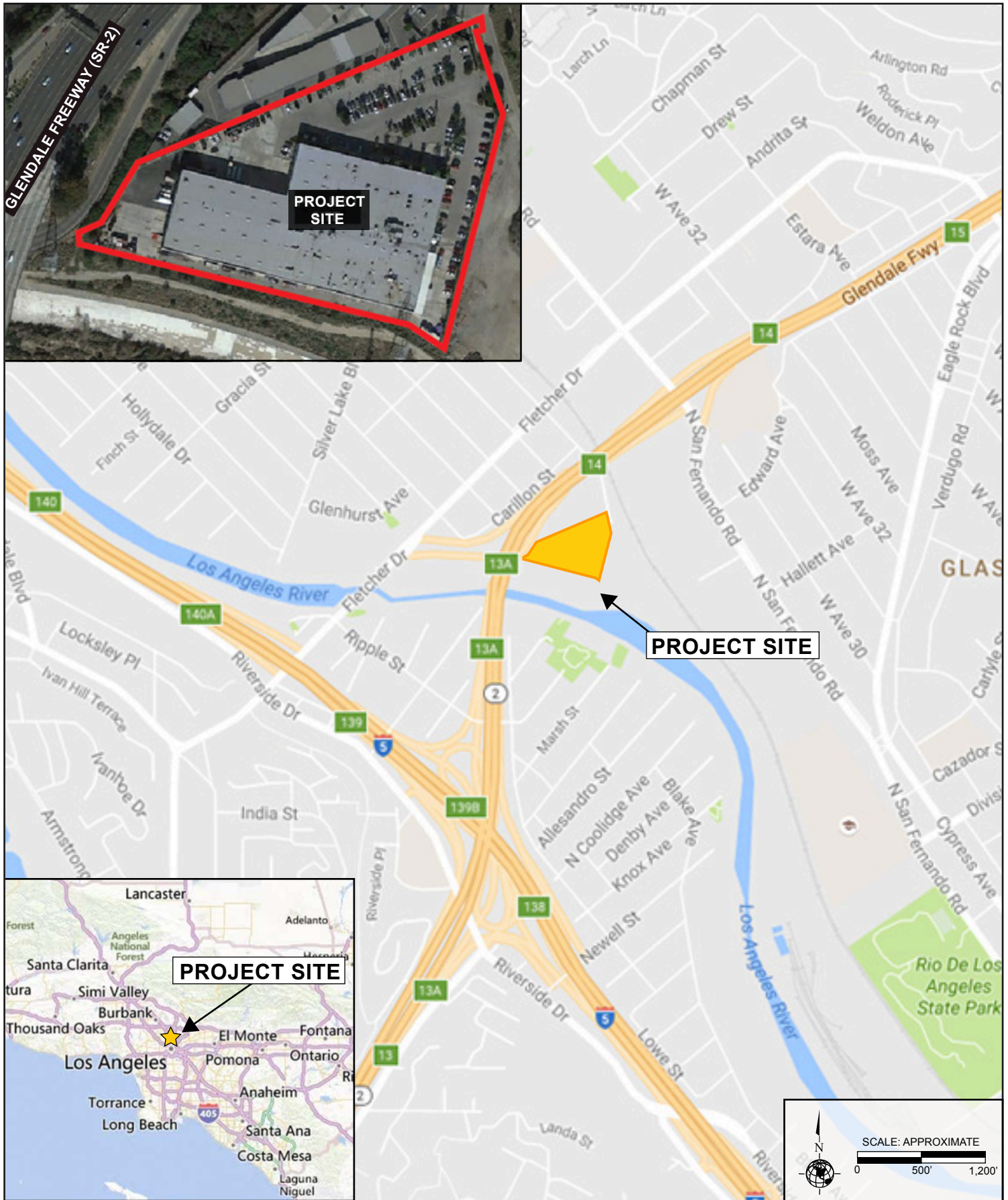
If you have any questions, you can reach me at (213) 978-1914 or Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jon Chang
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Sincerely,

Jon Chang
Planning Assistant

Attachment: Project Location Map



Source: Google Maps, 2016.

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.35
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.49

Total Postage and Fees \$6.59

Sent To
Gabrielino / Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso Street #231
Los Angeles, California 90012

PS Form 3800, Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90067

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.35
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.49

Total Postage and Fees \$6.59

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

PS Form 3800, Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.35
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.49

Total Postage and Fees \$6.59

Sent To
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal
Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, California 90707

PS Form 3800, Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.35
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.49

Total Postage and Fees \$6.59

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

PS Form 3800, Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT

Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

COVINA, CA 91723

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.35
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.75
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.49

Total Postage and Fees \$6.59

Sent To
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, California 91723

PS Form 3800, Instructions

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
PRESIDENT

RENEE DAKE WILSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBERT L. AHN
CAROLINE CHOE
RICHARD KATZ
JOHN W. MACK
SAMANTHA MILLMAN
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN

JAMES K. WILLIAMS
COMMISSION EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
(213) 978-1300

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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

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

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

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

JAN ZATORSKI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
(213) 978-1273

November 16, 2016

<http://planning.lacity.org>

CASE No.: ENV-2016-2862-EIR
Project Address: 2750-2800 W. Casitas Avenue
Community Plan: Northeast Los Angeles

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

Construction of a mixed-use development consisting of five buildings with 419 multi-family residential units (approximately 423,872 square feet), approximately 64,000 square feet of commercial uses, and a seven-story parking garage. The Project, located directly east of the Glendale Freeway (SR-2), will replace existing on-site uses, including a light manufacturing/warehouse/film production building (approximately 117,000 square feet).

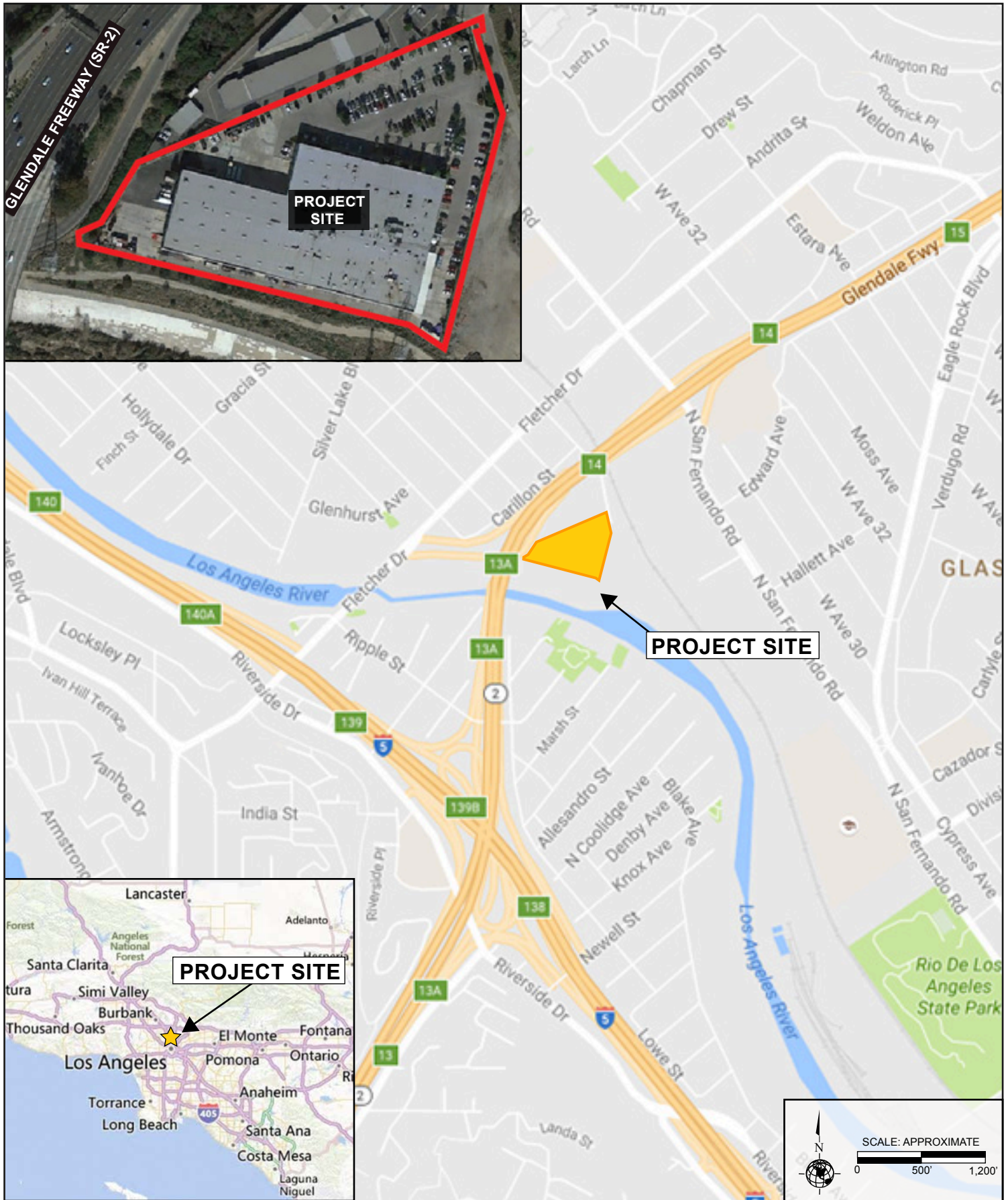
Per AB 52, you have the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or environmental impact report. You have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you wish to consult on this project. Please provide your contact information and mail your request to:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Jon Chang
200 N. Spring Street, Room 750
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Jonathan.Chang@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 978-1914

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Jon Chang
Major Projects & Environmental Analysis Section



Source: Google Maps, 2016.

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90086

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.30
Postage	\$0.47
Total Postage	\$6.47
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.47

Total Postage \$6.47

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

City, State, ZIP+4

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.30
Postage	\$0.47
Total Postage	\$6.47
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.47

Total Postage \$6.47

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

City, State, ZIP

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
(Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)

For delivery information visit our website at www.usps.com®.

NEWHALL, CA 91322

Certified Fee	\$0.00
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.47
Total Postage & Fees	\$6.47

Postage \$0.47

Total Postage & Fees \$6.47

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

City, State, ZIP+4

PS Form 3800, A

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.30
Postage	\$0.47
Total Postage	\$6.47
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.47

Total Postage \$6.47

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

City, State, ZIP

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®.

SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.30
Postage	\$0.47
Total Postage	\$6.47
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00

Postage \$0.47

Total Postage \$6.47

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

City, State, ZIP+4

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
(Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)

For delivery information visit our website at www.usps.com®.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90067

Certified Fee	\$0.00
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00
Postage	\$0.47
Total Postage	\$6.47

Postage \$0.47

Total Postage \$6.47

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

City, State, ZIP

PS Form 3800, August 2006

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
(Domestic Mail Only; No Insurance Coverage Provided)

For delivery information visit our website at www.usps.com®

SAN JACINTO, CA 92581

Postage	\$3.30	0153
		04
Certified Fee	\$2.70	
Return Receipt Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00	
Restricted Delivery Fee (Endorsement Required)	\$0.00	
Postmark Here		
Postage	\$0.47	
Total Post	\$6.47	11/15/2016

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

PS Form 3800, August 2006

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®

COVINA, CA 91723

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.30	0153
		04
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.70	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00	
Postage	\$0.47	
Total Postage	\$6.47	11/15/2016

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

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®

THERMAL, CA 92274

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.30	0153
		04
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.70	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00	
Postage	\$0.47	
Total Postage	\$6.47	11/15/2016

Sent To Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

U.S. Postal Service™
CERTIFIED MAIL® RECEIPT
Domestic Mail Only

For delivery information, visit our website at www.usps.com®

BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

Certified Mail Fee	\$3.30	0153
		04
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	\$2.70	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy)	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic)	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required	\$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery	\$0.00	
Postage	\$0.47	
Total Postage	\$6.47	11/15/2016

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

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047

See Reverse for Instructions

APPENDIX D

Confidential Native American Coordination Documents