

Appendix C

2. Archaeological Assessment

676 MATEO STREET PROJECT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment Report

February 2020



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Project Location:

Los Angeles (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad;

Township 1 South, Range 13 West, unsectioned

Acreage: Approx. 1.03 acres

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Statement of Confidentiality

Cultural resources are nonrenewable, and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by disturbance. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the locations of cultural resources are confidential and have been redacted from this report. The legal authority to restrict cultural resources information is in subdivision (r) of Section 6254 and Section 6254.10 of the California Government Code, subdivision (d) of Section 15120 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

676 Mateo Street Project –Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment Report

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Amazon Properties, LLC (Applicant), to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 676 Mateo Street Project (Project) as requested by the City of Los Angeles (City). The Applicant proposes to construct one new mixed-use building in the Central City North Community Plan Area in the City of Los Angeles. The property is currently occupied by an existing structure and a surface parking lot. The Project would include demolition of the existing building and parking lot, and would construct one mixed-use building in its place. The City is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The 1.03-acre property is located within the Los Angeles Arts District at 668-678 S. Mateo Street and 669-679 S. Imperial Street (Project Site). The Project Site is bounded by Mateo Street to the west and Imperial Street to the east. To the north is a one-story warehouse building that has been converted into a small grocery/market use, an associated surface parking lot, and Jesse Street. To the south is a single-story industrial and commercial buildings, associated surface parking lots, and E. 7th Street. Specifically, the Project Site is located in an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 13 West, of the Los Angeles 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle.

A records search for the Project was conducted on December 7, 2017, at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search results indicate that 27 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site.

The records search results indicate that three resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius. These resources are not currently listed as eligible for the National Register or the California Register. No archaeological or historic architectural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site.

The California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on December 6, 2017, to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated December 20, 2017. The NAHC's letter states that sites are known to be located within the Project Site, but did not provide specific information regarding these sites.

Topographic maps, Sanborn maps, and aerial photographs were found in the Phase I ESA Report and were examined to provide historical information about the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity (Partner, 2016). Available maps include the following: 1894, 1896 and 1900 Los Angeles, 15 minute quadrangles; 1928, 1953, 1966, 1972, 1981, and 1994 Los Angeles 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles. 1900, 1906, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1959, 1960, 1967, and 1970 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Historic aerial photographs of the Project Site from the years 1923, 1928, 1938, 1948, 1952, 1948, 1952, 1964, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1989, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2018, 2012 were also examined. The historic review indicates that the Project Site has been developed and used for residential and commercial purposes since the late 19th century. Beginning in the mid-20th century the Project Site was drastically changed to include buildings with concrete flooring and surface parking areas. The buildings that are currently present within the Project Site have undergone very little disturbance since construction.

A desktop geoarchaeological review was conducted by Chris Lockwood, Ph.D., RPA, on January 25, 2018. The purpose of the review was to characterize the geology of the Project Site and assess the potential for the presence of subsurface archaeological resources in the Project Site. Noted in the geoarchaeological review, the Project sediments consist primarily of well-sorted, unconsolidated silts and sands representing overbank flooding from the Los Angeles River. These fine-grained sediments are interbedded with coarser grained sand and gravels deposited within former channels. The vertical accretion of overbank flood deposits would be generally favorable for in situ burial and preservation of any archaeological sites located on the floodplain; thus, fine-grained younger alluvium is considered to have high sensitivity for buried archaeological sites.

A site visit was performed on December 12, 2017, by ESA archaeologists Sara Dietler, B.A. and Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA, who inspected and photographed the Project Site and its surroundings.

As a result of the SCCIC records search conducted for the Project, no archaeological resources have been identified within the Project Site. However, *Zanja* No. 1 is mapped near to the Project Site. For the purposes of this Project, the City, as lead CEQA agency has made the discretionary and conservative determination to treat the *Zanja* as a "historical resource" under CEQA. There is a high likelihood of encountering subsurface archaeological deposits during Project implementation given the low degree of disturbance associated with the construction of the buildings currently present within the Project Site, conclusions based on the geoarchaeological review, and positive SLF findings. Additionally, the Project would include ground disturbing activities associated with the demolition of the existing buildings and surface parking lot, and the construction of a subterranean parking structure. There exists the possibility that these ground disturbing activities could impact pockets of undisturbed soil containing previously unidentified archaeological deposits that may qualify as historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA. As such, ESA recommends mitigation measures for the retention of a Qualified Archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interiors' Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, cultural resources sensitivity training, archaeological monitoring, and

protocols to be carried out should archaeological resources or human remains be inadvertently discovered. These measures are included in the *Conclusions* Section at the close of this report.

676 MATEO STREET PROJECT

Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment Report

Introduction

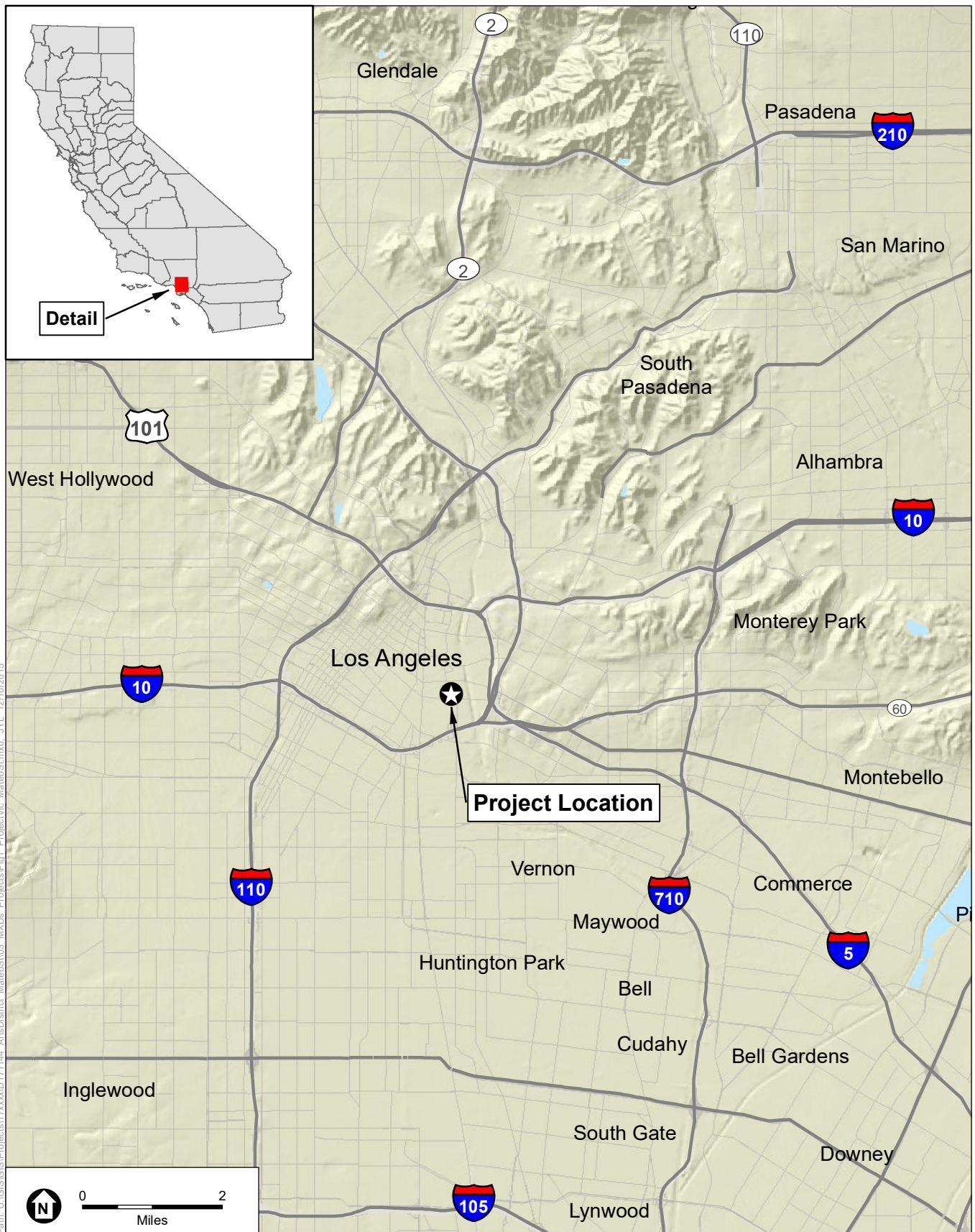
Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has been retained by Amazon Properties, LLC (Applicant), to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 676 Mateo Street Project (Project) as requested by the City of Los Angeles (City). The Applicant proposes to construct one new mixed-use building in the Central City North Community Plan Area (Project Site) in the City of Los Angeles. The Project Site is currently occupied by an existing structures and surface parking lots. The Project would include demolition of the existing buildings and parking lots, and would construct one mixed-use tower in its place. The City is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A Historical Resource Technical Report of the Project Site was conducted in August 2017, by GPA Consulting, and Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report (Phase I ESA) of the Project Site was conducted Partner Engineering and Science Inc. on April 22, 2016.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A., Project Director and Principal Investigator; Sara Dietler, B.A., Project Manager and report co-author; Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., R.P.A., report co-author. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location

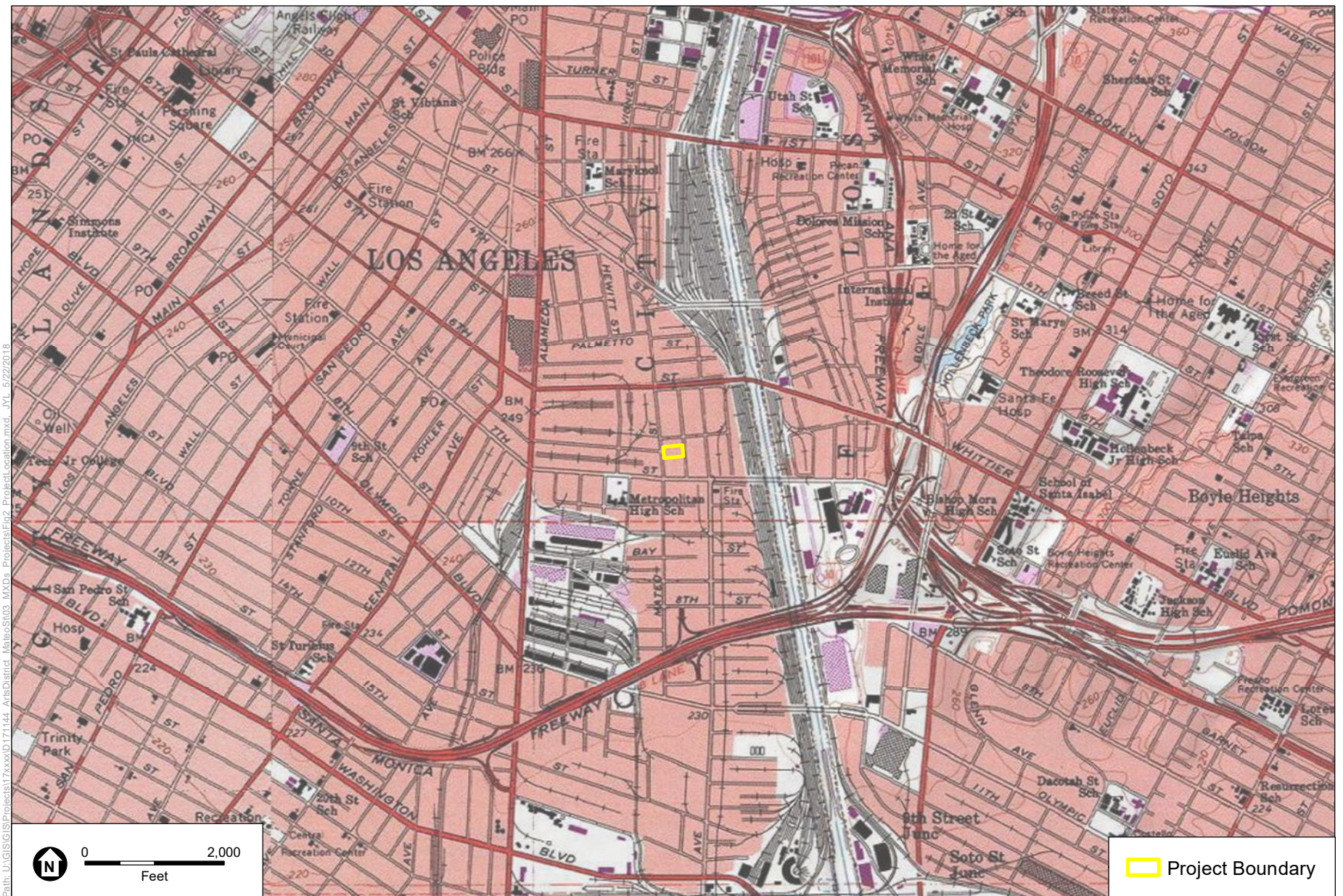
The 1.03-acre Project Site is located within the Los Angeles Arts District at 668-678 S. Mateo Street and 669-679 S. Imperial Street (**Figure 1**). The Project Site is bounded by Mateo Street to the west, Imperial Street to the east. To the north is a one-story warehouse building that has been converted into a small grocery/market use, an associated surface parking lot, and Jesse Street. To the south is a single-story industrial and commercial buildings, associated surface parking lots, and E. 7th Street. Specifically, the Project Site is located in an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 13 West, of the Los Angeles 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle (**Figure 2**).



SOURCE: ESRI; County of Los Angeles

676 Mateo Street

Figure 1
Regional Location



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Topo Quad Los Angeles 1978; 1982

676 Mateo Street
Figure 2
 Project Location

Project Description

The Project would involve the demolition of the existing warehouse and surface parking lot, and the construction of an up to 197,355-square-foot mixed-use building including up to 185 live/work units, approximately 15,320 square feet of open space for residents, up to 23,380 square feet of art-production and commercial space, and associated parking facilities. Eleven percent of the units (approximately 20 live/work units) would be deed-restricted for Very Low Income households. The proposed building would be up to 110 feet tall (8 above-ground levels) plus three levels of subterranean parking.

The Project also proposes the ability to implement an “Increased Commercial Flexibility Option” that would provide the Project the flexibility to increase the commercial square footage provided by the Project from 23,380 square feet to 45,873 square-feet within the same building parameters (i.e., 197,355-square-foot, 110-foot tall building with eight-aboveground levels achieving a 4.74:1 FAR and three-level subterranean parking structure) and, in turn, reduce the overall amount of live/work units from 185 live/work units to 159 live/work units.

Regulatory Framework

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects a project may have on cultural resources. These laws and regulations stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies.

State

California Environmental Quality Act

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

The *CEQA Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] Section 15064.5) recognize that historical resources include: (1) a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. The fact that a resource does not meet the three criteria outlined above does not preclude the lead agency from

determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

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

If an archaeological site meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2, which state that if the lead agency determines that a project would have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place (Section 21083.1(a)). If preservation in place is not feasible, mitigation measures shall be required. The *CEQA Guidelines* note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

A significant effect under CEQA would occur if a project results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a). Substantial adverse change is defined as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired” (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(1)). According to *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(b)(2), the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that:

- A. Convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- B. Account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

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

In general, a project that complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Standards) is considered to have mitigated its impacts to historical resources to a less-than-significant level (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3)).

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic-period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

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

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that in the event human remains are discovered, the County Coroner be contacted to determine the nature of the remains. In the event the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Coroner is required to contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours to relinquish jurisdiction.

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

California PRC Section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the NAHC, upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

California Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10

These sections of the California Public Records Act were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. Section 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” Section 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for “records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.”

Local

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City of Los Angeles General Plan (adopted 2001) states as its objective, to “protect the City’s archaeological and paleontological resources for historical, cultural, research, and/or educational purposes” by continuing “to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition, or property modification activities.”

In addition, the City will:

continue to protect historic and cultural sites and/or resources potentially affected by proposed land development, demolition, or property modification activities...The City's environmental guidelines require the applicant to secure services of a bona fide archaeologist to monitor excavations or other subsurface activities associated with a development project in which all or a portion is deemed to be of archaeological significance. Discovery of archaeological materials may temporarily halt the project until the site has been assessed, potential impacts evaluated and, if deemed appropriate, the resources protected, documented and/or removed (City of Los Angeles, 2001)¹.

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

1. Historic-Cultural Monument
2. Designation by the Community Redevelopment Agency as being of cultural or historical significance within a designated redevelopment area
3. Classification by the City Council as an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone

The City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance states that a Historic-Cultural Monument designation is reserved for those resources that have a special aesthetic, architectural, or engineering interest or value of a historic nature and meet one of the following criteria (City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, 2009). A historical or cultural monument is any site, building, or structure of particular historical or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, such as historic structures or sites:

- in which the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community is reflected or exemplified; or
- which are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, state, or local history; or
- which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction; or
- which are a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

¹ References are fully listed in the *References* sections of this report

In addition, the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC) Section 91.106.4.5 states that the Building Department “shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated” by a federal, state, or local authority.

Setting

Natural Setting

The Project Site is located in a relatively flat area of the western Los Angeles Basin. The basin is formed by the Santa Monica Mountains to the northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains to the east. The basin was formed by alluvial and fluvial deposits derived from these surrounding mountains. Prior to urban development and the channeling of the Los Angeles River, the Project Site, which is located 0.20 miles west of the Los Angeles River Channel, was likely covered with marshes, thickets, dense woodland, and grassland. The floodplain forest of the Los Angeles Basin formed one of the most biologically rich habitats in Southern California. Willow, cottonwood and sycamore, and dense underbrush of alder, hackberry, and shrubs once lined the Los Angeles River as it passed near present-day downtown Los Angeles. Although historically most of the Los Angeles River was dry for at least part of the year, shallow bedrock in the Elysian Park area north of downtown forced much of the river’s underground water to the surface. This allowed for a steady year-round flow of water through the area that later became known as downtown Los Angeles. Currently, the Project Site is completely developed and encompasses a warehouse building and surface parking lot. A geotechnical study prepared for the Project indicates that the Project Site is likely underlain by small amounts of artificial fill but does not provide exact depth or ages of the fill (Geotechnologies, Inc., 2017).

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Overview

The earliest evidence of occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years before present (B.P.) and is associated with a period known as the Millingstone Cultural Horizon (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Departing from the subsistence strategies of their nomadic big-game hunting predecessors, Millingstone populations established more permanent settlements. These settlements were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 years B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

Although many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, by 3,500 years B.P., a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). These changes are associated with the period known as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955). Increased

populations in the region necessitated intensified exploitation of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). This was accomplished in part through the use of the circular shell fishhook on the coast, and more abundant and diverse hunting equipment. Evidence for shifts in settlement patterns has been noted at a variety of locations at this time and is seen by many researchers as reflecting increasingly territorial and sedentary populations. The Intermediate Horizon marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Archaeological evidence suggests that the margins of numerous rivers, marshes, and swamps within the Los Angeles River Drainage served as ideal locations for prehistoric settlement during this period. These well-watered areas contained a rich collection of resources and are likely to have been among the more heavily trafficked travel routes.

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the contemporary Native American group known as the *Gabrielino* (Wallace, 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, *Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo* was the first European to make contact with the *Gabrielino* Indians. Occupying the southern Channel Islands and adjacent mainland areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the *Gabrielino* are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith, 1978). The *Gabrielino* are estimated to have numbered around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925) and maps produced by early explorers indicate that at least 26 *Gabrielino* villages were within proximity to known Los Angeles River courses, while an additional 18 villages were reasonably close to the river (Gumprecht, 2001). Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978; Reid, 1939 [1852]). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed with mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry (Reid, 1939 [1852]).

Ethnographic Setting

Gabrielino

The Project Site is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Takic-speaking Gabrielino Indians. The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925). Their neighbors included the Chumash to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978). The Gabrielino language, like the Tataviam language, was part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztec language family.

The Gabrielino Indians were hunter-gatherers and lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leaved cherry.

Community populations generally ranged from 50 to 100 inhabitants, although larger settlements may have existed. The Gabrielino are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the pre-contact period (Kroeber, 1925). Villages are reported to have been the most abundant in the San Fernando Valley, the Glendale Narrows area north of downtown, and around the Los Angeles River's coastal outlets (Gumprecht, 2001). Gabrielino villages are reported by early explorers to have been most abundant near the Los Angeles River, in the area north of downtown, known as the Glendale Narrows, and those areas along the river's various outlets into the sea. Among those villages north of downtown are *Maawnga* in the Glendale Narrows; *Totongna* and *Kawengna*, in the San Fernando Valley; *Hahamongna*, northeast of Glendale; and the village of *Yangna*, in the vicinity of present-day downtown Los Angeles.

The exact location of *Yangna*, within downtown Los Angeles continues to be debated, although some believe it to have been located at the present-day location of the Civic Center (McCawley 1996). Other proposed locations are near the present day Union Station (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1972:64), to the south of the old Spanish Plaza, and near the original site of the Bella Union Hotel located on the 300 Block of North Main Street (Robinson 1963:83, as cited in Dillon 1994:30). Dillon (1994:30) hypothesizes that the Union Station location is an unlikely spot for a large village or habitation, as it lies within the annual Los Angeles River flood zone. Local sources such as the Echo Park Historical Society, report that when Gaspar de Portola and Father Juan Crespi camped on the river bank opposite the North Broadway Bridge entrance to Elysian Park, they were served refreshments by *Yangna* Indian villagers from the current location of the Los Angeles Police Academy (Echo Park Historical Society 2008). The Los Angeles Police Academy is located in the northern portion of Elysian Park, which appears an unlikely location for the Native American Village of *Yangna* because this location is more consistent with the location of the village of *Maawnga*, which was reported to have been originally located within the *Rancho de los Felis*. This rancho originally encompassed Griffith Park and extended south to the northern portion of Elysian Park. The village of *Maawnga*, also recorded as *Maungna*, is believed to have been located "high on a bluff overlooking Glendale Narrows in the hills now occupied by Elysian Park" (Gumprecht, 2001:31).

A third community or village, named *Geveronga*, may have been located in the vicinity of the current downtown Los Angeles' city center, reported in the San Gabriel baptismal records as located "in the racheria adjoining the Pueblo of Los Angeles" (McCawley, 1996:57). Based on baptismal records, *Yaanga* appears to have been occupied until at least 1813. But by the early 1820s, *Yaanga*'s Gabrielino residents were displaced to an area south of the village site in what is

presently the block north of Los Angeles Street and W. 1st Street (Morris et al., 2016). By 1836, the community in which the displaced Gabrielino lived was known as *Rancho de los Pablinos*, and Los Angeles residents began complaining about the Gabrielino bathing in the irrigation ditches known as *Zanjas* (Morris et al., 2016). As a result of the complaints, the Gabrielino were once again displaced further to the east near what is presently the intersection of Alameda Street and Commercial Street, approximately 1.25 miles north of the Project Site. By 1847, the Gabrielino from *Yaanga* were displaced once again and left without a space in which to form a new community. As a result, the Gabrielino dispersed throughout Los Angeles.

Historic Setting

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

Missions were established in the years that followed the Portola expedition, the fourth being the Mission San Gabriel Archangel founded in 1771 near the present-day City of Montebello, approximately 7.5 miles east of the Project Site. By the early 1800s, the majority of the surviving *Gabrielino* population had entered the mission system. The Gabrielino inhabiting Los Angeles County were under the jurisdiction of either Mission San Gabriel or Mission San Fernando. Mission life offered the Indians security in a time when their traditional trade and political alliances were failing and epidemics and subsistence instabilities were increasing (Jackson 1999).

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

An irrigation system that would carry water from the river to the fields and the pueblo was the communities' first priority and was constructed almost immediately. The main irrigation ditch, or *Zanja Madre*, was completed by the end of October 1781. It was constructed in the area of present-day Elysian Park, and carried water south (and located directly across Broadway Street

approximately 2.17 miles north from the current Project Site) to the agricultural lands situated just east of the pueblo (Gumprecht, 2001).

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

The authority of the California missions gradually declined, culminating with their secularization in 1834. Although the Mexican government directed that each mission's lands, livestock, and equipment be divided among its converts, the majority of these holdings quickly fell into non-Indigenous hands. Mission buildings were abandoned and quickly fell into decay. If mission life was difficult for Native Americans, secularization was typically worse. After two generations of dependence on the missions, they were suddenly disenfranchised. After secularization, "nearly all of the Gabrielinos went north while those of San Diego, San Luis, and San Juan overran this county, filling the Angeles and surrounding ranchos with more servants than were required" (Reid, 1939 [1852]:104). Upon his 1852 visit to Los Angeles, John Russel Barlett wrote,

I saw more Indians about this place than in any part of California I had yet visited. They were chiefly mission Indians, i.e., those who had been connected with the missions and had derived their support from them until the suppression of those establishments. They are a miserable, squalid-looking set, squatting or lying about the corners of the streets with no occupation. They have no means of obtaining a living, as their lands are taken from them, and the missions for which they labored and which provided after a sort for many thousands of them, are abolished (as cited in Sugranes, 1909:77).

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

A constant struggle to bring water to the residents of the pueblo necessitated the construction of Echo Park Reservoir, the Silverlake Reservoir, and the further expansion of the *zanja* irrigation ditches. When these measures proved insufficient, a more permanent solution to Los Angeles' water shortage was sought. Under the direction of City engineer William Mulholland, the Los

Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply constructed the 238-mile-long Los Angeles Aqueduct. This 5-year project, completed in 1913, employed the labor of more than 5,000 men and brought millions of gallons of water into the San Fernando (now Van Norman) Reservoir (Gumprecht, 2001). Now able to offer water and sewer service at a grand scale, many smaller cities were voluntarily incorporated by Los Angeles (Robinson, 1979:244).

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

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

From 1890 to 1900, the City continued to grow, and many infrastructure projects were completed during this decade (McWilliams, 1946). E.L. Doheny discovered oil in 1892, adding fuel to the flame. From 1900 to 1920, Los Angeles became a tourist mecca (McWilliams, 1946). The Los Angeles Aqueduct was constructed and a large portion of the San Fernando Valley annexed to the City during the first decade of the 20th century. From 1920 to 1930, Los Angeles experienced another population explosion, along with the rise of automobile transportation and the development of the entertainment industry. All told, between 1890 and 1930, the population of Los Angeles increased from 50,000 to 1.2 million people (Wild, 2005).

History of the Project Site

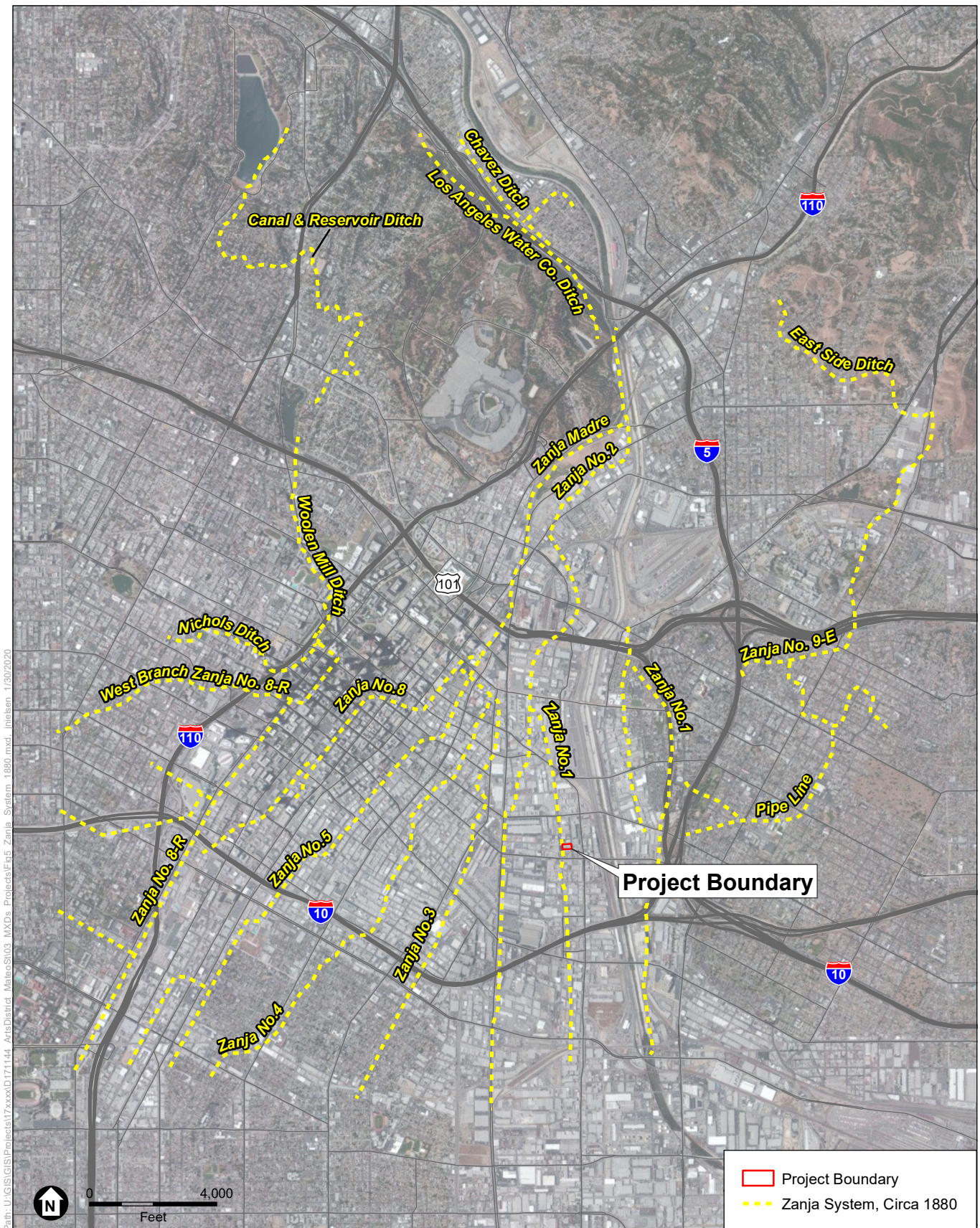
Zanja Conduit System

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

By the mid-19th century, City officials established a system of water use fees and rules to govern the *zanjas*. They created the official City position of *zanjero*, the highest paid public official in Los Angeles. The duties of the *zanjero* varied including issuance of permits for water usages, maintenance of the ditches, maintenance of the City dam, and even the early coordination of flood control work on the Los Angeles River (Gumprecht, 2001). While the *zanjas* worked well for irrigation, the water was frequently unsuitable for domestic purposes. The City had no sewer system or other outlet for its liquid waste, and the *zanjas* were being used for laundry and bathing, as well as trash and sewage disposal. Several efforts to pipe domestic water directly to homes were tried as early as 1864. As the pueblo development and population expanded, an effort was made to develop a residential water system in Los Angeles with projects designed to distribute water by directly piping water into homes from local springs and the river. In what seemed to be a laborious process, a former county judge named William G. Dryden was eventually awarded a franchise to distribute water from a series of springs located within present day Chinatown at the intersection of College and Alameda approximately 1.75 miles north of the Project Site. Dryden created a system of distribution by forming the Los Angeles Water Works Company in 1858, and building a forty-foot water wheel in the *Zanja Madre*, as well as other components of the system. This system provided running water to the homes of the City's elite residing near the plaza. Eventually the system failed due to seasonal flooding and the plaza's residents were once again reduced to relying on water carted in for their use (Gumprecht, 2001).

After several more attempts by the City, (who had decided to develop their own water system), John Luis Sainsevain, who had been integral in development of the system, owned a lease to the domestic supply system and he erected a water wheel at the dam that he had built on the river. In addition to the wheel he built a small reservoir with a capacity of the 700,000 gallons near the Catholic Cemetery, located at the intersection of North Broadway Street and Bishops Road, located approximately 2.2 miles north of the Project Site. To keep up with demand, the City allowed several private companies to be formed in order to provide domestic supplies of water. The City continued to oversee the irrigation system, eventually enclosing several of the *zanjas* or creating ornamental *zanjas* in several areas (Gumprecht, 2001).

As Southern California grew, the Los Angeles River became an inadequate supply of water for the residential and industrial development that gradually displaced agricultural uses. With the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the demand became so great that the Los Angeles City Water Company began tapping the river's water supply before it even reached the surface. Water supply reservoirs began to be used and the *zanja* system was gradually abandoned and, in some cases, dismantled (Gumprecht, 2001). By 1902, the Los Angeles municipal government took back jurisdiction of its own water needs and purchased the existing water system, which consisted of seven reservoirs and 337 miles of pipe. **Figure 3** depict the locations of the *zanjas* in 1887 relative to the Project Site, and indicate that the Zanja No. 1 runs adjacent to the western portion of the Project Site.



SOURCE: Gumprecht, 1880.

676 Mateo Street



Figure 3
Zanja System of Los Angeles, Circa 1880

History of the Project Site

Los Angeles's exponential growth during the 1920s is well documented; however, it was a population boom 40 years earlier that saw Los Angeles become a major American city. While the state and city experienced steady expansion through the mid-19th century, the 1880s were a period of unprecedented population growth, leading up to "The Great Boom of 1886-87" (Lewis Publishing Company, 1889).

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

Industry and commerce in Los Angeles have their roots in agriculture. The California missions produced a variety of agricultural products for domestic consumption, including grain, livestock, citrus, and wine. During and after secularization, the Californios engaged in international trade of hides, beef, and tallow from cattle raised on their extensive ranchos. Severe drought, devastating floods, and the breakup of the ranchos brought an end to the cattle industry in the 1860s. In the latter half of the 19th century, Americans began to settle in and around the Los Angeles pueblo, setting up vineyards along the Los Angeles River and dry-farming in outlying regions.

Most early maps from the 1850s to the 1870s do not depict the Project Site, likely due to the fact that it was undeveloped. Gumprecht (2001: 59) depicts the Project Site and the land south of the City center, as agricultural land used for wine grapes, vegetables, fruit and nut groves, and pasture land in the 1850's. Later maps dating from 1884 to 1887, as well as photographs of the Project Site and vicinity, indicate that it was part of the Wingerter Tract in 1884, and by 1887, the Rowanmap, and tract maps of the Wingerter Tract indicate that the Project Site had been subdivided for development (See Figures 5 and 6).

In large part because of this agricultural heritage, the earliest industries in this part of the City were related to processing agricultural produce. Flour mills were established in the 1870s and 80s to process local grain. Packing houses and cold storage opened along rail alignments to prepare citrus and deciduous fruits for shipment, and during the late 19th century, several local wineries fermented Los Angeles grapes throughout the City's growing industrial area.

The Project Site was first developed with six dwellings and associated outbuildings before 1900 (Partner Engineering and Science, 2016). Between 1900 and 1938, the majority of the residences on the Project Site had been demolished with the exception of one residence that remained to the southwest. A small group of industrial buildings were constructed on the northern portion of the site, and a small building was also constructed along the eastern portion of the Project Site adjacent to South Imperial Street. The rest of the property was used as a surface parking lot. By the mid-1950s, Star Truck & Warehouse Company used the Project Site for truck maintenance, washing, and parking. In 1954, Star Truck constructed a new building in the center of the parcel that extended beyond the present-day property boundaries of the Project Site. Between 1960 and 1967, the remaining dwelling on the southwest portion of the Project Site was demolished. In

1977, the Star Truck building was demolished, and a new concrete warehouse and office building addressed as 676 S. Mateo Street was subsequently constructed on the Project Site in 1978 (GPA, 2017).

Archival Research

SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Project was conducted on December 7, 2017, at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources and previous studies within the Project Site as well as a 0.5-mile radius. The 0.5-mile radius is appropriate in developed urban areas in order to provide a context with which to conduct sensitivity analysis of the Project Site.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that 27 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site. Approximately 80 percent of the 0.5-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources studies. Of the 27 previous studies, one (LA-4834) overlaps with the Project Site, which was a cultural resources inventory report for a fiber optic cable system. Additionally, a study entitled, *Extent of Zanja Madre* (LA-13239) which includes maps that depict a segment of the *Zanja* system (*Zanja* No. 1) as mapped adjacent the Project Site to the west. Although segments or sections of the larger system have been previously evaluated, the entire *Zanja* system has not been previously evaluated for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for its potential to qualify as Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCM) under the City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance. For the purposes of this Project, the City, as lead CEQA agency has made the discretionary determination to treat the *Zanja* as a “historical resource” under CEQA (Personal communication, City of Los Angeles Planning Staff, July 24, 2018.)

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that three resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius. These resources include three historic period archaeological sites. These resources are not currently listed as eligible for the National Register or the California Register. No archaeological or historic architectural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Site.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on December 6, 2017, to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated December 20, 2017. The NAHC’s letter states that sites are known to be located within the Project Site, but did not provide specific information regarding these sites. The City, as lead CEQA agency, has conducted consultation with tribes who are traditionally and culturally

affiliated with the geographic area associated with the Project Site pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 and its relevant implementing regulations.

Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review

Topographic maps, Sanborn maps, and aerial photographs were found in the Phase I ESA Report and were examined to provide historical information about the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity (Partner Engineering and Science, 2016; GPA, 2017). Available maps include the following: 1894, 1896 and 1900 Los Angeles, 15 minute quadrangles; 1928, 1953, 1966, 1972, 1981, and 1994 Los Angeles 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles. 1900, 1906, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1959, 1960, 1967, and 1970 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Historic aerial photographs of the Project site from the years 1923, 1928, 1938, 1948, 1952, 1948, 1952, 1964, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1989, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2018, 2012 were also examined.

The 1894, 1896, and 1900 topographic maps identify the Project Site with urban development which became denser by 1953. The 1966, 1972, 1981, and 1994 topographic maps depict the Project Site and immediately surrounding area of Los Angeles to the east of the Civic Center and west of the Los Angeles River. No individual structures are identified on the Project Site on the topographic maps within the vicinity of the Project Site (Partner Engineering and Science, 2016).

The 1900 and 1906 Sanborn Maps depicts the Project Site as platted for residential development and show at least six residential structures. The adjacent areas to the north, east, and south are also depicted as residential and Imperial Street is identified as Mimosa Street. The 1950, 1953, and 1954 Sanborn Maps identify Star Truck & Warehouse Company within the Project Site. Outbuildings are labeled as office and tool house, yard area, a building in the center of the Project Site labelled "Auto" and a truck repair with concrete floor. Star Truck yard was located adjacent to the north along with buildings labelled dwelling, office, and truck washing. The 1959, 1960, 1967, and 1970 Sanborn Maps depict changes on the Project Site. On the east side of the parcel is the truck storage yard (the office and tool house and gas and oil tank are no longer shown), and on the west side is a north-south oriented truck storage and repair building with concrete floor, and parking (Partner Engineering and Science, 2016).

According to the 1923 and 1928 aerial photographs, the Project Site appears to be divided into small lots indicative of residential development. By 1938 there appears to be small buildings within the Project Site as well as a surface parking lot which remains unchanged through 1952. The 1964 and 1972 aeriels identify the west half of the Project Site to be used as a surface parking lot. A narrow north-south oriented building occupies the central portion and the eastern portion of the Project Site appears to be a surface parking lot as well. By 1983 an east-west oriented building with a parking area on the south side occupies the Project Site and paved parking is visible to the north. This remains unchanged through the 2012 aerial photographs (Partner Engineering and Science, 2016).

Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map

The *Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County* (1938), was reviewed as part of the background research for this Report (**Figure 4**). The map depicts that the Project Site appears to be located at the terminus of the La Brea Road just before it intersects with “Camino Real” or “Camino Road”. La Brea Road is depicted as heading to the west from downtown Los Angeles, and passing the La Brea Tar Pits before heading west and eventually turning north in Santa Monica up toward Topanga and Malibu.

ESA georeferenced the map (Kirkman, 1938) to the 2018 LA County boundary based off of three control points located at southwest corner near Malibu, California, northwest corner near Gorman, California, and northeast corner near Kramer Junction, California. It was taken into account that the Los Angeles County boundary has changed somewhat from the 1938 boundary. At this referenced scale, the map shows the Project Site at the termination of the “La Brea Road.” However, according to the scale would have had a width of approximately 600 feet. The scale of the road does not appear to represent the road’s width accurately as it was likely much narrower. Due to the issues with the scale of the roads as depicted, it is difficult to determine whether the Project Site would actually fall within La Brea Road. La Brea Road appears to be in the location of present-day Wilshire Boulevard which currently has its east terminus in downtown Los Angeles, approximately two miles west of the Project Site, continues west and passes adjacent the La Brea Tar Pits. Wilshire Boulevard is on average approximately 100-feet wide in both downtown Los Angeles and at the La Brea Tar Pits. The estimated accuracy of the map placement is ± 500 -2500-feet.

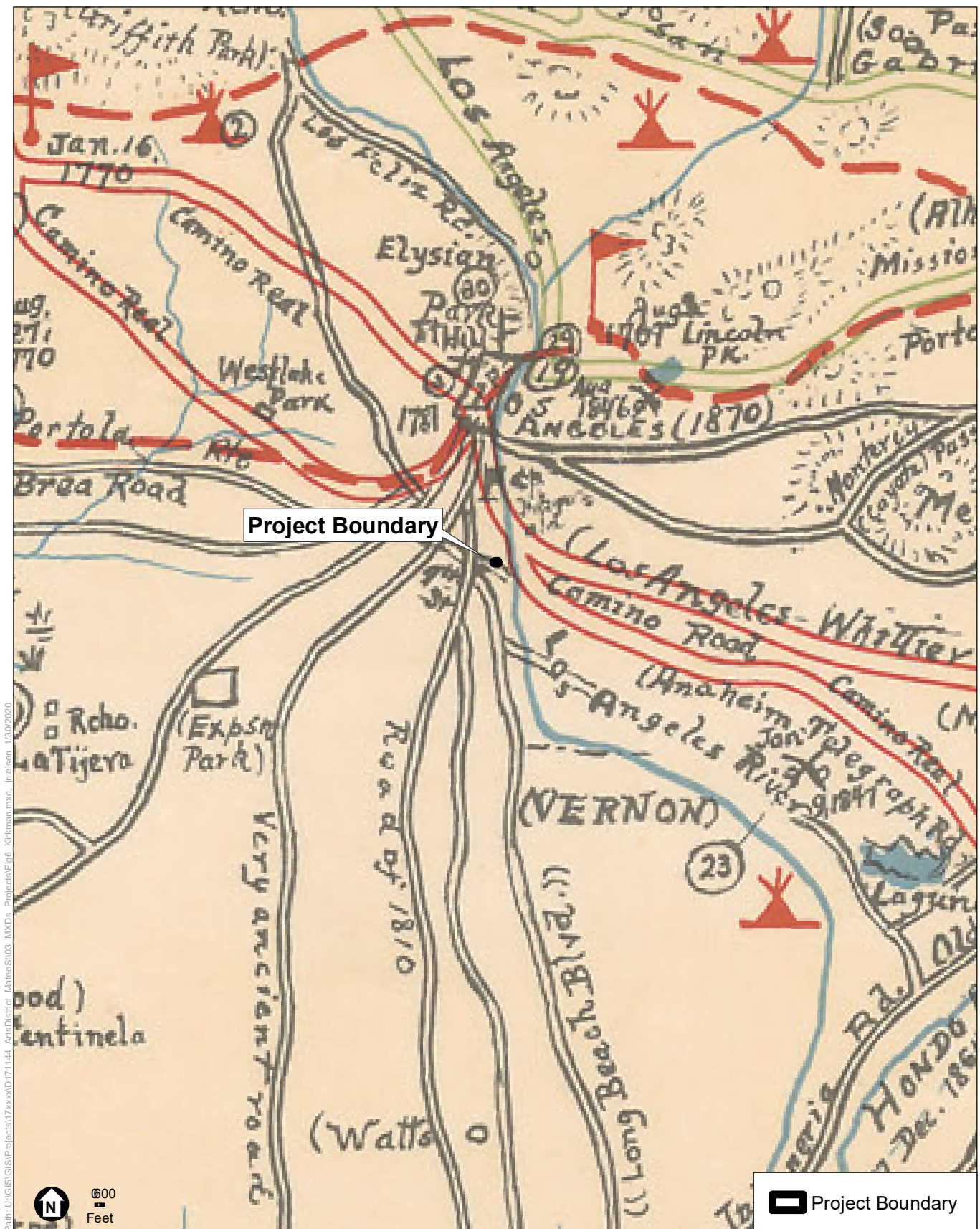
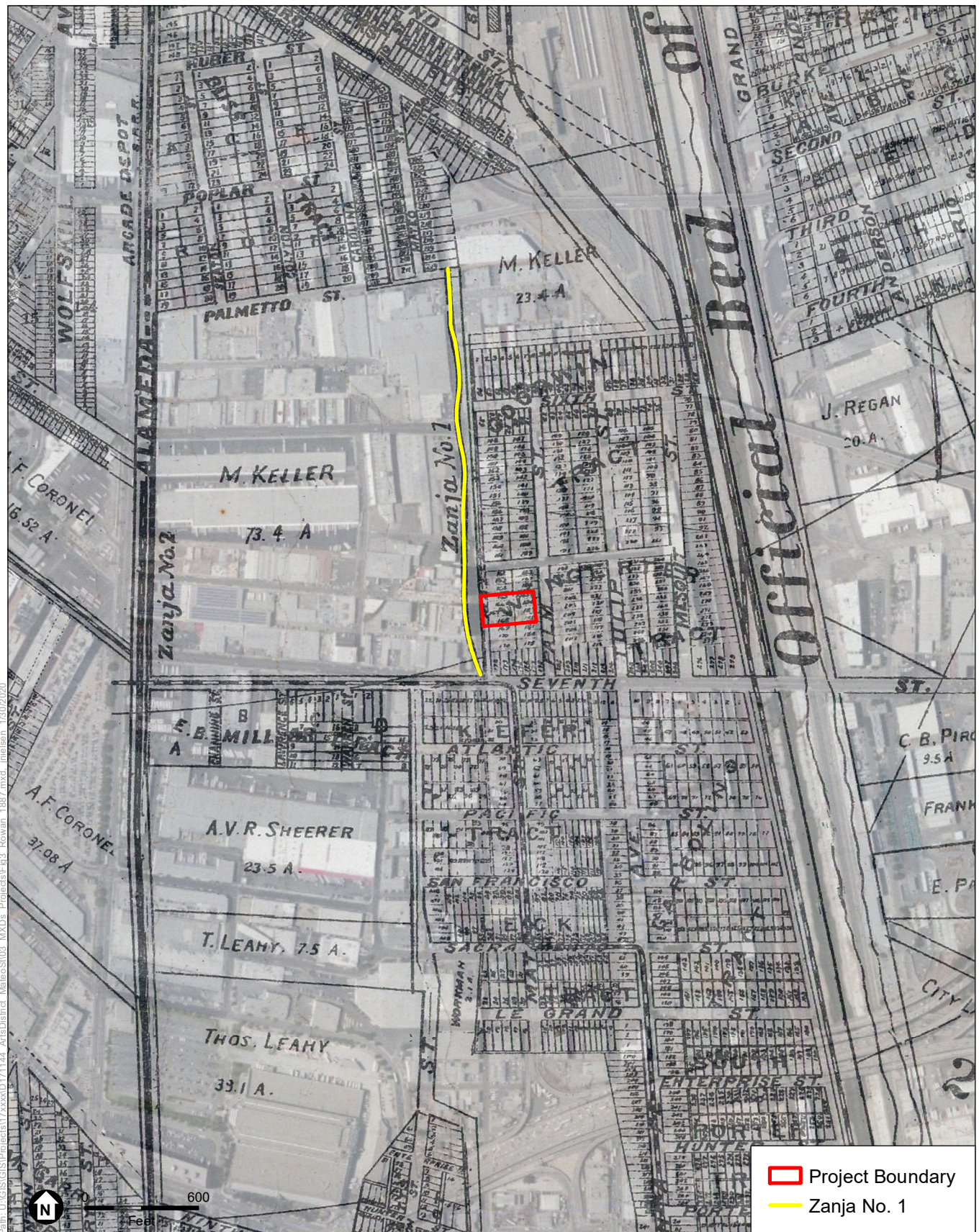


Figure 4 Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County

Zanja Specific Map Research

As there are no surface indications for the majority of the *Zanja* system, data is reliant on over 100-year old historic maps and records, as well as projects which have encountered it during ground disturbance. The entire *Zanja* system has been mapped and put on file with the SCCIC. However, the map (likely Stevenson 1888) used to create the file may not be the most accurate or best map available for certain areas, so additional research is generally needed to confirm or supplement this information. Site records from the SCCIC indicate that the *Zanja* system has been encountered up to a dozen times throughout the downtown area including several areas within Chinatown and Little Tokyo. The various lines of the *Zanja* system have been represented in the historical record as above ground decorative open trenches, cement pipes, brick conduits, and wrought iron pipes, in various locations. It has been recorded just below the surface of sidewalks and pavement and up to 15-feet in depth below grade. Maps that illustrate the Project vicinity, including, Stevenson (1884) and Rowan (1887) depict *Zanja* No. 1 running from north to south to the west of the Project Site boundary. (**Figure 5 and 6**), although, the level of accuracy of these maps is currently unknown. However, when comparing Rowen and Stevenson historic overlays, Rowen would be considered more accurate due to the level of detail of the map. The level of detail, along with high quality historic imagery, provide more points with which to geo-reference Rowen (1887), thus making the features in the map more accurate. Stevenson has less detail, less features to reference against on a historic aerial, making the map features less accurate. The Rowen 1887 map was also produced later than Stevenson (1884) when more surveying data was likely available and it appears more land had been subdivided from agricultural land to residential tracts. 1887 to 1888 was known of the “Great Boom” in Los Angeles and resulted in the subdivision of orchards and vineyards into town lots. With less need for the *Zanjas* as irrigation ditches they were enclosed and used as water mains, and a storm drain system (Layne 1952: 15-16).

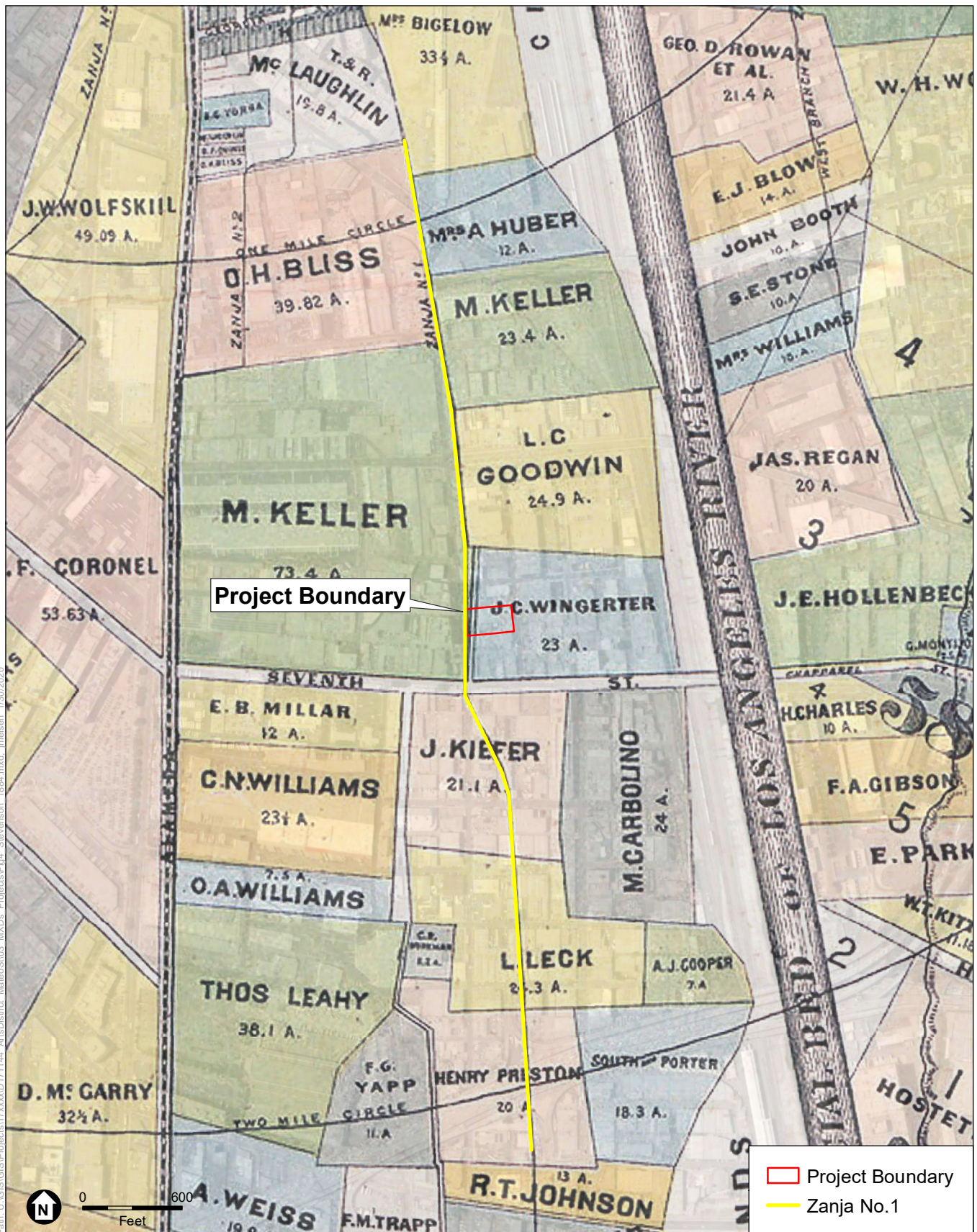
In the 1850s, the development of orchards and vineyards located to the south of Seventh Street between Los Angeles and Figueroa Streets created a need for additional irrigation. This need was met with the construction of new branches off the *Zanja Madre*. From the end of *Zanja* No. 6-1, *Zanja* No. 1 flowed down Hewitt Street in a box flume. (Layne 1957: 23). Layne (1957:23) describes the alignment near the Project Site as the following, “There [Fourth Street between Colyton and Carolina Streets] it [*Zanja* 1] turned east along Short Fourth Street in a 16-inch cement pipe to Molino Street, where it turned. South. It next followed Molino, across Palmetto Street and south on Mateo and Lemon Streets, through Vineyards to the city limits”. Hall (1888: 35) describes the first 800 feet of *Zanja* No. 1 was a flume box (wooden, likely redwood), the next 1,300 feet were 16-inch cement pipe. And the last 9,625 feet to the city boundary was an open ditch. Based on this information, the *Zanja* segment near the Project Site is likely open earthen ditch.



SOURCE: Rowen, 1887; Hall, 1888.

676 Mateo Street

Figure 5
 Rowan Map



SOURCE: Stevenson, 1884; Hall, 1888.

676 Mateo Street

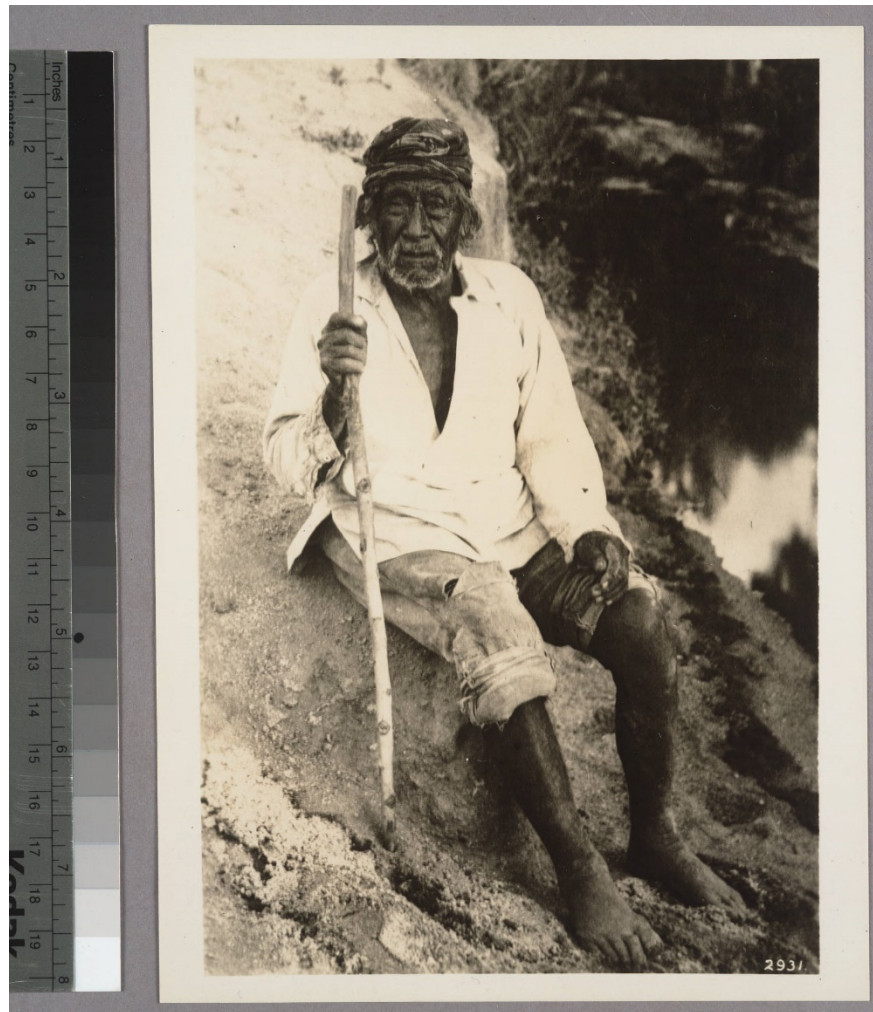
Figure 6
Stevenson Map

As described above, as agriculture spread and developed south of the City center, new *Zanjas* (**Figure 6**) were built for irrigation. The first offshoot of the *Zanja Madre* was *Zanja No. 1* in 1857. It was gradually extended southward from its start at the *Zanja Madre* and eventually was nearly three miles in length. Ditches were typically three feet wide and a foot deep and were open earthen ditches dug into the porous sandy ground. Landowners requiring a ditch for irrigation could apply for a permit to dig the ditches. Landowners with rights to the ditches had to supply Indian laborers (**Figure 7**) to sometimes dig and to maintain ditches in exchange for their rights to it. “Drunken Indians were often forced to labor in the fields of the colonists or to help maintain the city’s irrigation ditches” (Engelhardt, 1927). As quoted by Horace Bell (1881), “After sundown the marshal would drive the group of Indians to a corral in the rear of Downey Block, where they would sleep away their intoxication, and in the morning they would be available for sale. They would be sold for a week and bought by the vineyard men and others at process ranging from one to three dollars. One third of which was to paid to the Indian at the end of the week”. However, generally they were paid in brandy and the cycle would begin again. Bell notes that, “Los Angeles had its slave mart as well as New Orleans and Constantinople, however the slave at the Los Angeles mart was sold 52 times a year as long as he lived. Thousands of honest, useful people were absolutely destroyed in this way”. (1881).



SOURCE: LA DWP n.d.

626 Mateo Street Project
Figure 6
“View of the Zanja”



SOURCE: Huntington Library 1885

626 Mateo Street Project

Figure 7
 “Indian *Zanjero* at River Entrance to *Zanja* Approximately
 1885”

Geoarchaeological Review

A desktop geoarchaeological review was conducted by Chris Lockwood, Ph.D., RPA, on January 25, 2018. The purpose of the review was to characterize the geology of the Project Site and assess the potential for the presence of subsurface archaeological resources in the Project Site.

Geology

The Project Site is situated in the Los Angeles Basin, a sedimentary basin approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide (Ingersoll and Rumelhart, 1999). The Basin is bounded on the north and east by the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente, Elysian, and Repetto Hills (Yerkes et al., 1965). The Basin formed between 18 and 3 million years ago as a result of tectonic subsidence (Critelli et al., 1995). Continuous sedimentation into the Basin began during the middle Miocene around 13 million years, as thousands of feet of sediments were deposited in a marine environment

(Yerkes et al., 1965). Deposition of terrestrial alluvial sediments commenced after sea level dropped during the Pleistocene.

Soils

Surface geology of the Project Site is mapped as Holocene-aged alluvium (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck, 1989). The sediments consist primarily of well-sorted, unconsolidated silts and sands representing overbank flooding from the Los Angeles River. These fine-grained sediments are interbedded with coarser grained sand and gravels deposited within former channels. The Holocene-aged alluvium is underlain by older Pleistocene-aged alluvium. The older alluvium consists of gravel, sand and silt, and is weakly consolidated (dense), differentiating it from the younger alluvium. The depth at which younger alluvium transitions to older alluvium has not been determined in the Project Site. The older alluvium is underlain marine and non-marine bedrock of the Fernando Formation (Dibblee and Ehrenspeck, 1989). The top of the Fernando Formation has been found at 200-250 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the vicinity of the Project Site (Yerkes et al., 1977).

Site-specific geotechnical investigations reveal the Project Site surface is paved and contains a layer of placed fill approximately 3 feet (0.9 meters) thick (Geotechnologies, Inc., 2017). The fill layer likely represents a historic disturbance layer rather than imported fill. Two borings completed at the site (B-1 and B-2) reveal that loose to medium dense, likely Holocene-aged, silts and sands underlie the fill to a depth of approximately 18 to 20 feet (5.5 to 6.1 meters) bgs; below this is a relatively thin layer or bed of very dense sand with gravel. The shift in sediment grain size reflects changes in fluvial competence or energy, and suggests a transition from a channel bed (sand and gravel) environment to a floodplain (silt and sand) environment.

Archaeological Sensitivity

The vertical accretion of overbank flood deposits would be generally favorable for in situ burial and preservation of any archaeological sites located on the floodplain; thus, fine-grained younger alluvium is considered to have high sensitivity for buried archaeological sites. Channel deposits are less likely to bury and preserve intact archaeological sites; thus, coarse-grained younger alluvium is considered to have low sensitivity for buried archaeological sites. As noted above, the depth of transition from younger to older alluvium is unknown. However, the general principle that fine-grained floodplain sediments are more amenable to site preservation than coarse-grained channel bed deposits may be applied equally to Pleistocene-aged older alluvium, provided the deposits date to the time of human presence in Southern California.

Cultural Resources Survey

Methods and Results

A site visit of the Project Site was conducted on December 12, 2017, by ESA archaeologists Sara Dietler, B.A., and Vanessa Ortiz, M.A., RPA. Given the developed nature of the Project Site the survey consisted of inspecting any open ground surfaces and pavement surfaces for any

indications of below grade features. Photographs of the Project Site and surroundings were taken throughout.



SOURCE: ESA, 2018

626 Mateo Street Project

Figure 5

View of the Project Site, View to East



SOURCE: ESA, 2018

626 Mateo Street Project

Figure 6

View of the Project Site, View to West



SOURCE: ESA, 2018

626 Mateo Street Project

Figure 7

View of the Project Site, View to Southwest

Conclusions

Conclusions

As a result of the SCCIC records research and archaeological resources survey conducted for the Project, no archaeological resources have been identified within the Project Site, however the *Zanja* Conduit System branch *Zanja* No. 1 is mapped as having been located to the west side of the Project Site. The *Zanja* has not been previously evaluated for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for its potential to qualify as HCM under the City of Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance. Nonetheless, for the purposes of this Project, the City as lead CEQA agency, has made the discretionary determination to treat the *Zanja* as a “historical resource” under CEQA.

Although no known archaeological sites are within the Project Site, the closest known archaeological resource is approximately 0.2 miles from the Project Site and consists of a small historic-period archaeological site. Additionally, the *Zanja* alignment does not overlap with the Project Site as mapped on the Rowan (1887) map. However, the maps reviewed during archival research could have some level of error and there remains a possibility that the *Zanja* will be encountered. This resource therefore may be preserved under the road or sidewalk pavement in a location where it could be encountered during Project-related off-site improvements in the vicinity of the Project Site such as utility and sidewalk improvements as a part of the Project. For the purposes of this Project, the City of Los Angeles is treating the *Zanja* No. 1 as a “historical resource” under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3). Furthermore, any archaeological resources encountered during Project ground disturbing activities (due to construction of the Project or Project-related off-site improvements) have the potential to qualify as either historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA.

Given the low degree of disturbance associated with the construction of the buildings currently present within the Project Site, and the historic occupation of the Site, there is a high likelihood of encountering subsurface archaeological deposits during Project-related ground disturbance. The Project would include ground disturbing activities associated with the demolition of the existing buildings and surface parking lot, and the construction of a subterranean parking structure, and potential off-site work directly adjacent in the public right-of-way related to utilities or street improvements. There exists the possibility that these ground disturbing activities could impact pockets of undisturbed soil containing previously unidentified archaeological deposits that may qualify as historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA.

As noted in the geoarchaeological review, the Project sediments consist primarily of well-sorted, unconsolidated silts and sands representing overbank flooding from the Los Angeles River. These fine-grained sediments are interbedded with coarser grained sand and gravels deposited within former channels. The vertical accretion of overbank flood deposits would be generally favorable for in situ burial and preservation of any archaeological sites located on the floodplain; thus, fine-grained younger alluvium is considered to have a higher sensitivity for buried archaeological sites. Additionally, the NAHC Sacred Lands File returned positive for Native American cultural resources or sacred sites within the Project Site or vicinity.

Historic aerial photographs, Sanborn Map, and Kirkman map review indicate that the Project Site was developed and used for residential purposes in the late 19th century through the turn of the century. The buildings that are currently present within the Project Site do not contain basements, and the construction of these buildings would not have likely destroyed any potential subsurface remnants associated with the residential dwellings that were constructed in the late 19th century, if any such remnants do exist. The exact location of the *Zanja* and whether, if it still exists, portions remain intact, is not known. The geotechnical report prepared for the Project indicates that the Project Site is underlain by 3 feet of historic fill, which likely represents a historic disturbance layer. Such layers are unlikely to represent imported fill but instead be the result of historic development and demolition and can contain historic period archaeological resources. Project excavation, planned to extend 47-feet in depth within the Project Site and potential off-site ground disturbance directly adjacent in the public right-of-way, would impact both the historic fill layer as well as the native soils beneath which have the potential to contain prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources which could qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA. The following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce impacts to such resources.

- Given the low degree of past disturbance within the Project Site underneath the first several feet below the ground's surface, and the potential to encounter intact buried archaeological resources, that qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources under CEQA, the following recommendations are provided to help reduce or avoid potential adverse effects on previously unknown archaeological resources and human remains that could be discovered during Project ground disturbing activities. In addition, it is recommended that *Zanja* No. 1 is avoided and protected during Project-related construction. Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the Applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (qualified Archaeologist) to oversee an archaeological monitor who shall be present during construction activities on the Project Site such as demolition, clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or any other construction excavation activity associated with the Project. The activities to be monitored shall also include off-site improvements in the vicinity of the Project Site, such as utility, sidewalk, or road improvements. The monitor shall have the authority to direct the pace of construction equipment in areas of higher sensitivity. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, the materials being excavated (younger sediments vs. older sediments), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined adequate by the qualified Archaeologist. Prior to commencement of excavation activities, an Archaeological Sensitivity Training shall be given for construction personnel. The training session, shall be carried out by the qualified Archaeologist, will focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered

during earthmoving activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event.

- In the event that historic (e.g., bottles, foundations, refuse dumps/privies, railroads, etc.) or prehistoric (e.g., hearths, burials, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A 50-foot buffer shall be established by the qualified Archaeologist around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. All archaeological resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the qualified Archaeologist. If a resource is determined by the qualified Archaeologist to constitute a “historical resource” pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant and the Department of City Planning to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resources. If any prehistoric archaeological sites are encountered within the project area, consultation with interested Native American parties will be conducted to apprise them of any such findings and solicit any comments they may have regarding appropriate treatment and disposition of the resources. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If in coordination with the Department of City Planning, it is determined that preservation in place is not feasible, appropriate treatment of the resource shall be developed by the qualified Archaeologist in coordination with the Department of City Planning and may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any archaeological material collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.
- Prior to the release of the grading bond, the qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a final report and appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register and CEQA. The report and the Site Forms shall be submitted by the Project applicant to the Department of City Planning, the South Central Coastal Information Center, and representatives of other

appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the development and required mitigation measures.

Zanja Conveyance System

Research indicates that *Zanja* No. 1 is mapped near the western boundary of the Project Site. As previously indicated, the City has determined to treat *Zanja*-related resources as “historical resources” as defined in *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15064.5(a)(3) for purposes of this Project.

- The following mitigation would reduce potential impacts to the *Zanja*. In the event that *Zanja* Conduit System-related infrastructure is unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. An appropriate exclusion area that takes into account the linear nature of the resource shall be established by a qualified Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards in Archaeology. Construction activities shall not be allowed to continue within the exclusion area until directed by the qualified Archaeologist in consultation with the Department of City Planning, but work shall be allowed to continue outside of the exclusion area. The qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant, the Department of City Planning, and the City’s Office of Historic Resources to develop a formal treatment plan for the resource that would serve to mitigate impacts to the resource(s). The treatment measures listed in California Code of Regulations Section 15126.4(b) shall be considered when determining appropriate treatment for the *Zanja* resource. As noted in California Code of Regulations Section 15126.4(b)(A), preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. If in coordination with the Department of City Planning, it is determined that preservation in place is not feasible, other treatment measures for the resource shall be developed by the qualified Archaeologist in coordination with the Office of Historic Resources and with final approval by the Department of City Planning. Treatment would be designed to address the resource’s eligibility under Criterion 1 (significant events) and 4 (scientific data) and may include implementation of data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis; a commemoration program that includes the development of an interpretive exhibit/display or plaque at the Project Site; and/or other public educational and/or interpretive treatment measures determined appropriate by the qualified Archaeologist in consultation with the City’s Office of Historic Resources. Any associated artifacts collected that are not made part of the interpretation/education collected may be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the material, it shall be offered for donation to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes. The qualified Archaeologist shall prepare a final report and appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms (Site Forms) for the

Zanja resource. The report shall outline the treatment measures implemented, include a description of the resources unearthed, results of any artifact processing, analysis, and research. The report and the Site Forms shall be submitted by the qualified Archaeologist to the City and the SCCIC.

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Appendix A

Personnel



Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California
Cultural Resources Group

EDUCATION

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

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

AA, Humanities, Los
Angeles Pierce College

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic
and Prehistoric Human
Remains

Archaeological
Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden
Sites

Groundstone Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA),
#12805

Society for California
Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of
Interior Standards

CA State BLM
Permitted

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

Relevant Experience

Orange County, Saddle Crest Homes Project EIR, Orange County, CA. Cultural Resources Project Director. The Saddle Crest project includes the development of 65 residential homes on an approximately 113.7-acre site. Monica managed the preparation of a Cultural Resources EIR section as well as a Phase 1 archaeological resources assessment. As part of the Phase 1 archaeological resources assessment, a literature review, a pedestrian survey, and Native American outreach were undertaken to meet CEQA compliance requirements.

Irvine Ranch Water District, Baker Treatment Plant, Orange County, CA. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator. ESA was retained by the Irvine Ranch Water District to provide environmental compliance services. In support of an EIR for the upgrade of the IRWD's Baker Treatment Plant near Lake Forest, ESA cultural resources staff conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Monica directed the archival research, a series of pedestrian surveys, and oversaw the preparation of Phase I Cultural resources Technical reports and the cultural resources section of the EIR.

Topock Compressor Station Remediation CEQA Services. Mohave County, AZ and San Bernardino County, CA. Cultural Resources Project Director. Monica is overseeing the preparation of cultural resources EIR sections and is providing project support to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), including facilitating Native American involvement. DTSC provides oversight of the site investigation and cleanup activities for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) Topock Gas Compressor Station, located in San Bernardino County, 15 miles southeast of Needles, California. Groundwater samples taken under and near the Station were found to be contaminated with hexavalent chromium and other chemicals as result of past disposal activities. Soils contamination is also present at the site, requiring investigation and cleanup. These activities are highly scrutinized by the regional Native American Tribes because the area has important cultural and religious significance. ESA is currently preparing an EIR for soil investigations and will be conducting CEQA

evaluations that tier off of the Program EIR for the Groundwater Remedy. Additional project-specific EIRs may be required for the final remedy, which is currently undergoing engineering design. ESA will provide these services as well as lead the Native American and public participation efforts.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Path 46 Clearance Surveys, San Bernardino, CA. *Project Director.* ESA has been tasked by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors, which will be accomplished by grading the ground surface underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. The work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Biological, archaeological, and paleontological resource surveys are currently being conducted for the 77 proposed grading areas, staging areas, and roads. Reports will be written documenting the results of the surveys and providing recommendations on the areas for access, staging areas, and soil distribution that would have the least amount of impacts on natural resources. Monica is providing support to LADWP in their coordination with the BLM, including providing oversight of map preparation, field surveys, and preparation of pre-field research designs and post-field technical reports.

Ballona Wetlands Restoration EIR, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* As part of the development of the restoration plan for the Ballona Wetlands, the ESA project team characterized existing conditions that included water and sediment sampling and analysis. The water and sediment quality sampling was performed to develop and evaluate potential restoration alternatives, and to develop a conceptual plan. The ESA project team compiled existing data on and conducted additional sampling for water and sediment to assess potential effects on the proposed wetland restoration habitat from the use of urban runoff and tidal in-flow from Ballona Creek. These data were used to complete a baseline report and restoration alternatives assessment. Monica is assisting the CSCC in fulfilling Army Corps of Engineers requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, she is coordinating with Tribal members and is overseeing a team of resource specialists who are compiling cultural resources technical in preparation of the EIR's Cultural Resources section.

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

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Lone Pine Landfill Paleontological Resources Recovery, Inyo County, CA. *Cultural Resources Project Director.* At the request of LADWP, ESA responded to a discovery of large mammal bone at the Lone Pine Landfill in an area where borrow materials were being excavated.

ESA conducted geologic map research and recovered what was identified as a mammoth tusk. The tusk was stabilized, prepared for curation, and transported to a storage facility. Monica provided senior oversight of the paleontological resources recovery team and conducted paleontological resources sensitivity training and guidance to landfill staff in the event additional material are encountered.

City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks, Hansen Dam Skate Park Project, Los Angeles County, CA. *Cultural Resources Principal Investigator.* ESA prepared a joint EA and IS/MND for the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for a proposed skate park facility within the Hansen Dam Recreation Area. Monica managed a Phase I Cultural resources Study, coordinated with the Army Corps of Engineers and provided senior review for the EA/IS/MND cultural resources section.

Los Angeles Unified School District, Central Los Angeles High School #9. Los Angeles, CA. *Project Director.* ESA contributed to Data Recovery Report sections for Los Angeles Unified School District's Central High School #9, constructed in downtown Los Angeles. Between 2004 and 2009, Monica led a team of archaeological staff of ten who conducted archaeological monitoring and data recovery of archaeological materials in connection with the 19th century Los Angeles City Cemetery. She coordinated with the Los Angeles County Coroner and office of Vital Statistics to obtain disinterment permits and developed a mitigation plan incorporating components related to the future disposition of remains, artifact curation, and commemoration. She directed an extensive historical research effort to identify the human remains, and at the request of the client, participated in public outreach and coordination with media.

Bureau of Land Management, On-Call Cultural Resources Services, Riverside County, CA. *Project Manager.* ESA has been retained by the Bureau of Land Management under an on-call contract to provide cultural resource services including compliance monitoring for projects under Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jurisdiction. Monica managed a number of projects for the BLM (Palm Springs South Coast Field Office) providing a wide range of cultural resources services for solar projects and other projects taking place on BLM lands in compliance with Section 106 and specified BLM protocols. Services that she and her staff provide under this contract include compliance monitoring and peer review, Phase I archaeological resources surveys, resource evaluations, the preparation of reports, and Native American consultation. Projects completed under this contract include Dos Palmas Phase I Survey and Archaeological Monitoring, National Monument Phase I Survey, Windy Pointe Archaeological Monitoring, and Fast and the Furious Phase I Survey.



Sara Dietler

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology,
San Diego State
University

19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

California BLM Permit,
Principal Investigator,
Statewide

Nevada BLM Permit,
Paleontology, Field
Agent, Statewide

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

Society for California
Archaeology (SCA)

Sara is a senior archaeology and paleontology lead with 20 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California. As a senior project manager, she manages technical studies including archaeological and paleontological assessments and surveys, as well as monitoring and fossil salvage for many clients, including public agencies and private developers. She is a cross-trained paleontological monitor and supervisor, familiar with regulations and guidelines implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology guidelines. She has extensive experience providing oversight for long-term monitoring projects throughout the Los Angeles Basin for archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring compliance projects and provides streamlined management for these disciplines.

Relevant Experience

Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) Central Los Angeles High School

#9; Los Angeles, CA. Senior Project Archaeologist & Project Manager. Sara conducted on-site monitoring and investigation of archaeological sites exposed as a result of construction activities. During the data recovery phase in connection with a 19th century cemetery located on-site, she participated in locating of features, feature excavation, mapping, and client coordination. She organized background research on the cemetery, including genealogical, local libraries, city and county archives, other local cemetery records, internet, and local fraternal organizations. Sara advised on the lab methodology and setup and served as project manager. Sara was a contributing author and editor for the published monograph, which was published as part of a technical series, "Not Dead but Gone Before: The Archaeology of Los Angeles City Cemetery."

Downtown Cesar Chavez Median Project, City of Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager. Sara assisted the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Engineering with a Local Assistance Project requiring consultations with Caltrans cultural resources. Responsible for Caltrans coordination, serving as contributing author and report manager for required ASR, HPSR, and HRER prepared for the project.

Elysian/USC Water Recycling Project Initial Study/Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles, CA. Project Manager. Sara worked on the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration and an Environmental Assessment/Finding of No Significant Impact to construct recycled water pipelines for irrigation and other industrial uses serving Los Angeles Department of Water and Power customers in downtown Los Angeles, including Elysian Park. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the federal lead agency.



Vanessa N. Ortiz, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Specialist

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology
emphasis
Archaeology,
California State
University, Los
Angeles

B.A. Anthropology,
California State
University, Los
Angeles

7 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#30984230

Society for American
Archaeology

California Cultural
Resources
Preservation Alliance

Society for California
Archaeology

Lambda Alpha Honors
Society

Vanessa is an archaeologist with over seven years of documentation, records searches, survey, excavation, and monitoring experience. She is cross trained in archaeology and paleontology. She has worked extensively throughout California, with particular experience in the context of the Mojave and California Great Basin, prehistoric food processing sites, and historic artifacts.

Relevant Experience

City of Beverly Hills Metro Purple Line Extension, Beverly Hills, CA. Compliance Coordinator. ESA is retained by the City of Beverly Hills to conduct general compliance monitoring during the advanced utilities relocation phase of construction for the segment of the Metro Purple Line Extension Project located in the City of Beverly Hills. Vanessa oversees ESA monitors, prepare weekly reports and 3-week look-ahead projections based on estimated contractor planned activities. As needed, she issues violations in the event a non-compliance issue is identified. ESA's primary objective is to assist contractors in avoiding non-compliance issues through thorough observation and open communication.

Ballona Wetland Restoration, Playa Del Rey, CA. Archaeologist. As part of the development of the restoration plan for the Ballona Wetlands, the ESA project team characterized existing conditions that included water and sediment sampling and analysis. The water and sediment quality sampling was performed to develop and evaluate potential restoration alternatives, and to develop a conceptual plan. The ESA project team compiled existing data on and conducted additional sampling for water and sediment to assess potential effects on the proposed wetland restoration habitat from the use of urban runoff and tidal in-flow from Ballona Creek. These data were used to complete a baseline report and restoration alternatives assessment. Vanessa assisted in survey, data recovery and artifact analysis.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Path 46 Clearance Surveys, San Bernardino, CA. Archaeologist. ESA has been tasked by LADWP to conduct required surveys for the Path 46 Transmission Line Clearances Project. The project's objective is to restore required code clearances to the transmission conductors, which will be accomplished by grading the ground surface underneath the transmission lines to achieve required height consistency. The work is being conducted in compliance with BLM guidelines and federal laws and statutes. Biological, archaeological, and paleontological resource surveys are currently being conducted for the 77 proposed grading areas, staging areas, and roads. Pending reports will document results of the surveys and provide recommendations for minimally invasive access areas, staging areas, and soil distribution. Vanessa provided field surveys and documentation of archaeological sites for submission to the California State Parks.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Scattergood Olympic Transmission Line (SOTL) Cultural Resources Monitoring, Los Angeles, CA.

Archaeologist. LADWP is constructing and will operate approximately 11.4 miles of new 230 kilovolt (kv) underground transmission line. LADWP installed 55 vaults and underground conduit for the SOTL Project. ESA provided cultural resources services, including archaeological, Native American, and paleontological monitoring, to fulfill the requirements of the Project EIR mitigation measures for cultural resources. Reports documenting the monitoring findings were submitted at the end of the project. Vanessa provided oversight and scheduling to monitors and assisted in preparing the final report.

California High Speed Rail, Fresno, CA. *Archaeological Monitor.* ESA was retained as a sub-consultant to the Tutor Perini Zachary Parsons Joint Venture. The project consisted of pre-construction surveys for biological and cultural resources, compliance monitoring during construction, and compliance tracking and reporting. Approximately 29 miles in length, the project also included both biological and cultural resources such as the historic Chinatown in downtown Fresno, vernal pool and seasonal wetland habitat and crossings of the San Joaquin and Fresno Rivers. Vanessa provided archaeological monitoring for the Project during construction.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, La Kretz Innovation Campus Project, Los Angeles, CA. *Archaeological Monitor and Lab Technician.* ESA provided archaeological monitoring in connection with the La Kretz Innovation Campus Project located in downtown Los Angeles. ESA conducted construction worker cultural resources sensitivity training; archaeological monitoring; and prepared a monitoring report. The Project involved the rehabilitation of the 61,000-square-foot building located at 518-524 Colyton Street, the demolition of the building located at 537-551 Hewitt Street, and the construction of an open space public plaza, and surface parking lot, and involved compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Vanessa provided monitoring for the duration of the Project as well as a lab technician during the curation of the artifacts recovered from the Project and co-authored the final cultural report.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Silver Lake Reservoir Complex (SLRC) Storage Replacement and River Supply Conduit 1A, Los Angeles County, CA. *Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor.* ESA is providing archaeological and paleontological monitoring for SLRC Storage Replacement and River Supply Conduit 1A Project. As part of this task, ESA conducted construction worker cultural resources sensitivity training and archaeological and paleontological monitoring. A final monitoring report will be prepared at the end of construction. Vanessa was the field monitor on this project.

Appendix B

Sacred Lands File Search



626 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.599.4300 **phone**
213.599.4301 **fax**

www.esassoc.com

December 6, 2017

Gayle Totton
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
FAX- 916-373-5471

Subject: SLF Search Request for 676 Mateo Street Project (D171144.00)

Dear Ms. Totton:

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Assessment for the 676 Mateo Street Project (Project). The Project is located in downtown Los Angeles at the east side of Mateo Street, south of Jesse Street (Project area).

The Project includes mixed use commercial and residential development. The Project will remove three existing structures and a surface parking lot to construct an eight-story mixed use building in the Central City North Community Plan Area in the City of Los Angeles.

The attached map depicts the Project area located in a portion of the Los Angeles 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle, Township 1S, Range 13W.

In an effort to provide an adequate appraisal of all potential impacts to cultural resources that may result from the proposed Project, ESA is requesting that a records search be conducted for sacred lands or traditional cultural properties that may exist within the Project area.

Thank you for your time and cooperation regarding this matter. To expedite the delivery of search results, please fax them to 213.599.4301. Please contact me at 213.309.9240 or sdietler@esassoc.com if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sara Dietler", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Sara Dietler, B.A.
Cultural

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>



December 14, 2017

Sara Dietler
ESA Assoc

Sent by Email to: sdietler@esaassoc.com

RE: 676 Mateo Street Project (D171144.00), Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Dietler:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts

12/14/2017

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie, Chair
365 North Poli Ave Chumash
Ojai , CA 93023
itumamait@hotmail.com
(805) 646-6214

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

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Patrick Tumamait
992 El Camino Corto Chumash
Ojai , CA 93023
(805) 216-1253 Cell

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tonava
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Eleanor Arrellanes
P.O. Box 5687 Chumash
Ventura , CA 93005
(805) 701-3246

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

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.
331 Mira Flores Court Chumash
Camarillo , CA 93012
(805) 427-0015

Gabrielino-Tonava Tribe
Linda Candelaria
23454 Vanowen St. Gabrielino
West Hills , CA 91307
palmsprings9@yahoo.com
(626) 676-1184 Cell

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

Gabrielino-Tonava Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
23454 Vanowen St.
West Hills , CA 91307
roadkingcharles@aol.com
(310) 403-6048

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 assessments for the 676 Mateo Street Project
D1171144.00), Los Angeles County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
12/14/2017

Kern Valley Indian Community
Robert Robinson. Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella , CA 93283
brobinson@iwwisp.com
(760) 378-2915 Cell

Tubatulabal
Kawaiisu

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Kenneth Kahn. Chairperson
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez , CA 93460
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org
(805) 688-7997

Chumash

(805) 686-9578 Fax

Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Teion Indians
Delia Dominguez. Chairperson
115 Radio Street
Bakersfield , CA 93305
deedominguez@juno.com
(626) 339-6785

Yowlumne
Kitanemuk

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros. Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto , CA 92581
iontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544 ext 4137
(951) 654-4198 Fax

Luiseno
Cahuilla

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
John Valenzuela. Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall , CA 91322
(760) 885-0955 Cell

Fernandeno
Tataviam
Serrano
Vanyume
Kitanemuk

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss. Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933

Serrano

(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr.
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

Serrano

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