

## **Appendix K**

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### Appendix for Tribal Cultural Resources

## **Appendix K.1**

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### Tribal Cultural Resources Report

# TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE ANGELS LANDING PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Angels Landing Partners, LLC retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the Angels Landing Project (Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The proposed Project is a new mixed-use development on a proposed 97,631-square-foot (2.24-acre) site located at 332, 350, and 358 South Olive Street, 351 and 361 South Hill Street, and 417 and 425 West 4th Street, in a heavily populated area within the Central City Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 13 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The proposed Project site is bound by West 4th Street on the south, South Hill Street on the east, South Olive Street on the west, and the Angels Flight Railway on the north. The proposed Project falls in Section 28 of public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 13 West as shown on the *Los Angeles, CA* 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle.

The present study documents the negative results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), tribal consultation initiated by the City of Los Angeles (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, and a cultural resource intensive-level pedestrian survey. Pursuant to AB 52, the City contacted all NAHC-listed tribal representatives that have requested notification of projects in this geographic area by letter on July 12, 2018. No requests for consultation were received in response to these notifications within 30 days and the City considers consultation concluded. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No Native American resources were identified within the proposed Project site or the surrounding area through the SCCIC records (completed April 30, 2018) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed June 6, 2018). The proposed Project site was substantially disturbed by grading which occurred mainly during the 1960s and 1970s. The proposed Project site also contains an existing underground Metro station, which disturbed subterranean soils when it was constructed. As the depth and character of these past disturbances are unknown, it should be assumed that native soils with potential to support cultural deposits may persist on certain portions of the proposed Project site.

Government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the Project site. In addition, as demonstrated in this report, no known TCR has been identified that could be adversely affected during construction of the project and therefore no specific mitigation for potential impacts to known TCRs are necessary.

The City may choose to add a standard condition of approval on the project for unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources during construction out of an abundance of caution. Such conditions are not required for the less than significant impact conclusion herein.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Angels Landing Partners, LLC, retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the Angels Landing Project (proposed Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the negative results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), tribal consultation initiated by the CEQA lead agency, the City of Los Angeles, pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, and an intensive-level pedestrian survey. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

## 1.1 Project Personnel

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, and finalized the present report. Erica Nicolay, MA, acted as report author, completed the SCCIC records search, and conducted the intensive-level pedestrian survey. Linda Kry, BA, contributed to the present report and provided management oversight. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

## 1.2 Project Location

The proposed Project site is located in the Central City Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 13 miles east of the Pacific Ocean in Section 28 of public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 13 West as shown on the *Los Angeles, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle* (Figure 1). The proposed Project site is located at 332, 350, and 358 South Olive Street, 351 and 361 South Hill Street, and 417 and 425 West 4th Street. The proposed Project is approximately 97,631 square feet of lot area (2.24 acres) and includes Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 5149-010-951. The proposed Project site is situated within a commercial zone and is bound on the east by South Hill Street, on the south by West 4th Street, on the west by South Olive Street, and the Angels Flight Railway on the north (Figure 2).

## 1.3 Project Description

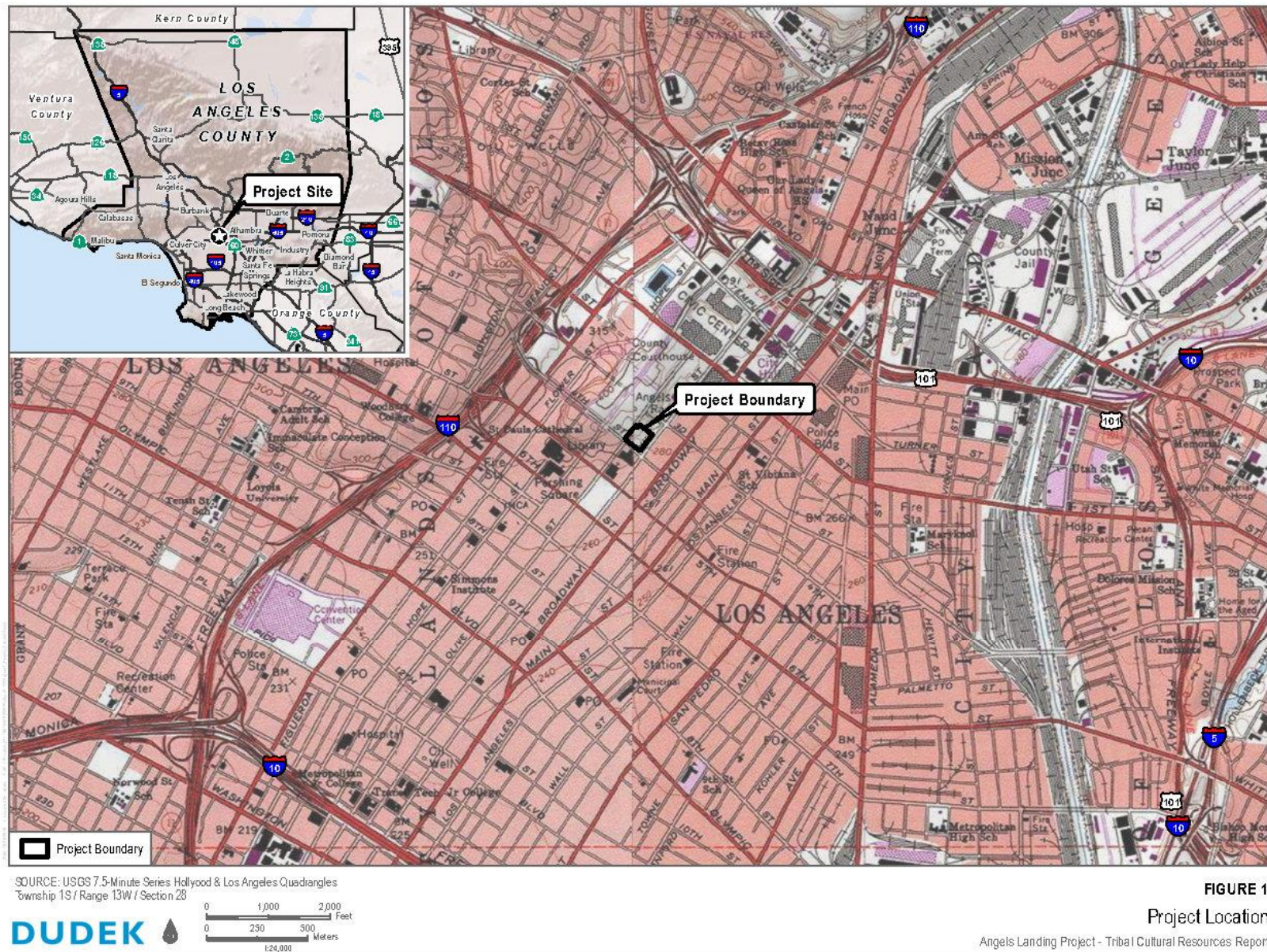
The Project proposes to develop an integrated mix of residential, hospitality, and commercial uses on a 2.24-acre site. The Project would involve a two-tower mixed-use development consisting of: 180 residential for-sale condominium units; 252 residential apartments (including a mix of market rate and affordable units); two hotels with a combined total of 515 guest rooms, restaurants, ballrooms, meeting rooms, and amenities (fitness/spa); and 72,091 square feet of general commercial (retail/restaurant) uses. The proposed uses would be distributed through a series of terraced levels in a podium structure and two towers (Tower A and Tower B) that would be constructed above a three-level subterranean parking garage. The Project would also provide

public and private open space areas totaling 56,881 square feet. Overall, the proposed Project would result in up to 1,269,150 square feet of floor area or approximately 13:1 FAR.

Tower A would include 63 floors with a building height of up to 854 feet. Tower B would include 42 floors with a building height of up to 494 feet. Tower A and Tower B would be built on a podium structure over a three-level subterranean parking garage to a depth of approximately 70 feet below ground surface as measured from the elevation of Hill Street adjacent to the Project site. The existing Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) Red/Purple Lines Pershing Square Station portal would be maintained on-site. The Project would require the removal of existing landscaping and the excavation and export of approximately 334,000 cubic yards of soil.

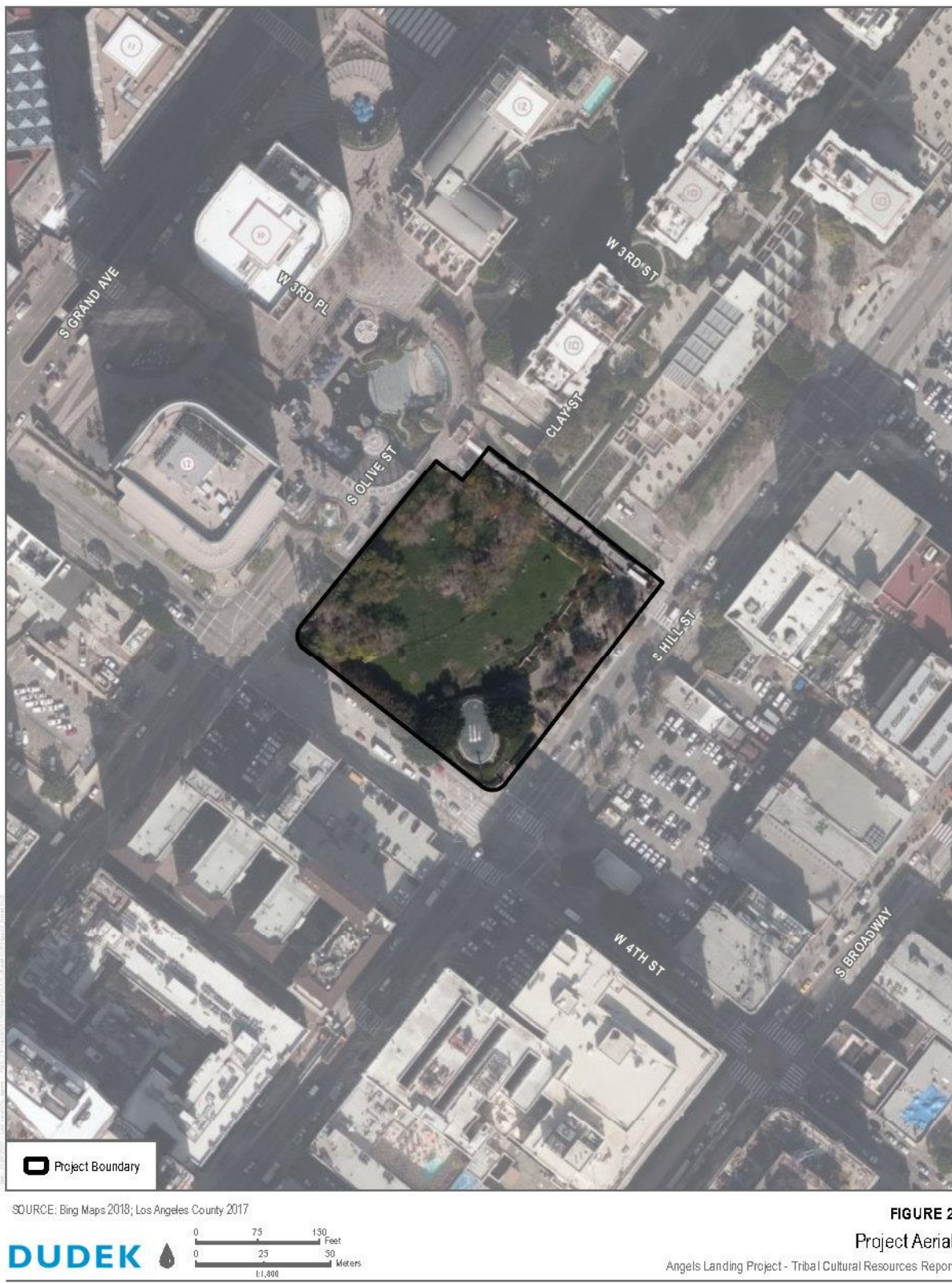


# TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE ANGEL'S LANDING PROJECT



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## 2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

### 2.1 State

#### 2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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

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

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

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

## 2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

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

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

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



- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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

## California State Assembly Bill 52

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

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

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

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

### 2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

## 2.2 Local Regulations

### 2.2.1 Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

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

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

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

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

## 2.2.2 Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings

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

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure.

## 3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### 3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Project site is currently vacant and contains unmaintained landscaping and the Pershing Square Metro Station, which is located on the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> and Hill Streets. The Community Redevelopment Agency owns the land. . The Project site is located within a highly urbanized area, by existing development, including Grand Central Market directly to the east, and apartment and commercial development to the north, south, and east.

The Project site is situated in Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 13 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pliocene and the Holocene. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA 2018), soils within the Project site are dominated by the Urban Land commercial complex (90%) with minor components, including Typic xerorthents, sandy substratum (5%), Typic xerorthents, fill (3%), Hueneme, drained (1%), and San emigdio (1%), all of which, are associated with low-moderate slope alluvial conditions. Such low-slope locations are characteristically depositional soils dating to the late Holocene (< 11,700 years ago). A substantial portion of the Project site is currently vacant. There were buildings on the Project site, but those were all demolished under the direction of the Community Redevelopment Agency between 1963 and 1964. Due to the nature of past development on the Project site, and associated with the surroundings structures and existing paved area within the Project vicinity, native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have likely been disturbed. However, there is a possibility that subsurface Native American resources could be present. Historic-age refuse deposits generally post-dating the primary period of Native American use of this area have been recorded a half-mile to the west. Historical maps indicate the presence of at least three drainages surrounding the Project site, the most prominent being the Los Angeles River; however, this river has since been channelized to the east.

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## 4 CULTURAL SETTING

### 4.1 Prehistoric Overview

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

#### 4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface (prehistoric stone tool that has been flaked on both faces), manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part

because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda (1997) suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

#### 4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous



amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

#### 4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

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

### 4.2 Ethnographic Overview

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

assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

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

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

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2000).

#### 4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

Based on evidence presented through past archaeological investigations, the Gabrielino appear to have arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The names by which Native Americans identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost and replaced by those derived by the Spanish people administering the local Missions. These names were not necessarily representative of a specific ethnic or tribal group, and traditional tribal names are unknown in the post-Contact period. The name “Gabrielino” was first established by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission and included people from the established Gabrielino area as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Native Americans commonly referred to as Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used here in reference to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages along rivers and streams, and lived in sheltered areas along the coast. Tongva lands included the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina and stretched from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Tribal population has been estimated to be at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a much larger population, approaching 10,000 (O’Neil 2002). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified through the Los Angeles Basin. Within the permanent village sites, the Tongva constructed large, circular, domed houses made of willow poles thatched with tule, each of which could hold upwards of 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures constructed throughout the villages probably served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996).

The largest, and best documented, ethnographic Tongva village in the vicinity was that of Yanga (also known as Yaangna, Janga, and Yabit), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles (McCawley 1996:56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the recruitments to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrielino inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrielino territory. Second in size, and less thoroughly documented, the village of Cahuenga was located slightly closer, just north of the Cahuenga Pass

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

Sage for refreshment is very plentiful at all three rivers and very good here at the Porciúncula [the Los Angeles River]. At once on our reaching here, eight heathens came over from a good sized village encamped at this pleasing spot among some trees. They came bringing two or three large bowls or baskets half-full of very good sage with other sorts of grass seeds that they consume; all brought their bows and arrows but with the strings removed from the bows. In his hands the chief bore strings of shell beads of the sort that they use, and on reaching the camp they threw the handfuls of these beads at each of us. Some of the heathens came up smoking on pipes made of baked clay, and they blew three mouthfuls of smoke into the air toward each one of us. The Captain and myself gave them tobacco, and he gave them our own kind of beads, and accepted the sage from them and gave us a share of it for refreshment; and very delicious sage it is for that purpose.

We set out at a half past six in the morning from this pleasing, lush river and valley of Our Lady of Angeles of La Porciúncula. We crossed the river here where it is carrying a good deal of water almost at ground level, and on crossing it, came into a great vineyard of grapevines and countless rose bushes having a great many open blossoms, all of it very dark friable soil. Keeping upon a westerly course over very grass-grown, entirely level soils with grand grasses, on going about half a league we came upon the village belonging to this place, where they came out to meet and see us, and men, women, and children in good numbers, on approaching they commenced howling at us though they had been wolves, just as before back at the spot called San Francisco Solano. We greeted them and they wished to give us seeds. As we had nothing at hand to carry them in, we refused [Brown 2002:339-341, 343].

The environment surrounding the Tongva included mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns (the processing of which was established by the early Intermediate Period) were the staple food source. Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996).

The collected food resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

The Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures, was the basis of religious life at the time of Spanish contact. The Chinigchinich cult not only provided laws and institutions, but it also taught people how to dance, which was the primary religious act for this society. The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built. This cult may be the result of a mixture of native and Christian belief systems and practices (McCawley 1996).

Inhumation of deceased Tongva was the more common method of burial on the Channel Islands while neighboring mainland coast people performed cremation (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). Cremation ashes have been found buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Supporting this finding in the archaeological record, ethnographic descriptions have provided an elaborate mourning ceremony. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996; Reid 1926). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996).

### 4.3 Historic-Period Overview

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1848), and American Period (1846–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

#### 4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

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

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

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

### 4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1848)

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

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Nine ranchos were granted between 1837 and 1846 in the future Orange County (Middlebrook 2005). Among the first ranchos deeded within the future Orange County were Manuel Nieto's Rancho Las Bolsas (partially in future Los Angeles County), granted by Spanish Governor Pedro Fages in 1784, and the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, granted by Governor José Joaquín Arrillaga to José Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta in 1810 (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The secularization of the missions (enacted 1833) following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a

commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

### 4.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

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

## 4.4 Project Site Historic Context

### 4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels), which incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American Period. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 persons (Dumke 1944).

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

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

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



## 5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On April 30, 2018, Dudek completed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton of the project area and a 0.5 mile record search area. This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The confidential records search results are also provide in Appendix A.

#### 5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 90 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-miles of the proposed Project site between 1992 and 2017 (Table 1). Of these, six intersect or overlap the proposed Project site and one is adjacent. Table 1, below, summarizes all 90 previous studies followed by a brief summary of each study that overlaps or intersects the proposed Project site.

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-miles of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-00361	Stickel, Gary E.	1976	Environmental Impact Assessment Shell Oil Company Pipeline Pier E, Berth 118 to Wilmington Refinery	Outside
LA-00449	Desautels, Roger J.	1978	Archaeological Survey Report on Tentative Tract # 35190 Located in the Pacific Palisades Area of the County of Los Angeles	Outside
LA-00483	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1978	Archaeological Resources Survey the Proposed Downtown People Mover Project Corridor Area	Intersecting
LA-01162	Van Horn, David M.	1980	Archaeological Survey Report: the Site of the New Southern Regional Library Compact Shelving Facility at UCLA	Outside
LA-01471	Love, Bruce	1985	Barrel Springs Site on the California Aqueduct	Outside
LA-01577	Anonymous	1985	Identification Study for Cultural Resources Within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, Ca	Outside
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-01642	Costello, Julia G.	1980	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey: Phase II Evaluation of Significance and Recommendations for Future Actions	Intersecting
LA-01643	Costello, Julia G.	1981	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey Phase 3	Intersecting
LA-01741	Dillon, Brian D.	1989	Archaeological and Paleontological Reconnaissance and Impact Evaluation of the Central City West Study Area Los Angeles, California	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-miles of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-01834	Foster, John M.	1989	Cultural Resource Investigation Tentative Minor Land Division Map No. 21243, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-03103	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1993	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1	Intersecting
LA-03496	Anonymous		Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Outside
LA-03668	Dillon, Brian D.	1997	St. Vibiana's Cathedral Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-03818	Conkling, Steven and Sturm, Brad	1997	Final Report, National Register of Historic Places, Evaluation for the Proposed Mount San Antonio Historic Mining District, Angeles National Forest, La County, Ca.	Outside
LA-03910	Frierman, Jay D.	1983	Monitoring the Restoration and Rehabilitation of the Sepulveda Block 622-624 North Main Street El Pueblo De Los Angeles State Historic Park	Outside
LA-04106	McIntyre, Michael J.	1996	Bouquet Fire Suppression and Rehab, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-04214	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R106, Near West Fourth Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles	Adjacent
LA-04215	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R104, Near West Third Street and South Grand Avenue, City and County of Los Angeles	Outside
LA-04237	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R105, at the Intersection of West Third Street and South Spring Street, City and County of Los Angeles	Outside
LA-04238	Conkling, Steven W.	1998	Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R107, at the Intersection of West First Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles	Outside
LA-04448	Richard Starzak	1994	Section 106 Documentation for the Metro Rail Red Line East Extension in the City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04742	Lapin, Philippe	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 263-01, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04834	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Anaheim, Los Angeles and Orange Counties	Outside
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Outside
LA-04836		2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	Outside
LA-05093	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 679-11, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Outside
LA-05098	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 226-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-miles of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-05181	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility T998, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-05200	Warren, Keith M, Hamilton, Colleen, and Robinson, Mark	2001	Assessment of Archaeological and Paleontological Sensitivity on the Proposed California Department of Transportation District 7 Headquarters Replacement Project	Outside
LA-05413	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 263-02, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Outside
LA-05448	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility Number R299.1, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Outside
LA-06396	Anonymous	2001	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Grand Avenue, East Los Angeles Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located at 601 West 5th Street, Los Angeles County, California 90071	Outside
LA-06415	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 104-04	Outside
LA-06424	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 140-01 Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-06435	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La679-11, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06440	Mason, Roger D.	2001	Proposed Verizon Wireless Facility: Pershing Square (99800089) in the City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06446	Mason, Roger D.	2000	Proposed At&t Wireless Services Facility: 7th Hill (r282) in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-06463	Anonymous	2002	A Section 106 Historic Preservation Review of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Grand Avenue East Los Angeles Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located at 601 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, Ca 90071	Outside
LA-06920	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 104-08 City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07178	Unknown	2001	Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities Fluor/level (3) Los Angeles Local Loops	Outside
LA-07527	Feldman, Jessica B., Lemon, David, and Hope, Andrew	2006	Caltrans Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory Update Tunnels	Outside
LA-07556	Slawson, Dana N.	2006	Archaeological Monitoring Report Earthquake repair and Replacement Sewer Unit 338 (w.o. E2003260) El Pueblo De Los Angeles and Environs Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07735	Billat, Lorna	2004	Puerto Rico/CA-8236c, 10601 Firestone Blvd, Norwalk, Ca, Los Angeles County	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-miles of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-07774	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless EI-038-01 (sbc Switch-downtown La), 433 South Olive Street & 434 Grand Avenue (aka 420 South Grand Avenue), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07888	Strauss, Monica	2004	Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan Project, City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07986	Harper, Caprice D.	2006	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Castaic Lake Water Agency Recycled Water Master Plan and the Northwest Spur Pipeline, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08026	Carrico, Richard L.	1985	Treatment Plan for Potential Cultural Resources Within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-08283	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Record Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La0021a (holy Shepard Lutheran Church), 10347 Mason Avenue, Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08514	Gregory, Carrie and Margarita Wuellner	2004	Historical Assessment and Technical Report for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-08750	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-mobile Candidate La03080a (numero Uno Market), 1335 South Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09429	McKenna, Jeanette	2008	An Architectural Evaluation of the three buildings located at 217-221 West 4th St., 350-354 S. Broadway, and 356-364 S. Broadway, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09640	Maki, Mary K.	2008	Alameda Seniors Housing Project, Huntington Park	Outside
LA-09662	Warren, Keith and M. Colleen Hamilton	2006	Cultural Resources Monitoring of Demolition of the Former California Department of Transportation District 7 Offices	Outside
LA-09663	Warren, Keith	2004	Herbalists and Horsemen: Cultural Diversity Along Los Angeles Street. Archaeology of the New Caltrans District 7 Headquarters Site (CA-LAN-3097)	Outside
LA-09744	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	1999	Results of Archaeological Survey: Big Tujunga Arundo Removal (ARR No. 05-01-00569)	Outside
LA-09809	Dana E. Supernowicz	2009	Cultural Resources Study of the LA Self Storage Project, Royal Street Communications Site No. LA3833A, 1000 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, CA	Outside
LA-10507	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-10542	Grimes, Teresa	1998	Historical Architectural Survey and Evaluation Report and Finding of no Adverse Effect	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-miles of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-10605	Dietler, Sara and Monica Strauss	2009	Archaeological Evaluation for the Main Street Parking Facility and motor transportation division project, City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-10772	Hatheway, Roger	1979	Historic Building Survey - Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Report for Determination of Eligibility	Intersecting
LA-10826	unknown	2008	Section 106 Consultation for Three-Hole Expansion and Two-Hole Course modification, Westchester Golf Course and Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, CA	Outside
LA-10860	Robinson, Mark	2007	Exposition Corridor Light Rail Transit Project Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan	Outside
LA-11165	Carnevale, Mike	2001	Draft - Environmental Impact Statement, United States General Services Administration, GSA Document Number: ZCA81642/1999 Los Angeles U.S. Courthouse, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-11407	Swope, Karen K.	1997	Historical Study Report for the Alameda Corridor Project North End Improvements, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11649	Kaplan, David and O'Connor, Pam	2004	Evaluation of Proposed Demolition of Stationers Building, 525 South Spring Street, Stationers Annex, 523 South Spring Street on the Spring Street Financial Historic District	Outside
LA-11679	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC301, Downtown 404 1/2 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90014	Outside
LA-11710	Unknown	2011	Regional Connector Transit Corridor Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Draft Environmental Impact Report, Appendix Y Cultural Resources-Archaeology	Outside
LA-11865	Bischoff, Wayne	2011	Cultural Resources Survey Letter Report for the CT-29 Access Road Variance Request, Segment 5, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, CA	Outside
LA-11954	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA03XC041 (Angels Flight) 242 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12294	McKenna, Jeannette	2013	Historic American Building Survey: The Trustee Building 340-344 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California 90013	Outside
LA-12392	Bonner, Wayne	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate EL0038 (SBC Building), 433 Olive Street and 434 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12393	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02731A (LA424-AT&T (Madison MSC), 633 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12442	Fulton, Phil	2013	Cultural Resource Assessment Class I Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Utopia Facility, City of Gardena, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-miles of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-12443	McKenna, Jeanette	2013	Archaeological Survey Report: Pacific Coast Highway (SR-1) at Tuna Canyon Infrastructure Installation Project, Malibu, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12493	Fulton, Phil and McLean, Roderic	2012	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services Grand Avenue ELA Facility City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12584	Rogers, Leslie	2013	Restoration of Historic Streetcar Service in Downtown Los Angeles	Intersecting
LA-12648	Wiley, Nancy, Colocho, Connie, and Garrison, Andrew	2014	Archaeological Monitoring Results: The Los Angeles US Courthouse Los Angeles CA	Outside
LA-12768	Ballester, Daniel	2012	Historical/Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program, Three Valley Water District Fulton Reservoir Project, Three Valleys Municipal Water District, City of Claremont, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12784	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11069C (Abe Building RT) 533 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12866	Dietler, John, Samantha Murray, Heather Gibson, Sara Dietler, Steven Treffers, and Benjamin Vargas	2015	Los Angeles Plaza Church Cemetery Technical Report for the LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes Project, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-12867	Dietler, John and Sara C. Ferland	2015	Testing to Protect Historic Cemetery Resources for the LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes Project, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-12965	Green, Alexis	2016	Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, for proposed Collocation Project, 808 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90017 DLA104, EBI Project Number: 6115005143	Outside
LA-13105	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0741/CLU5712 (LA Self Storage), 1000 6th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551656508	Outside
LA-13134	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CLU2377 (Standard Aero Building), 6201 West Imperial Highway, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551316006	Outside

**Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-miles of the Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-13141	Brunzell, David	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Pershing Square Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1412)	Outside
LA-13143	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR091 (Figueroa and 5th Street), 545 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR :f# 3551015017	Outside
LA-13143	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for ABeT Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR091 (Figueroa and 5th St), 545 Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551015017	Outside
LA-13180	Howell-Ardila, Debi, Steven Treffers, John Dietler, and Chris Millington	2014	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the LA Plaza Cultural Village Project, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-13218	Roland, Jennifer	2017	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle Wireless T-Mobile LA Market Project Antenna Installation Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

#### **LA-00483**

Greenwood & Associates was contracted by the City of Los Angeles to perform a cultural resources study for the People Mover Project. The project involved extensive historical research of the project area to determine locations with the highest potential for subsurface cultural resources. Greenwood & Associates concluded that where the alignment is closest to main access roads, the chance of significant resources were less likely. The west side of South Hill Street from West 2nd Street to West 5th Street, which borders the project area, was determined to be sensitive for significant archaeological resources, though no archaeological sites have been recorded in the area.

#### **LA-1642 & 1643**

Science Applications was contracted by the City of Los Angeles to perform a Phase 2 and Phase 3 cultural resource assessment for the People Mover Project. Phase 2 involved intensive historical research of potentially sensitive areas identified in Greenwood & Associates report. The study resulted in the identification of thirteen potentially significant archaeological remains along the proposed route. Phase 3 involved geotechnical investigations of soil conditions of areas identified during Phase 2. These investigations were monitored by archaeologists to determine the presence of buried cultural deposits. No archaeological deposits were identified near or within the current proposed Project site.

### LA-3103

Greenwood & Associates was contracted by Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority to perform cultural resources services in support of the construction of the Metro Rail Red Line Project including background research, monitoring, surface collection, excavation, and analysis. The most important field work occurred near present day Union Station where the original Chinatown of Los Angeles was located. Much of the report is devoted to describing this resource and the results of the excavation. No archaeological resources were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of that project.

### LA-10772

Roger Hatheway was contracted to perform a Historic Building Survey in support of the Los Angeles Downton People Mover Project in 1979. The project consisted of expanding the physical description, statement of significance, and documenting buildings that were presented in a previous survey. No landscape or street furniture was discussed or researched. No buildings within the current proposed Project site, if any were present during that study, were evaluated.

### LA-12584

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

## 5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 181 previously recorded cultural resources fall within 0.5-miles of the proposed Project site. Of these 181 resources, including the overlapping resource, 172 are historic-era buildings and/or structures, 61 of which are districts and/or elements of a district; and the remaining nine resources are archaeological sites. Eight historic-era sites and one prehistoric site are located within a 0.5-mile of the proposed Project site. Table 2, below, summarizes the nine archaeological resources identified within the records. None of these nine archaeological resources intersect or overlap the proposed Project site. Historic built environment resources or non-archeological resources fall outside of the scope of the present study and will not be addressed in this report. Table 2, below, summarizes the nine archaeological resources



identified within the records. None of these nine archaeological resources intersect or overlap the proposed Project site.

Important to note is that the single prehistoric site consists of a prehistoric burial (P-19-120015). SCCIC records indicate that the prehistoric burial was previously recorded approximately 0.5-mile northeast of the proposed Project site. This resource includes documented human remains identified as Native American in origin that was encountered in 1957 during trenching activities, approximately 11 feet below the street surface. The burial is briefly mentioned in report LA-0483, though no further details of the burial was discussed beyond what is mentioned here.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within 0.5-miles of the Proposed Project Site**

Primary (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Age	NRHP Eligibility	Resource	Recorded By/Year	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
002741	002741H	Historic	Not evaluated	Buried mortared red-brick footing	1998 (Jay Michalsky, LSA Associates, Inc.)	Outside
003097	003097H	Historic	Not evaluated	Brick and concrete structural foundations and three historic-era wood-lined privies	2002; 2003 (Warren, K., Applied Earthworks); 2004 (Warren, K., Applied Earthworks)	Outside
003129	003129H	Historic	Not evaluated	Refuse deposit	2003 (Robin Turner, Cogstone)	Outside
003337	003337H	Historic	Not evaluated	Refuse deposit	2000 (Frank Humphries, William Self Associates)	Outside
003347	003347H	Historic	Not evaluated	Werden Place Granite-Block Pavement	2004 (Monica Strauss, EDAW, Inc.); 2008 (Frank Humphries and Sara Dietler, EDAW, Inc.)	Outside
003767	003767H	Historic	Not evaluated	Structural foundations, basements, and pads, including a refuse deposit	2007 (Laurie Solis, URS Corp)	Outside
004114	004114H	Historic	Not evaluated	Brick and concrete structural foundations, refuse deposits, and isolated artifacts	2008 (Frank Humphries and Sara Dietler, EDAW, Inc.)	Outside

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within 0.5-miles of the Proposed Project Site**

Primary (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Age	NRHP Eligibility	Resource	Recorded By/Year	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
004451	-	Historic	Not evaluated	Foundations/structure pads and refuse deposits	2014 (Andrew Garrison, SRS)	Outside
120015	-	Prehistoric	Not evaluated	Burial	1996 (SCC Information Center Staff)	Outside

## 5.2 Review of Historic Topographic Maps and Aerials

Dudek consulted historic topographic maps and aerial photographs to understand the development of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available from 1894 to the present and aerial images are available from 1952 to the present (NETR 2018a, 2018b).

Topographic maps indicate that the proposed Project site and vicinity was already extensively developed by the late nineteenth century. By 1928, topographic maps indicated that the proposed Project site and vicinity had reached maximum development. Aside from understanding a general level of development, topographic maps are not helpful in understanding minute changes within the proposed Project site and surrounding blocks.

Historic aerials from 1948 show that the proposed Project site was developed with several buildings, and a parking lot. At this time, Angels Flight Railway had not been relocated to its current location north of the proposed Project site and the surrounding area appears to be devoted to commercial and residential uses. No significant changes are visible until 1964, when aerials show that several of the buildings in the proposed Project site and the general area had been demolished and replaced with parking lots. Between 1964 and 1972, the entirety of the proposed Project site as well as the entire block directly to the west, had been razed and appeared to have been used to hold spoils pile from nearby construction. By 1980, some large commercial buildings had been built in the area, though the proposed Project site was still under construction and was devoid of any development. By 1994, it appears that Pershing Square station had been built and other portions of the Project site were graded and landscaped. Aside from landscaping, there have been no significant changes to the proposed Project site since then.

## 5.3 Native American Correspondence

### 5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek contacted the NAHC on June 5, 2018 and requested a review of the SLF for the proposed Project site. The NAHC replied via email on June 6, 2018 stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC

suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed Project site. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Confidential Appendix B. This outreach was conducted for informational purposes only and does not constitute formal government-to-government consultation as specified by AB 52, which is discussed in the following section.

### 5.3.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to “tribal cultural resources” as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives (that have requested notification) who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project. All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent letters by the City Department of City Planning on July 12, 2018 (Appendix B). The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative.

The Department of City Planning did not receive any responses from the tribal contacts requesting consultation. No requests for consultation were received in response to these notifications and the City considers consultation concluded. Based on the lack of responses, government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, no TCR were identified within or near the proposed Project site.

### 5.4 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the proposed Project site. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Based on this map, the proposed Project site is immediately south of El Camino Real and near the intersection of several trails that were indicated to have been established before 1890. Though not called out on this map, the nearest known village would have been on this map would have been *Yaanga* (also known as *Yabit* or *Yanga*), located approximately 1 mile east of the proposed Project site, near the location of present-day Union Station (Morris et al 2016; McCawley 1996: 57). It should be noted that this map, is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portola expedition (circa 1769-1770). While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented

individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the proposed Project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleno/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrieleno as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleno/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. The relative sizes of these villages were also inferred from their relative number of mission-period recruits. The nearest village site to the proposed Project site was *Yaagna*, and has been discussed in the above cultural context (McCawley 1996; NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of *Yaagna* were recruited to San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno territory (NEA and King 2004: 104). In general, the mapped position of this village has been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region.

Archaeological evidence has suggested that the village of *Yaanga* may have been located anywhere between the current Dodger's Stadium and the Bella Union Hotel (constructed circa 1870), centering around Union Station (constructed circa 1939). Technical studies completed for the Los Angeles Rapid Transit Project (Westec 1983) are perhaps the most informative with regard to the distribution of archaeological finds in this area. Cultural material indicative of habitation activities characteristic of a village such as *Yanga* have been encountered throughout this area but have been more extensively documented within approximately 1000 feet surrounding Union Station (NEA and King 2004). While this may be partially the result of a greater relative amount of archaeological attention, evidence suggests that there has been both intensive prehistoric and historic-era (notably Spanish/Mexican period) use of this area. The broader area would have been used by Native American inhabitants, and the location of the village of *Yanga* shifted to multiple locations based on its suitability relative to the route of the meandering Los Angeles River over thousands of years, prior to the settlement of the area in the eighteenth century.

Ethnographic research indicates that after the founding of Los Angeles, the Native American settlement of *Yaanga* was forcibly moved, and by 1813, Native Americans in the area had been forced to regroup to the south. This new village, known as *Rancheria de los Poblanos*, was located near the northwest corner of Los Angeles and 1st Street, approximately 0.5-miles northeast of the proposed Project site (Morris et al 201: 94). This second village site was only occupied until about 1836, after which Native American communities in Los Angeles were relocated east of the Los Angeles River. After 1836, Native Americans were forcibly relocated another three times, in 1845, 1846, and 1847 (Morris et al. 2016: 94). No archaeological evidence for these

Native American communities was found in the SCCIC records or through review of other archaeological information; however, most of these areas fell outside of the archaeological records search area.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the proposed Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional territory. The proposed Project is located relatively close to the original location of *Yaanga*, as well as the reported location of *Rancheria de los Poblanos*, an early-nineteenth century Native American settlement. However, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

### 5.5 Cultural Resource Pedestrian Survey

#### Field Methodology

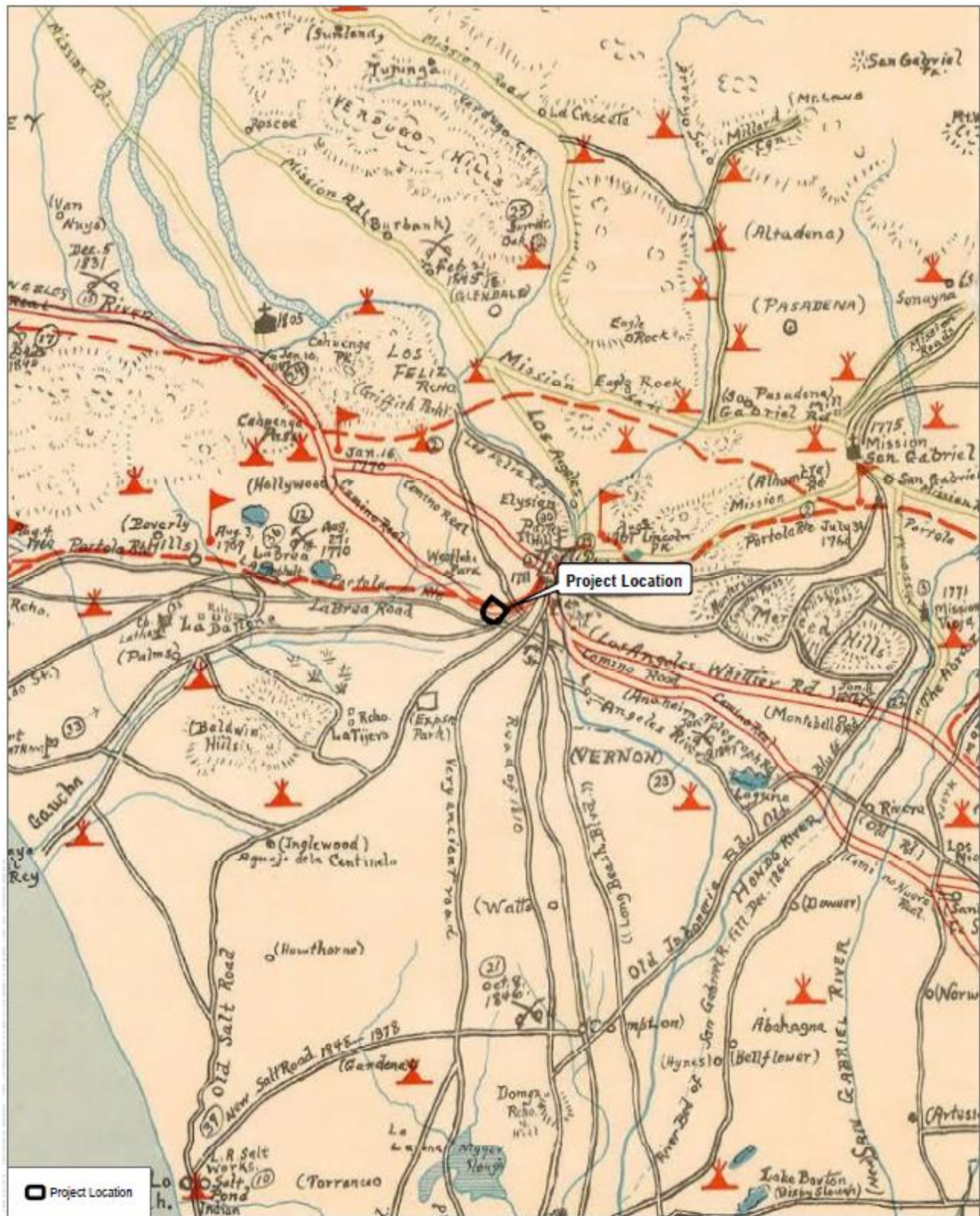
A qualified Dudek archaeologist conducted a survey of the proposed Project site on June 5, 2018. The survey was conducted to identify and record any cultural resources that may occur in the proposed Project site. Because of the developed/disturbed nature of the Project site, reconnaissance-level survey methods were used to spot-check areas with ground surface visibility for archaeological resources. The archaeologist examined the ground surface for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools), historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), sediment discolorations that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and depressions and other features that might indicate the former presence of structures or buildings.

#### Survey Results

The proposed Project site is made up of three tiers of a hillside sloping east towards 4<sup>th</sup> Street. The lowest tier is the easternmost section of the proposed Project site and is flat, primarily paved with concrete, and contains the entrance to Metro's Pershing Square station at the corner of 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Hill Street. This tier contains landscaped planter boxes which have become overgrown. No cultural resources were observed within the exposed ground surface of the planter boxes. The middle tier is steeply sloped to the west and is primarily characterized by overgrown, dead grasses and weeds with some palm trees and bougainvillea shrubs. Small brick fragments are scattered throughout this tier. Additionally, one piece of ceramic and one ceramic pipe fragment, both of unknown age, were observed. The top tier is also characterized by overgrown, dead grasses and weeds and several trees are present as well. There is a north-south path running along the western border of this tier. There are also several benches located throughout this tier and two memorial concrete signs that are located in the northwestern corner of the proposed Project site. Some brick fragments were observed throughout the upper tier. Irrigation lines are present throughout the middle and upper tier; additionally two large concrete and metal Los Angeles Department of Water and Power vaults are located at the southeastern corner of the middle tier. Modern refuse was observed throughout the Project site, including what appears to be modern trails within the middle tier that were likely made by individuals traversing the Project site. Ground visibility throughout the unpaved area of the Project site was generally poor, around 50-60%. No historic-age

or prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the cultural resources survey. Figures 3 through 8 in Attachment A show overviews of the proposed Project site.





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

FIGURE 3

1860-1937 Historical Map

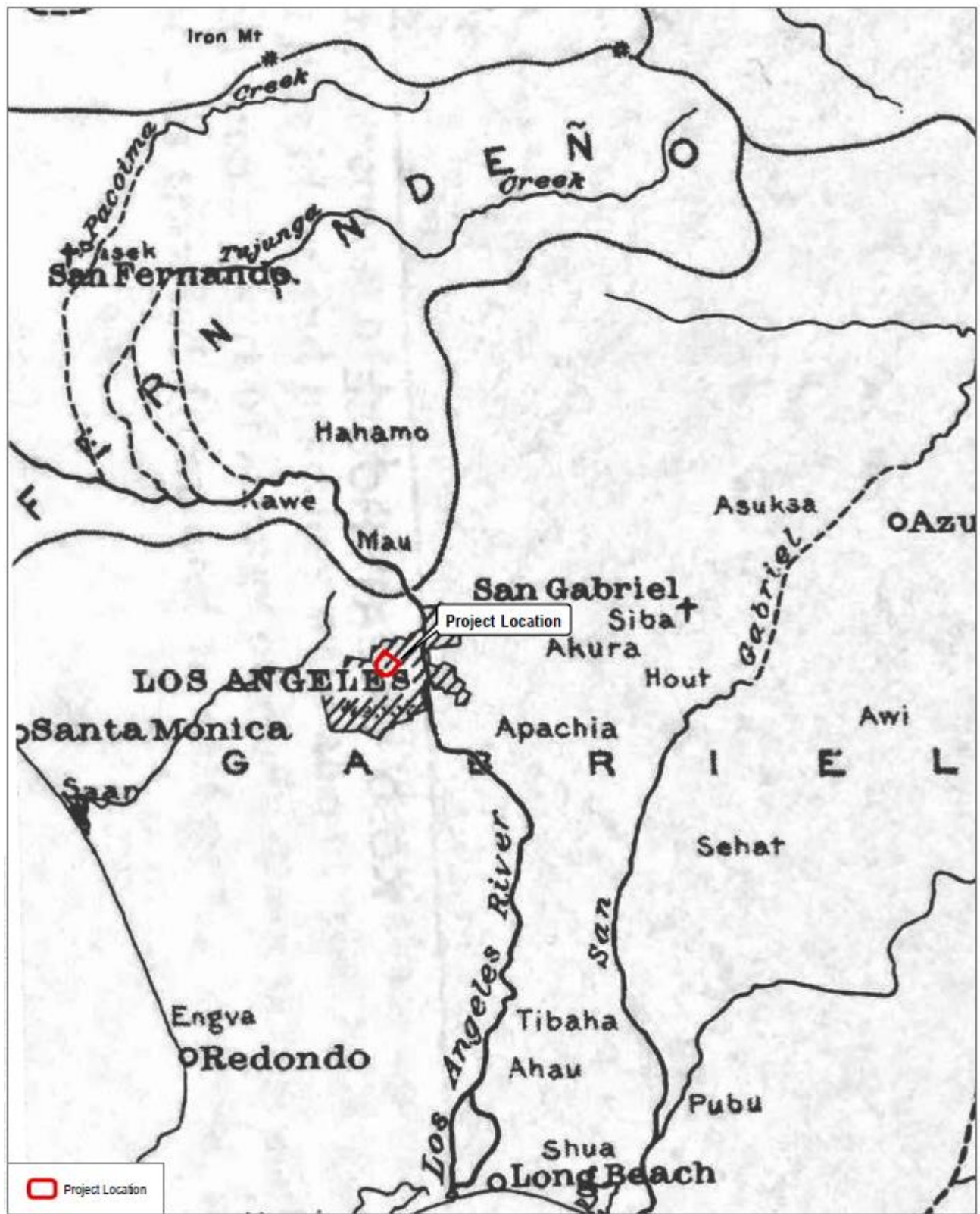
Angels Landing Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

FIGURE 5



Gabrielino Traditional Area

Angels Landing Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

FIGURE 6

Tribal Settlements and Mission Recruitment

Angels Landing Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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## 6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No resources of Native American origin or association have been identified within the proposed Project site or immediate vicinity through the CHRIS records search conducted at the SCCIC (completed July 24, 2018), NAHC SLF review (completed June 6, 2018), or intensive-level pedestrian survey (completed June 5, 2018).

Pursuant to AB 52, the City contacted all NAHC-listed tribal representatives that have requested notification of projects in this geographic area by letter on July 12, 2018. No requests for consultation were received in response to these notifications and the City considers consultation concluded.

It is appropriate to rely on the consultation process with California Native American Tribes, and site specific studies such as done here, to assess potential impacts to TCRs. Government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the Project site. In addition, as demonstrated in this report, no known TCR has been identified that could be adversely affected during construction of the project and therefore no specific mitigation for potential impacts to known TCRs are necessary. The City may choose to add a standard condition of approval on the project for unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources during construction out of an abundance of caution. Such conditions are not required for the less than significant impact conclusion provided herein.

### 6.2 Recommendations

Given that no TCR has been identified, no specific mitigation measures pertaining to known TCRs are necessary.

While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the proposed Project, strategies to address inadvertent discovery of TCRs should be implemented. This can be accomplished by the City imposing a standard condition of approval for the inadvertent discovery of a TCR. Such conditions may, but are not required to include, the following actions: Should potential TCRs be inadvertently encountered, this would first require halting construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project site. If the City determines that a potential resource appears to be a TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered TCRs. The recommendations would be subject to the review and discretion

by the City and Applicant and could be incorporated into a TCR monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could recommence. Note that, the City as Lead Agency under CEQA may have more current or applicable standard conditions of approval regarding this issue, which could also suffice for inadvertent discoveries.



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# APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)

## SCCIC Records Search Results

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:  
On file with City.



# APPENDIX B

## NAHC SLF Search Results and Record of AB 52 Notification



## Linda Kry

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**From:** Erica Nicolay  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 31, 2018 12:15 PM  
**To:** 'nahc@nahc.ca.gov'  
**Subject:** SLF Request and Native American Contact List  
**Attachments:** Dudek\_Angels Landing TCR-SLF Request.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Please find the attached Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request for the Angels Landing Project. The project involves the development of a mixed-use residential complex at 361 South Hill Street in Los Angeles, California. The project would include 500 hotel rooms, 250 condos, open space, shops and restaurants, and a charter elementary school.

If you have any comments or concerns please contact me at this email or at the phone numbers listed below.

Thank you,

Erica Nicolay, MA  
Archaeologist

### **DUDEK**

38 North Marengo Avenue  
Pasadena, California 91101

O: 626.204.9830

C: 760.936.7952

Ext. 5230

[www.dudek.com](http://www.dudek.com)

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95501  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Quadrangle

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Firm/Agency:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

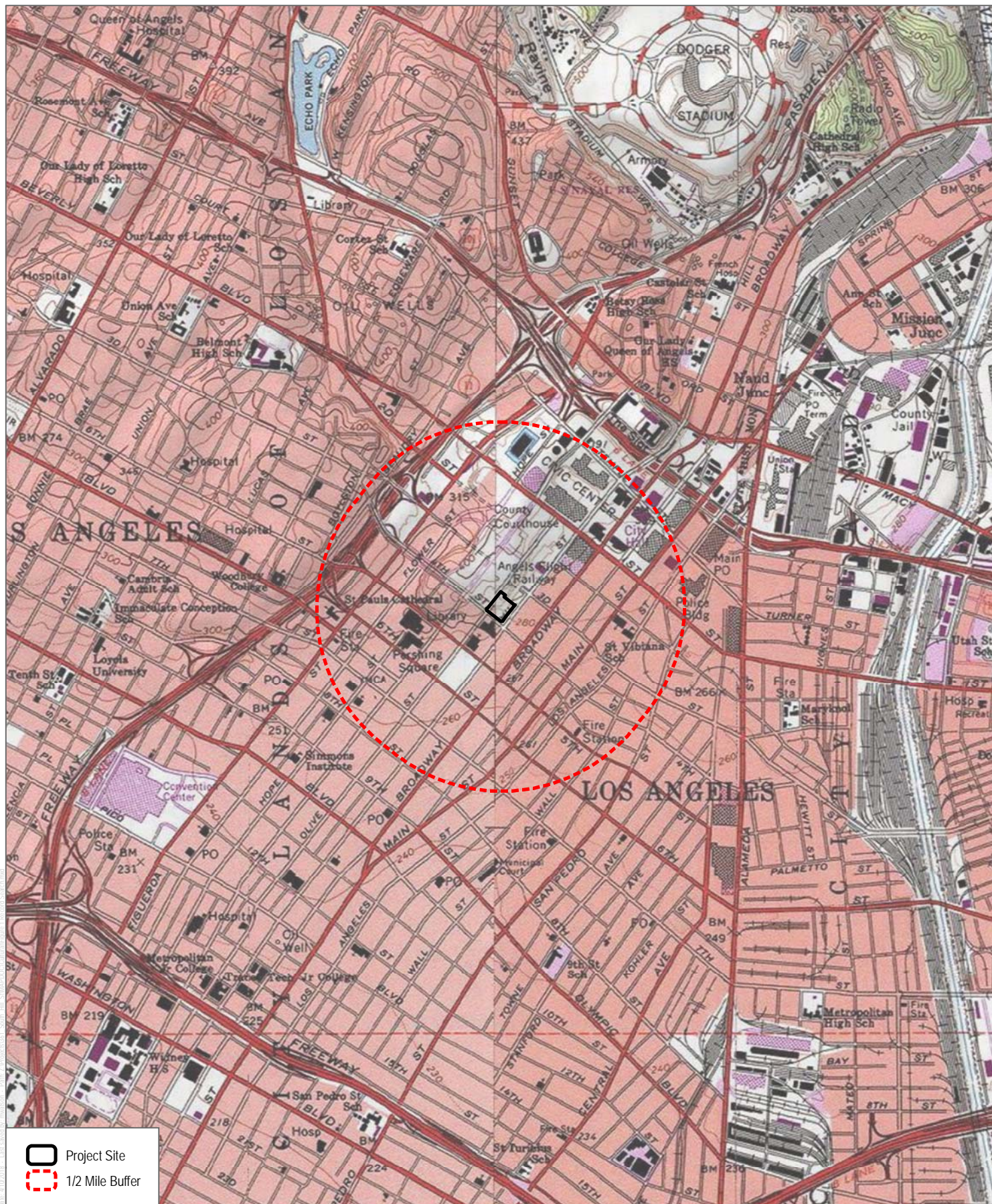
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Description:

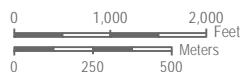
\_\_\_\_ Project Location Map is attached





SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Hollywood & Los Angeles Quadrangles  
Township 1S; Range 13W; Sections 28, 29, 32, 33

**DUDEK**



Records Search  
361 South Hill Street Project



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

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



June 6, 2018

Erica Nicolay  
Dudek

Sent by E-mail: enicolay@dudek.com

RE: Proposed Angeles Landing Project, City of Los Angeles; Hollywood USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Nicolay:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst  
(916) 373-3714

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
6/6/2018**

***Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians***

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

***Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians***

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

***Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians***

Beverly Salazar Folkes, Elders Council  
1931 Shady Brooks Drive      Tataviam  
Thousand Oaks, CA, 91362  
Phone: (805) 558 - 1154  
folkes9@msn.com

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

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

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians***

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

***Gabrielino /Tongva Nation***

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

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council***

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

***Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe***

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

***San Fernando Band of Mission Indians***

Donna Yocum, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838      Kitanemuk  
Newhall, CA, 91322      Serrano  
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933      Tataviam  
Fax: (503) 574-3308  
ddyocum@comcast.net

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

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

## **Appendix K.2**

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City AB 52 Consultation Letter



DEPARTMENT OF  
CITY PLANNING  
CITY PLANNING COMMISSION  
DAVID H. J. AMBROZ  
PRESIDENT  
RENEE DAKE WILSON  
VICE-PRESIDENT  
CAROLINE CHOE  
VAHID KHORSAND  
KAREN MACK  
SAMANTHA MILLMAN  
MARC MITCHELL  
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS  
DANA M. PERLMAN  
ROCKY WILES  
COMMISSION OFFICE MANAGER  
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI  
MAYOR

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

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP  
DIRECTOR  
(213) 978-1271  
KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
(213) 978-1272  
LISA M. WEBBER, AICP  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR  
(213) 978-1274

<http://planning.lacity.org>

July 12, 2018

**Case No.:** ENV-2018-3273-EIR

**Project Address:** 361 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013

**Community Plan:** Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

This letter is to inform you that the Los Angeles Department of City Planning is reviewing the following proposal for the Angels Landing Project (Project):

*Project Location*

The Project Site comprises a 97,631-square-foot (2.24-acre) site located at 361 South Hill Street in the Central City Community of the City of Los Angeles. The Project Site is currently mostly landscaped and vacant except for the Metro Pershing Square Station located at the southeast corner of the Project Site.

*Project Details*

The Project proposes up to 120 residential for-sale condominium units, 450 residential apartments (including a mix of market rate and affordable units), two hotels with approximately 480 guest rooms, a 45,381-square-foot K-5 charter school, and 50,504 square feet of commercial space. The Project would result in up to 1,269,349 square feet of floor area. In addition, the proposed uses would provide associated parking within a seven-level parking podium, which would be partially below grade and partially above grade.

*Project Excavation*

The Project would require the clearing of the existing landscaping on the Project Site. Construction activities for the Project would also include demolition of existing hardscape, excavating down approximately 110 feet from the ground surface at Hill Street and 170 feet from the ground surface at Olive Street for subterranean parking, building the mixed-used development building, and constructing hardscape and landscape around the building. It is anticipated that up to approximately 590,000 cubic yards of soil would be graded and exported to construct the Project.

*Deadline to Request Consultation*

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

Los Angeles Department of City Planning  
Attn: Milena Zasadzien  
221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 1350  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Email: milena.zasadzien@lacity.org  
Phone: 213-847-3636

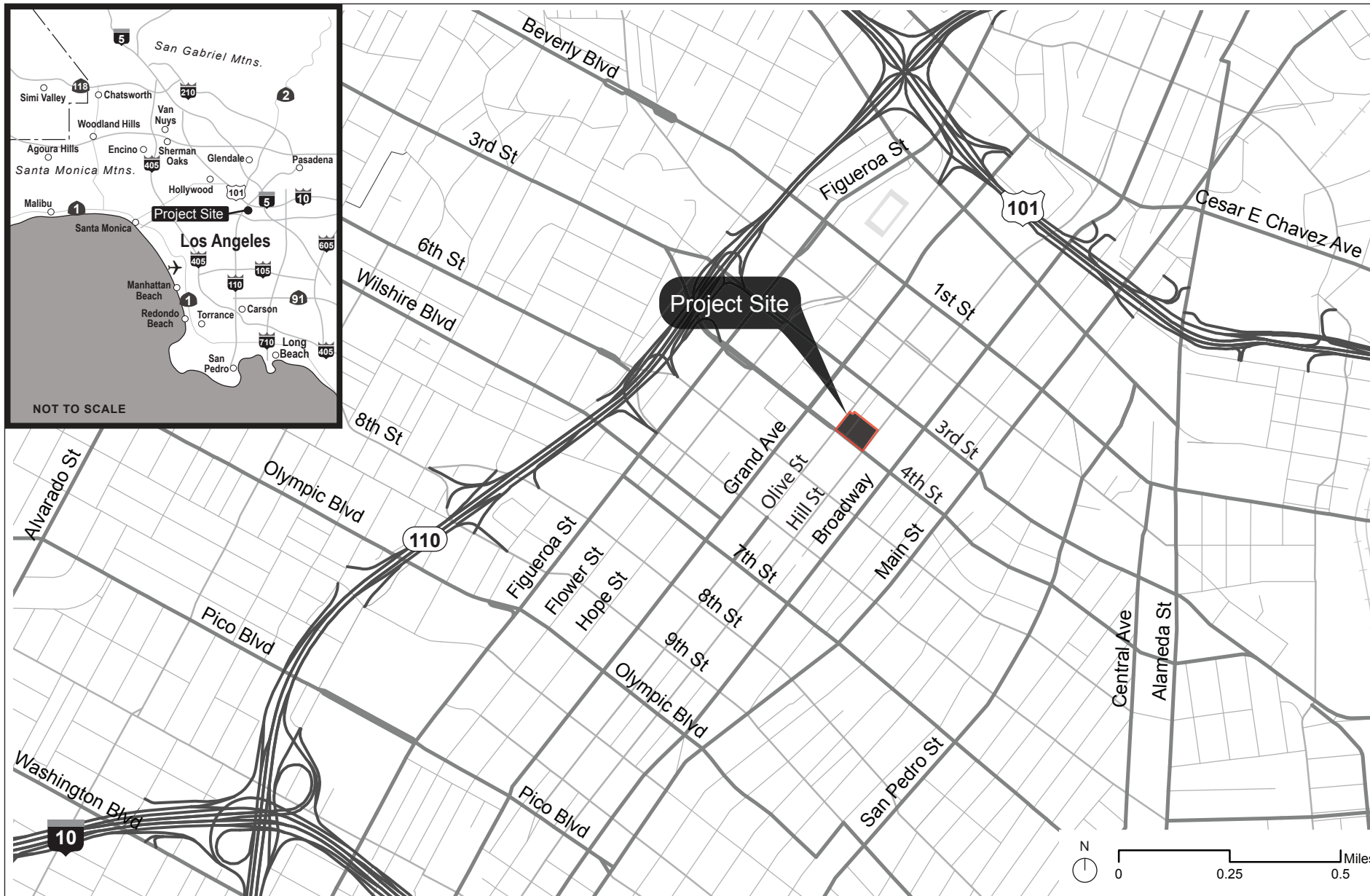
Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP  
Director of Planning



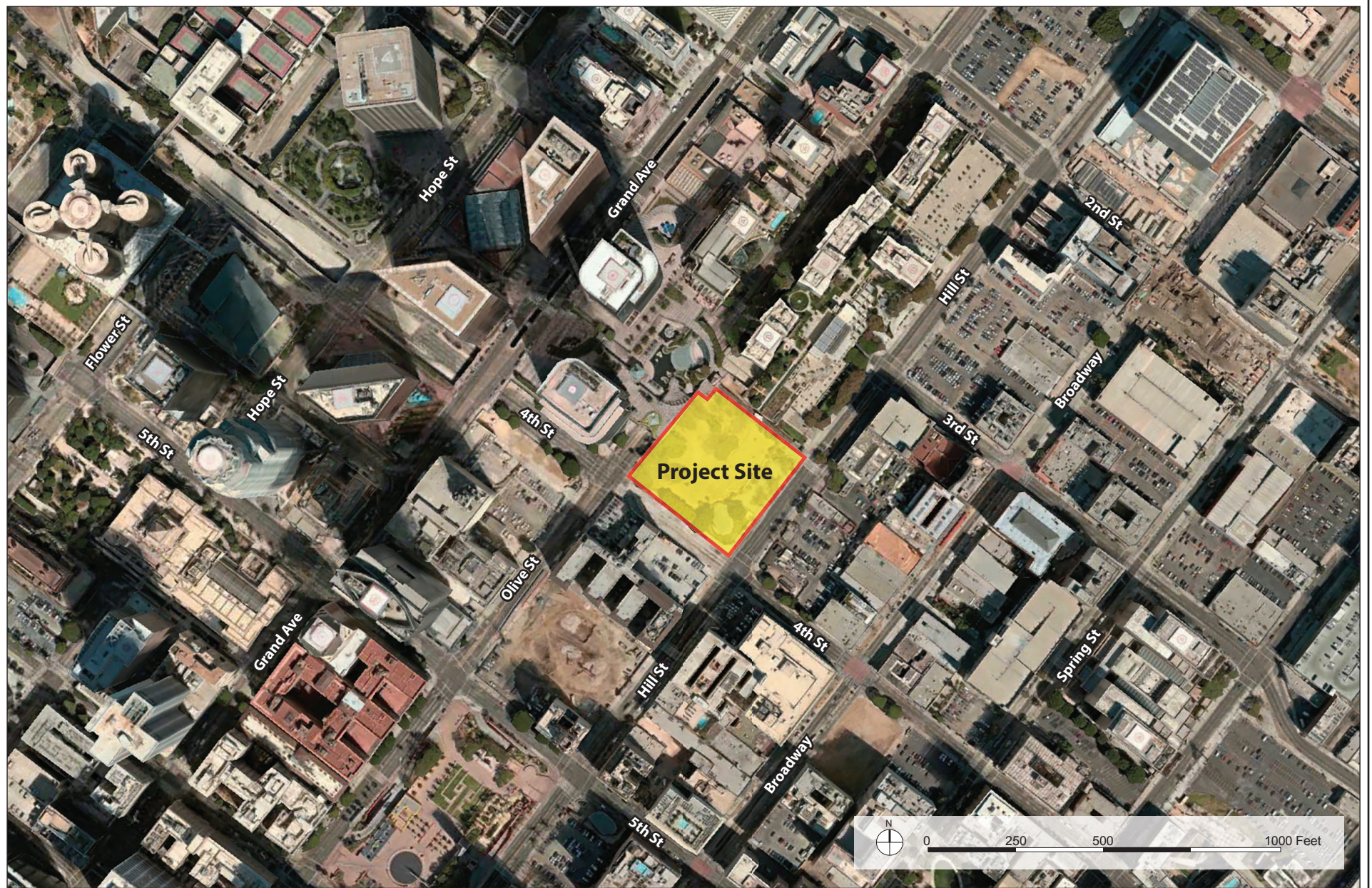
Milena Zasadzien  
City Planner  
Planning Department

Enclosures: Project Location Map  
Aerial Photograph of the Project Vicinity  
Conceptual Site Plan



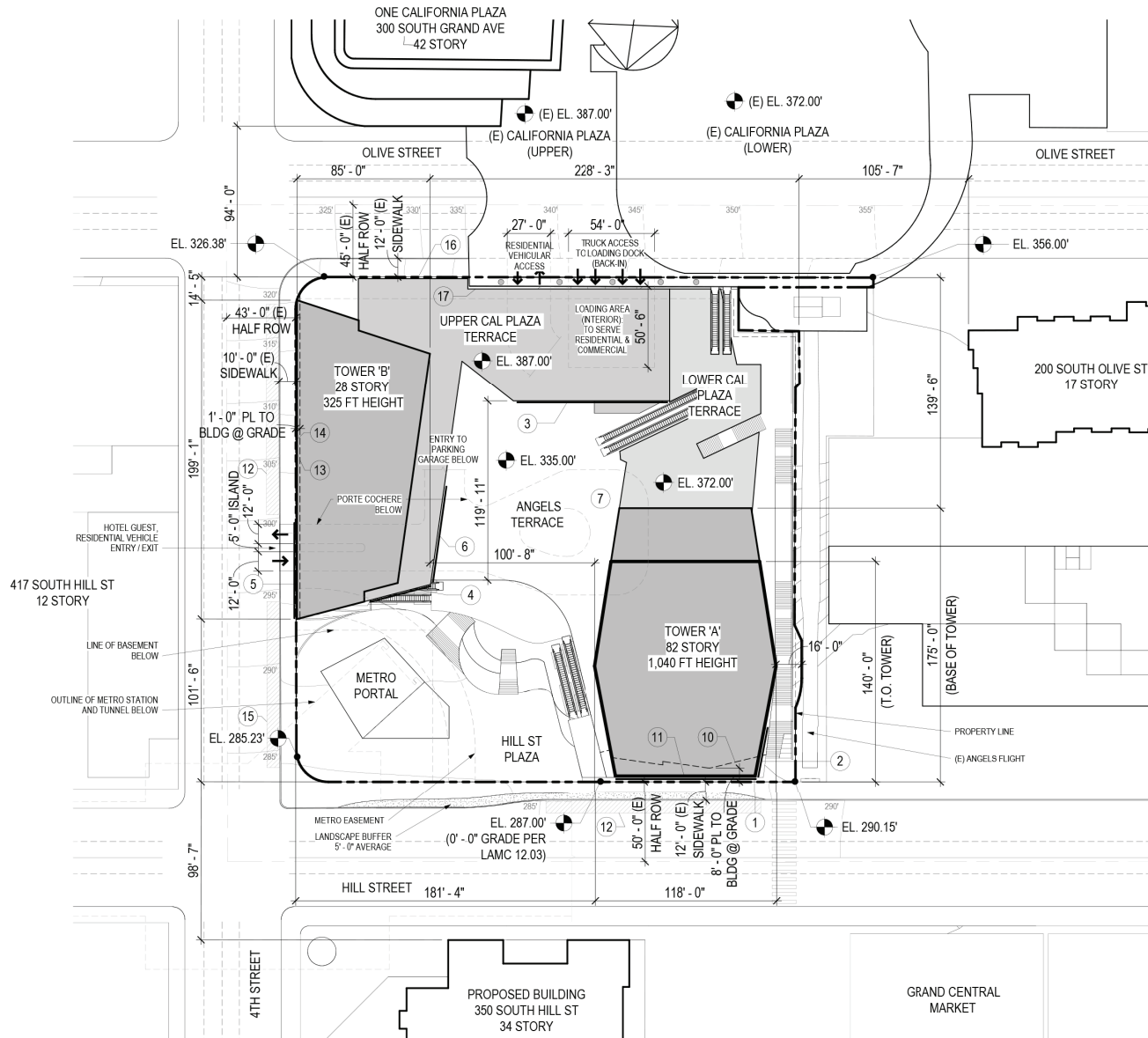
Project Location Map





Aerial Photograph of the Project Vicinity





## **Appendix K.3**

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### City AB 52 Consultation Closure Letter

**From:** Milena Zasadzien <[milena.zasadzien@lacity.org](mailto:milena.zasadzien@lacity.org)>

**Sent:** Thursday, April 16, 2020 2:21 PM

**To:** James Pugh <[JPugh@sheppardmullin.com](mailto:JPugh@sheppardmullin.com)>

**Cc:** Robert Hilman <[r.hilman@eyestoneeir.com](mailto:r.hilman@eyestoneeir.com)>; Alan Como <[alan.como@lacity.org](mailto:alan.como@lacity.org)>; Kira Teshima <[KTeshima@sheppardmullin.com](mailto:KTeshima@sheppardmullin.com)>; Stephanie Eyestone Jones <[s.eyestone@eyestoneeir.com](mailto:s.eyestone@eyestoneeir.com)>

**Subject:** Re: Angels Landing: AB 52 Consultation Responses

Hi Jim,

Yes, the consultation process has concluded. No responses were received within the 30 day window and no consultations were initiated.