

Appendix H

Tribal Cultural Resources

Appendix H.1

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 8TH, GRAND AND HOPE PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to assist in the identification and documentation of potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that could occur as a result of activities proposed for the 8th, Grand and Hope Street Project (Project). The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project proposes to construct a 50-story mixed-use project comprised of a maximum of 554,927 square feet of floor area, with 580 residential dwelling units and up to 7,499 square feet of ground floor commercial/retail/restaurant space. To accommodate the Project, an existing surface parking lot and four-level parking structure would be demolished. The Project is located within public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Section 32, located on the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle. The Project Site, consisting of less than 1-acre, is bound by Hope Street to the northwest, 8th Street to the southwest, and Grand Street to the southeast and by two parking structures to the north.

The present study documents the negative results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation completed by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No Native American resources were identified within the Project Site or surrounding records search area through the SCCIC records search, or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed August 27, 2019). Given the nature of existing and past development, which would have previously excavated soils with potential to support cultural resources and TCRs (generally less than 10 feet below the surface in this area), subsurface contexts within the Project are of low suitability to support the presence of TCRs and/or cultural resources. The Project as presently designed is unlikely to encounter significant buried cultural resources or TCRs.

Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation for TCRs appears to be necessary. Should future information be provided that indicates the presence of a TCR that may be impacted by the Project, appropriate mitigation must be included in the environmental document. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to conduct a TCRs study for the Project for compliance with the CEQA. The present study documents the negative results of a CHRIS records search completed at the SCCIC, a search of the NAHC's SLF, and tribal consultation completed by the lead agency (City) pursuant to California AB 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. This study closes with a summary of recommended mitigation.

1.1 Project Personnel

Adriane Gusick, BA, completed the SCCIC records search, historical research, and contributed to this report. Linda Kry, BA, contributed to this report and provided management oversight. Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, contributed to the report, and provided management recommendations for TCRs. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

1.2 Project Location

The Project Site is situated in Downtown Los Angeles, approximately 14 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. Primary regional access is provided by State Route 110 (SR-110 or Harbor Freeway), which runs north-south approximately 0.3-mile west of the Project Site. The Project Site is specifically bounded by two parking structures to the north, 8th Street to the south, Grand Avenue to the east, and Hope Street to the west. Major arterials providing regional access to the Project vicinity include Grand Avenue, Figueroa Street, and Olympic Boulevard.

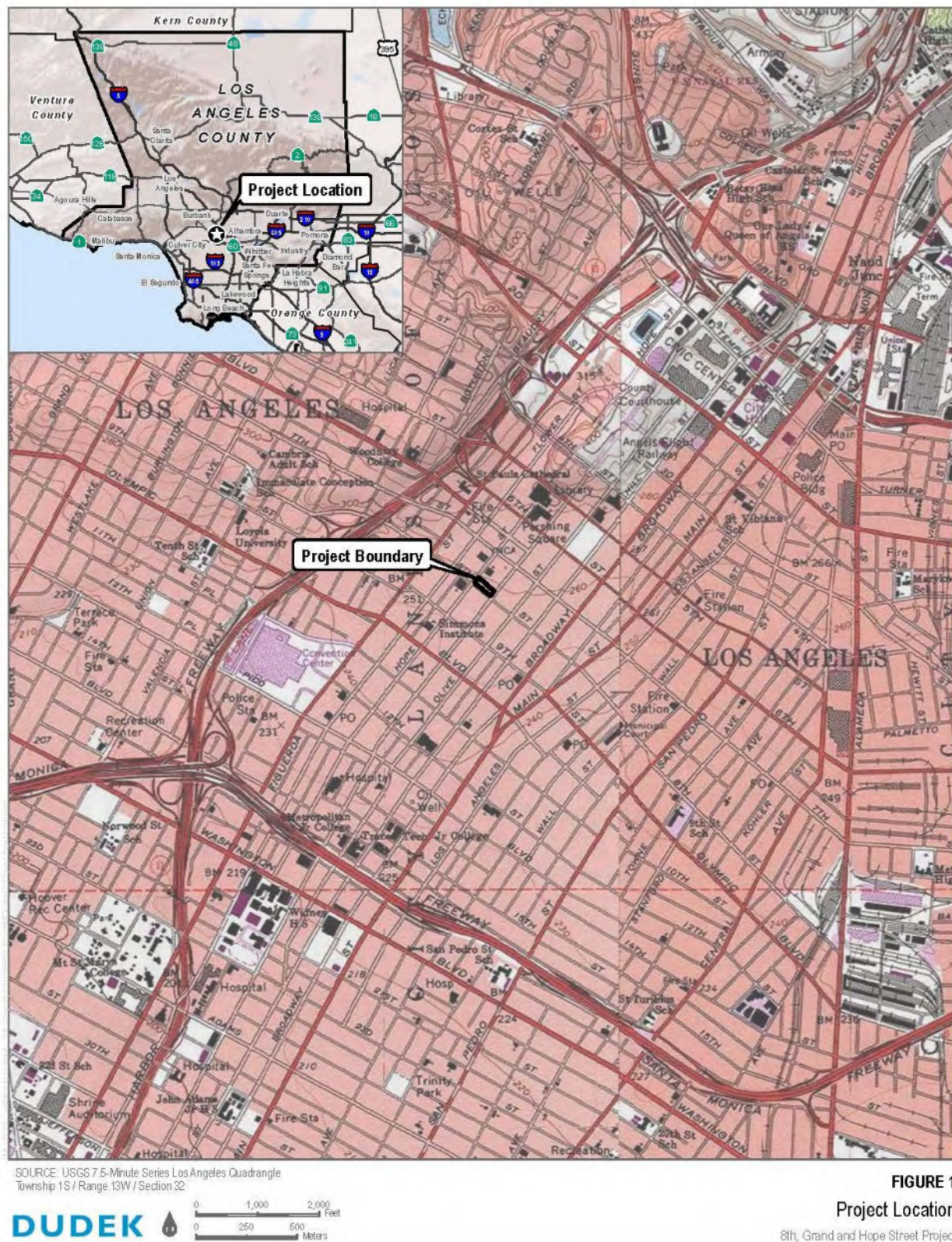
The Project is considered a mixed-use residential project pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 743 and would be developed on an infill site as defined by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21099. The Project Site is also located less than 0.5 mile from several bus lines and an existing major transit hub. Specifically, the Project Site is located approximately one block away from the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority's (Metro's) 7th/Metro Center Metro Rail station, which contains the Metro Red, Purple, Blue, and Expo Lines. Additionally, Metro bus lines, including local and rapid lines, as well as Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) Commuter Express lines operate in the vicinity. The majority of the transit services in the vicinity provide a frequency of service intervals of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. As such, the Project is located in a Transit Priority Area (TPA) as defined in PRC 21099. The City's Zone Information and Map Access System (ZIMAS) also confirms the Project Site's location within a TPA, as defined in the City's Zoning Information (ZI) File No. 2452.

The Project is located within PLSS area Township 1 South, Range 13 West, Section 32, located on the *Los Angeles*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle. (Figure 1). Rectangular in shape, the Project Site is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5144-011-009 and 5144-011-016, encompassing a total of approximately 34,679 square feet of lot area (0.83 acres) (Figure 2).

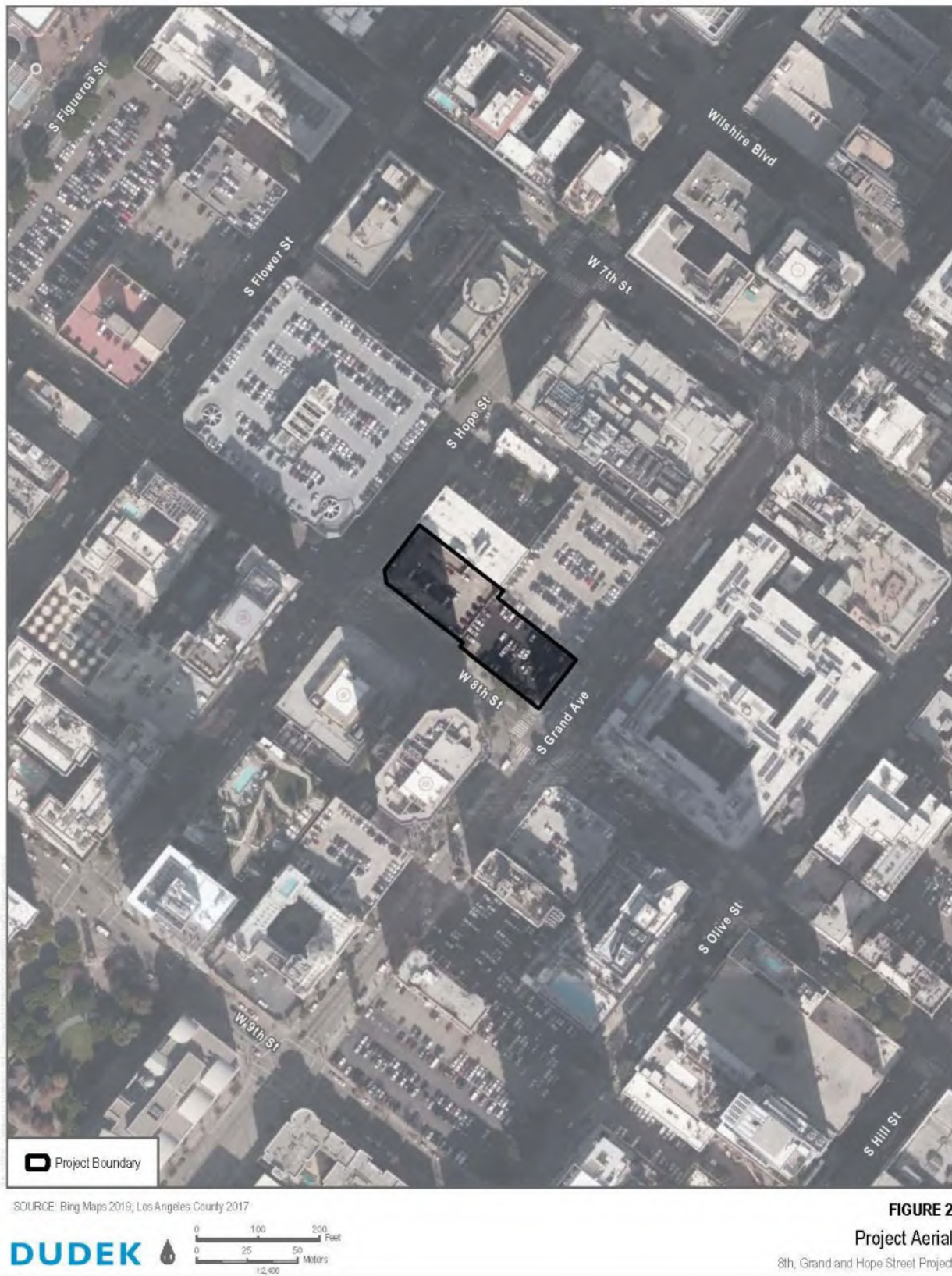
1.3 Project Description

The Project proposes to develop a mixed-use project, consisting of 580 residential units and up to 7,499 square feet of ground level commercial/retail/restaurant uses on a 0.83-acre site. The Project would provide a maximum of 554,927 square feet of floor area with a floor area ratio (FAR) of 9.25:1. (Note: The Project's FAR is calculated based on buildable area measured to the center line of the street, which is approximately 60,022 square feet.) To accommodate the Project, the existing parking structure and surface parking lot would be demolished.

Additionally, the Project would involve the development of a 50-story, high-rise, mixed-use building with three below-grade subterranean levels. The maximum depth of the subterranean levels would be approximately 63 feet below ground level, and the maximum height of the building would be 592 feet above ground level. The proposed building would be comprised of four above-ground tiers with varying stepbacks from Hope Street. The ground floor of the new building would be occupied by commercial/retail/restaurant uses and a residential lobby. In addition, a ground floor porte cochere would be located internally on-site. Residential units would be located on Levels 3 through 49, while 636 vehicle parking spaces would be located in three subterranean levels and above grade on Levels 2 through 9 and four vehicle parking spaces would be located on the ground floor.



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

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” 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” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

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

- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that 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 nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was approved on September 25, 2014. The act amended Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.94 and added Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. The primary intent of AB 52 is to involve California Native American Tribes early in the environmental review process and to establish a category of resources related to Native Americans, known as tribal cultural resources, that require consideration under CEQA. PRC Section 21074(a)(1) and (2) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe” that are either included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register or included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource that is determined to be a tribal cultural resource by a lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence. A tribal cultural resource is further defined by PRC Section 21074(b) as a cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. PRC Section 21074(c) provides that a historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “non-unique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that, within 14 days of a lead agency determining that an application for a project is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency provide formal notification to the designated contact, or a tribal representative, of California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project (as defined in PRC Section 21073) and who have requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency of projects within their geographic area of concern.¹ Tribes interested in consultation must respond in writing within 30 days from receipt of the lead agency’s formal notification and the lead agency must begin consultation within 30 days of receiving the tribe’s request for consultation.²

PRC Section 21080.3.2(a) identifies the following as potential consultation discussion topics: the type of environmental review necessary; the significance of tribal cultural resources; the significance of the project’s impacts on the tribal cultural resources; project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation; and mitigation measures. Consultation is considered concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.³

In addition to other CEQA provisions, the lead agency may certify an environmental impact report (EIR) or adopt a mitigated negative declaration (MND) for a project with a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource, only if a California Native American tribe has requested consultation pursuant to Section 21080.3.1 and has failed to provide comments to the lead agency, or requested a consultation but failed to

¹ Public Resources Code, Section 21080.3.1(b) and (c).

² Public Resources Code, Sections 21080.3.1(d) and 21080.3.1(e).

³ Public Resources Code, Section 21080.3.2(b).

engage in the consultation process, or the consultation process occurred and was concluded as described above, or if the California Native American tribe did not request consultation within 30 days.⁴

PRC Section 21082.3(c)(1) states that any information, including, but not limited to, the location, description, and use of the tribal cultural resources, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. If the lead agency publishes any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process, that information shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public.

Confidentiality does not apply to data or information that are, or become publicly available, are already in lawful possession of the project applicant before the provision of the information by the California Native American tribe, are independently developed by the Project applicant or the Project applicant's agents, or are lawfully obtained by the Project applicant from a third party that is not the lead agency, a California Native American tribe, or another public agency.⁵

2.1.3 California Public Resources Code Section 5097

PRC Section 5097.98, as amended by Assembly Bill 2641, provides procedures in the event human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project implementation. PRC Section 5097.98 requires that no further disturbances occur in the immediate vicinity of the discovery, that the discovery is adequately protected according to generally accepted cultural and archaeological standards, and that further activities take into account the possibility of multiple burials. PRC Section 5097.98 further requires the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), upon notification by a County Coroner, designate and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) regarding the discovery of Native American human remains. Once the MLD has been granted access to the site by the landowner and inspected the discovery, the MLD then has 48 hours to provide recommendations to the landowner for the treatment of the human remains and any associated grave goods. In the event that no descendant is identified, or the descendant fails to make a recommendation for disposition, or if the land owner rejects the recommendation of the descendant, the landowner may, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains and burial items on the property in a location that will not be subject to further disturbance.

PRC Section 5097.99 prohibits acquisition or possession of Native American artifacts or human remains taken from a Native American grave or cairn after January 1, 1984, except in accordance with an agreement reached with the Native American Heritage Commission.

⁴ Public Resources Code, Section 21082.3(d)(2) and (3).

⁵ Public Resources Code, Section 21082.3(c)(2)(B).

PRC Section 5097.5 provides protection for tribal resources on public lands, where Section 5097.5(a) states, in part, that:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

2.1.4 California Public Resources Code Section 5097

California Penal Code Section 622.5 provides the following: “Every person, not the owner thereof, who willfully injures, disfigures, defaces, or destroys any object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private lands or within any public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.”

California Penal Code Section 623 provides the following: “Except as otherwise provided in Section 599c, any person who, without the prior written permission of the owner of a cave, intentionally and knowingly does any of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment: (1) breaks, breaks off, cracks, carves upon, paints, writes or otherwise marks upon or in any manner destroys, mutilates, injures, defaces, mars, or harms any natural material found in any cave. (2) disturbs or alters any archaeological evidence of prior occupation in any cave. (3) kills, harms, or removes any animal or plant life found in any cave. (4) burns any material which produces any smoke or gas which is harmful to any plant or animal found in any cave. (5) removes any material found in any cave. (6) breaks, forces, tampers with, removes or otherwise disturbs any lock, gate, door, or any other structure or obstruction designed to prevent entrance to any cave, whether or not entrance is gained.

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 Department of City Planning (DCP), 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.

For the purposes of the City of Los Angeles, this definition has been broken down into four HCM designation criteria that closely parallel the existing NRHP and CRHR criteria:

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

2.2.2 Historic Preservation Overlay Zones

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

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

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

- (1) adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- (2) owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
- (3) retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City.

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

DCP 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 DCP 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 DCP 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 DCP 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 developed a low-rise four-story parking structure and a surface parking lot that is entirely paved and devoid of landscaping. The Project Site is located in an urbanized area dominated by high-rise buildings. The Project Site is situated in Downtown Los Angeles, 11-miles east of the La Brea Tar Pits, and 14-miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits, generally dating between the Pliocene and the Holocene. The soil underlying the existing development is classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as Urban Land, Commercial Complex soil.⁶

Due the size and nature of past development associated with the surroundings structures and existing paved area, all native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have likely been disturbed. However, there is always some possibility that subsurface Native American resources could be present, as have been encountered in areas within and surrounding Union Station approximately 2-miles to the northeast. Historical maps indicate the presence of at least three drainages in the vicinity and outside of the Project Site, the most prominent being the Los Angeles River; however, this river has since been channelized to the east.

⁶ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey, Survey Area Data, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, 2018, accessed October 13, 2019.

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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 manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components

from other assemblage constituents. 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 millingsstones, 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 millingsstones 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. Millingsstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingsstone-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 colonized 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-colonization, 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 Americans in 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 colonization (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–Aztec 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–Aztec ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

4.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino 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-colonization 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). While this population primarily included Native American individuals local to the immediate region, individuals from surrounding areas and other tribes are also shown from records to have become members of San Gabriel Mission. As such, post-mission Gabrieleno communities may have complex historical and cultural understandings, with associations to multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, in the post-colonization period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. 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). Though the names “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are the most common names used by modern Native American groups, and are recognized by the Native American Heritage Commission, there are groups within the region that self-identify differently, such as the Gabrieleño and of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation. In order to be inclusive of the majority of tribal entities within the region, the name “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are used within the remainder of this section.

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 members 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 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were members of the San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno territory. Second in size, and less thoroughly documented, the village of Cahuenga was located 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 Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). 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 religion, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures, was the basis of religious life at the time of Spanish colonization. The Chinigchinich religion 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 religion 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 following colonization (McCawley 1996).

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

The written history of 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 Angeles 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 (1821–1846)

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 (1846–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 December 9, 2020, staff at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, provided the results of a CHRIS records search for the Project Site and a 0.5-mile radius. The CHRIS records search results provided by the SCCIC included their collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Dudek reviewed the SCCIC records to determine whether the implementation of the Project would have the potential to impact known cultural resources. The confidential records search results are provided in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 59 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project Site between 1978 and 2016 (Table 1). None of these studies have directly included the Project Site.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-00483	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1978	Archaeological Resources Survey the Proposed Downtown People Mover Project Corridor Area
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report
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
LA-01643	Costello, Julia G.	1981	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey Phase 3
LA-01741	Dillon, Brian D.	1989	Archaeological and Paleontological Reconnaissance and Impact Evaluation of the Central City West Study Area Los Angeles, California
LA-02768	Dillon, Brian D. and Roy Sails	1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report Central City West Specific Plan
LA-03103	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1993	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Program Angeles Metro Red Line Segment 1
LA-03496	Anonymous		Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments
LA-04467	Hatheway, Roger G. and Richard Starzak	1983	Architectural and Historical Review of Broadway Seismic List and National Register Theatrical and Commercial District
LA-04576	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 574-01, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04577	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 575-01, County of Los Angeles, California
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
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
LA-04836	Science Applications International Corporation	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project
LA-05077	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint Pcs Facility La35xc768c (Desmond Building), Located in the County of Los Angeles, Ca

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-05080	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Modifications to Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 574-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca
LA-05093	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 679-11, County of Los Angeles, Ca
LA-05098	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 226-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca
LA-05181	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility T998, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-05444	Iverson, Gary	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-110-20.0/22.1-07-173-1y2901
LA-06396	Tetra Tech, Inc.	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
LA-06398	Jones & Stokes	2001	Historic Study Report for the Proposed Gratts New Primary Center
LA-06415	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 104-04
LA-06424	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 140-01 Los Angeles County, California
LA-06435	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La679-11, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-06440	Mason, Roger D.	2001	Proposed Verizon Wireless Facility: Pershing Square (99800089) in the City and County of Los Angeles, California
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
LA-06449	Bonner, Wayne H.	2002	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site 7th Hill (r282) in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California Section 106 Historic 701 S. Hill Street Los Angeles
LA-06460	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm204-02, Los Angeles County, California

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-06463	Tetra Tech, Inc.	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
LA-07733	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate Lsanca0739 (811 Wilshire), 811 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-07774	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless El-038-01 (SBC Switch-downtown La), 433 South Olive Street & 434 Grand Avenue (aka 420 South Grand Avenue), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-07980	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0155a (433 S. Olive Street: AT&T Switch), 433 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08013	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed City House Los Angeles (LLC), and the Olympic on Grand (LLC) Properties in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08026	Carrico, Richard L.	1985	Treatment Plan for Potential Cultural Resources Within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, California
LA-08754	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate La03104k (California Jewelry), 607 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-09331	PCR Services Corp.	1999	Photo Documentation 1016 and 1026 Eighth Place Los Angeles, California
LA-09539	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Plaza), 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
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
LA-10290	Bonner, Wayne H.	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS6191A/CA6538 (Bonaventure), West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-10542	Grimes, Teresa	1998	Historical Architectural Survey and Evaluation Report and Finding of no Adverse Effect
LA-10772	Hatheway, Roger	1979	Historic Building Survey - Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Report for Determination of Eligibility
LA-10816	Robinson, Mark C.	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the YWCA Job Corps Urban Campus Project 1016-1038 Olive Avenue, Los Angeles, California
LA-10860	Robinson, Mark	2007	Exposition Corridor Light Rail Transit Project Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan
LA-10981	Hatoff, Brian	2010	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - AEG Petroleum Building, 714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90015 - Results of Architectural History Survey for Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site
LA-11584	Bonner, Wayne	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0345-01, USID 27363 (Lola's Beauty Shop), 2221 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
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
LA-11710	CDM and SWCA	2011	Regional Connector Transit Corridor Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Draft Environmental Impact Report, Appendix Y Cultural Resources-Archaeology
LA-12045	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02204A (SM204 816 South Grand), 816 South Grand Avenue, #818 Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12171	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03104K (California Jewelry Exchange) 607 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California
LA-12177	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Square) 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
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

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title
LA-12393	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen A. Crawford	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
LA-12493	Fulton, Phil and Roderick McLean	2012	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services Grand Avenue ELA Facility City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
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
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
LA-13141	Brunzell, David	2014	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Pershing Square Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1412)
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
LA-13143	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2013	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for AB&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR091 (Figueroa and 5th St), 545 Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551015017

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 105 previously recorded cultural resources are within the records search area of the proposed Project site, none of which are within the proposed Project site. The previously recorded resources consist entirely of historic-era buildings. 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. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within the records search area of the proposed Project site.

5.2 Review of Historical Aerials and Topographic Maps

Dudek consulted historical maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Maps) to understand the development of the Project Site and surrounding area. Topographic maps are available from

1894 to 2015 and aerial images are available from 1948 to 2016 (NETR 2019). Sanborn maps were available for the years 1888, 1894, and 1906, including 1906-May 1950 (republished 1923; Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1894, 1906, 1923). The 1906-May 1950 series of Sanborn Maps was first published in 1906. Updates were made to these maps documenting changes up to 1950. The most recently updated Sanborn map from this series that depicts the project area was published in 1923.

The Project Site is first depicted on an 1888 Sanborn Map. A review of this map shows that the Project Site includes dwellings on the western half-portion and the Eight Street Public School grounds on the eastern half-portion of the site (Sanborn Map Company 1888). The first USGS topographic map showing the proposed Project Site dates to 1894 and illustrates the Project Site and surrounding area was fully subdivided and developed. The block containing the Project Site and the immediate vicinity are lined on all sides of the interior with tightly spaced structures, suggesting a highly developed and heavily populated area. The 1894 Sanborn Map validates this assumption as the entire block containing the Project Site is fully developed with nearly 20 lots of mixed-use development (Sanborn Map Company 1894). The majority of the lots contain single-family and multiple-family residences, although a religious building, a public school, recreational building, and the Los Angeles Electric Rail-Way Company Cable Division Power House also share the block. The Project Site is comprised of a one-story, single-family residence, and a two-story duplex, and the southern portion of the Eighth Street Public School and associated outbuildings (i.e., “water-closet” and shed). The 1906 Sanborn map depicts dwellings, stables, and stores within the Project Site with lodgings that replaced the location of the public school that once occupied the eastern half-portion of the site as depicted in the 1888 and 1894 Sanborn maps (Sanborn Map Company 1906).

The City saw major development by 1921 as evidenced by the substantial increase in subdivision to the north and west. The Project Site was subsumed by development at this time. The 1948 aerial photograph depicts the Project Site as fully developed, though the photo quality is too poor to decipher individual properties within the block. The 1906-May 1950 Sanborn Map published in 1906 depicts a row of stores along W. 8th St with vacant lots immediately to the north of the stores and a vacant lot separating the stores present on the two large parcels (Sanborn Map Company 1906). There are no significant changes represented in the 1906-May 1950 Sanborn map that was republished in 1923 (Sanborn Map Company 1923). However, the 1952 aerial photograph clearly shows the Project Site as it is today, with the exception of a multi-story building in the west corner. By 1972, the multi-story building has given way to the current parking structure, and the Project Site appears to be in its present configuration. There have been no noticeable changes to the Project Site since the early 1970s.

5.2 Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Investigation, Proposed Mixed-Use Development, 754 S. Hope Street and 609-625 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, California* (Geotechnologies, Inc. 2018), was prepared for the Project in August 2020 to determine subsurface conditions of the Project Site. The report details the results of five subsurface exploratory borings by a 6-inch hollow-stem auger drill rig mounted to a truck and equipped

with an automatic hammer. These subsurface exploratory investigations were placed within the eastern half-portion of the Project Site. The exploratory borings, conducted December 22 and 29, 2016, varied in depth between 65 to 150 feet below the existing ground surface. The soils encountered include: 1) Fills soils: silty sands and sandy silts, which are dark brown in color, slightly moist to moist, medium dense to dense, and medium firm to stiff, fine grained, and locally with abundant brick and concrete fragments encountered between 3 to 6 feet from the existing ground surface; 2) Native soils: characterized as yellowish to dark brown and gray in color, slightly moist to moist, dense to very dense, stiff to very stiff, fine to coarse grained, with varying amount of gravel and cobbles that were deposited by river and stream activities. Fill soils were encountered at all five boring locations and were underlain by alluvial or native soils.

5.3 Native American Correspondence

5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on August 7, 2019, to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on August 27, 2019, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. However, as the records maintained by the NAHC are not exhaustive, a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural resource. As such, the NAHC also provided a list of five Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project Site. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested Project notification. Documents related to the NAHC search are included in Appendix B.

5.3.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs 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 Project. Michael Mirelez, on behalf of the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, responded to Project notification. In his letter dated June 6, 2019, Mr. Mirelez states that the Tribe defers all future Project notifications to tribes in closer proximity to the Project Site. The City also received a response from Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requesting consultation. Consultation with Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is ongoing.

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 Project Site and vicinity. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map (Kirkman-Harriman 1938; Figure 3). Based on this map, the Project Site is between three trails, including “La

Brea Road” to the north, a trail labeled “Old Salt Road” to the south, and an unlabeled road in between. The Project Site is less than 1.5 miles southwest of an intersection of multiple roads and trails including El Camino Real, which is likely the historic location of El Pueblo de Los Angeles. There are unnamed tributaries to the southwest, west/northwest, and east of the Project Site, more 1 to 2 miles outside of the Project Site. There are several Native American villages mapped throughout the Los Angeles basin on this map; however, none of the villages are mapped near the Project Site. The majority of these villages are mapped along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and northwest, as well as around the Ballona area. However, one village that is not mapped on this map but is documented through other ethnographic sources is the village of *Yaanga* (also known as *Yabit*). This would have been the nearest known village to the Project Site and was located approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project Site, near the location of present day Union Station (McCawley 1996: 57; Morris et al 2016).

It should be noted that the Kirkman-Harriman 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. No information relating to the village of *Yaanga* was provided within the technical reports reviewed as part of the records search for this study; however, the village location is outside of the Project Site’s records search buffer (Brown 2002: 663).

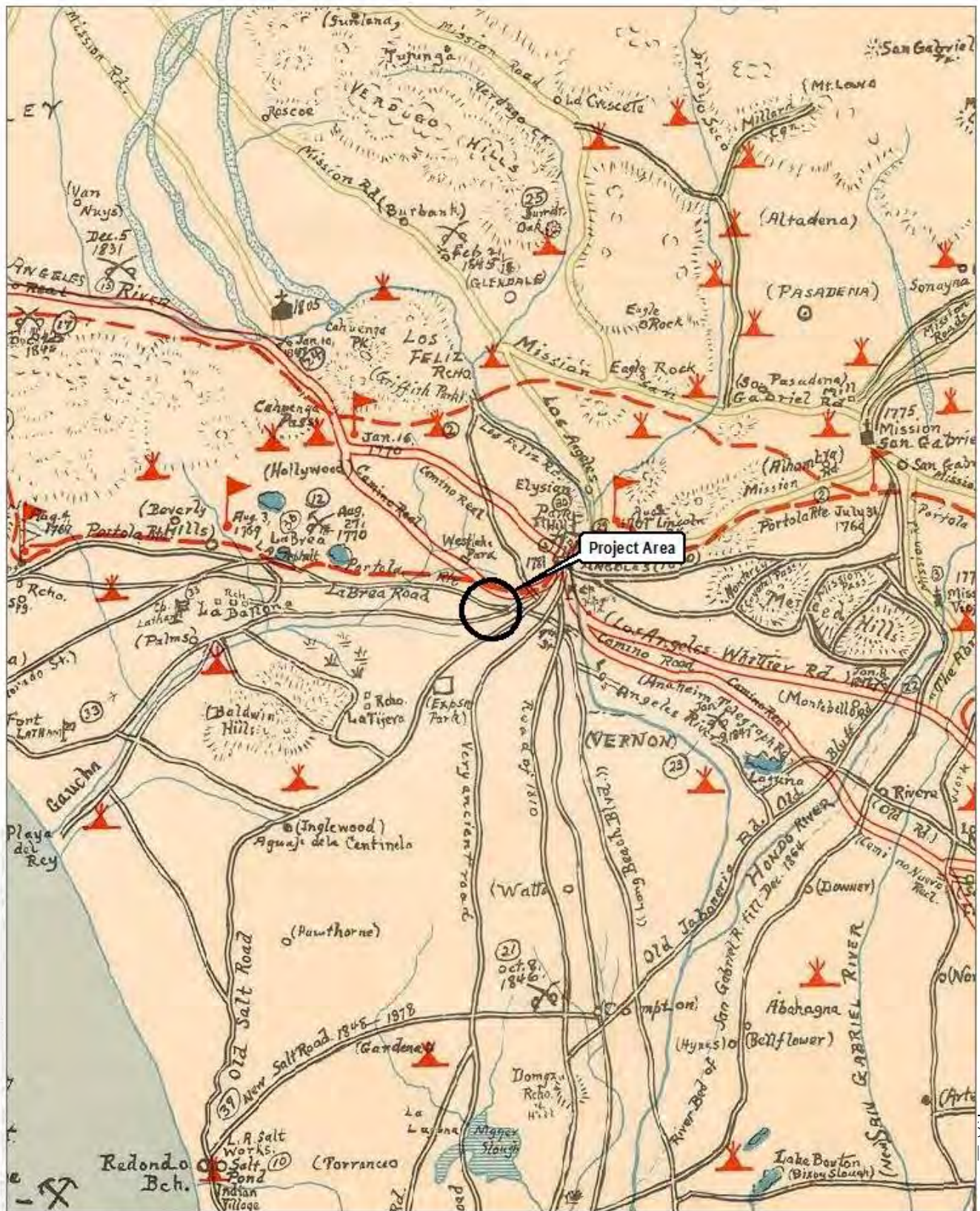
At the time of Portola’s and Crespi’s travels, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Project Site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleno/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrieleno as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). 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 nearest village site to the Project Site was Yabit (or Yanga), and has been discussed in the above cultural context (McCawley 1996; NEA and King 2004). Mission records suggest that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga 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 Yanga was most likely located somewhere in the area between the Union Station (constructed circa 1939) and the Bella Union Hotel (constructed circa 1870).

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 that would be characteristic of a village such as Yanga have been encountered throughout a relatively large area; however, records indicate this material is primarily concentrated 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 documentation, 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 for thousands of years, and the location of the village of Yanga shifted to multiple locations in the vicinity based on its suitability relative to the route of the meandering Los Angeles River. Given the extended period of Native American use compared to that of the later Euro-American inhabitants, the prehistoric archaeological deposits associated with Yanga are likely to be more widely distributed and difficult to delineate than historic-era archaeological deposits associated with Spanish/Mexican use. Regardless of specific prehistoric Native American use patterns associated with the village of Yanga, ethnographic, historical, and archaeological evidence suggests that the boundaries of this habitation area were approximately 2 miles from the Project Site.

Historical 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 regrouped to the south. This new community, known as *Rancharia de los Poblanos*, was located near the northwest corner of Los Angeles and First Street (Morris et al 2016: 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).

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the Project Site falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleno/Tongva traditional use area, however, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the Project.



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SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

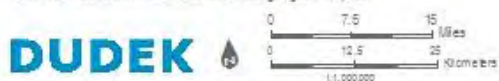
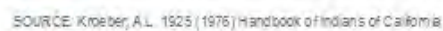


FIGURE 4

Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Golla

8th, Grand and Hope Street Project

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Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map - Kroeber

8th, Grand and Hope Street Project

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

FIGURE 6

Mission-Era Native American Villages

8th, Grand and Hope Street Project



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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No Native American resources have been identified within the Project Site or records search area through the SCCIC records (completed December 9, 2020) or through a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (completed August 27, 2019). Furthermore, a review of historical maps and aerial photographs indicate that the Project Site has been subjected to considerable development from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. A review of the geotechnical report prepared for the Project (Geotechnologies, Inc. 2018), in Section 5.2 Geotechnical Report Review, stated that fill soils were found between 3 to 6 feet beneath the existing ground surface followed by native soils at all five boring locations. The Project would include demolition of an existing four-story parking structure. Based on the subsurface conditions, the Project Site has been subjected to consistent and considerable ground disturbance and therefore, subsurface contexts within the Project Site are of low suitability to support the presence of intact tribal cultural resources (generally less than 10 feet below the surface in this area). Based on this information, the City, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, finds that the Project Site does not contain any resources determined to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

6.2 Recommendations

An appropriate approach to impacts to TCRs is developed in response to the identified presence of a TCR by California Native American Tribes through the process of consultation. 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 proposed Project Site. Given that no TCR has been identified, no specific mitigation for known TCRs is required.

Nonetheless, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources. In the event that objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease on the Project Site until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project; (2) and the Department of City Planning.

- If the City determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be tribal cultural resource, the City shall provide any effected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
- The Applicant shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor, both retained by the City and paid for by the Applicant, reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- The Applicant shall submit a tribal cultural resource monitoring plan to the City that includes all recommendations from the City and any affected tribes that have been reviewed and determined by the qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor to be reasonable and feasible. The Applicant shall not be allowed to recommence ground disturbance activities until this plan is approved by the City.
- If the Applicant does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist or by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor, the Applicant may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant and the City who has the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The Applicant shall pay any costs associated with the mediation.
- The Applicant may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by the qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton.

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APPENDIX A

Confidential SCCIC Records Search

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

APPENDIX B

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred
Lands File Search

Adriane Gusick

From: Adriane Dorrler
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2019 1:57 PM
To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Cc: Linda Kry; Adam Giacinto; Candise Vogel
Subject: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search_Dudek (#12107)
Attachments: 12107_NAHC SLF_Request_PDF.pdf; 12107_RS Map.pdf

Dear NAHC,

Please find attached the NAHC Sacred Lands File Search request and project location map for the proposed 8th, Hope and Grand Project (Dudek #12107). Dudek is requesting a NAHC search for any sacred sites, tribal cultural resources, or other places of Native American community value that may fall within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project site.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this project. You can email the results to me at adorrler@dudek.com.

Thank you in advance,

Adriane Gusick
Associate Archaeologist

DUDEK

mobile: (760) 840-7556

www.dudek.com / www.facebook.com/dudeknews

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 8th, Grand and Hope Project (12107)

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Hollywood

Township: 1S Range: 13W Section(s): 28, 29, 32, 33

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Adriane Gusick

Street Address: 38 N Marengo Avenue

City: Pasadena Zip: 91101

Phone: (760) 840-7556 Extension: _____

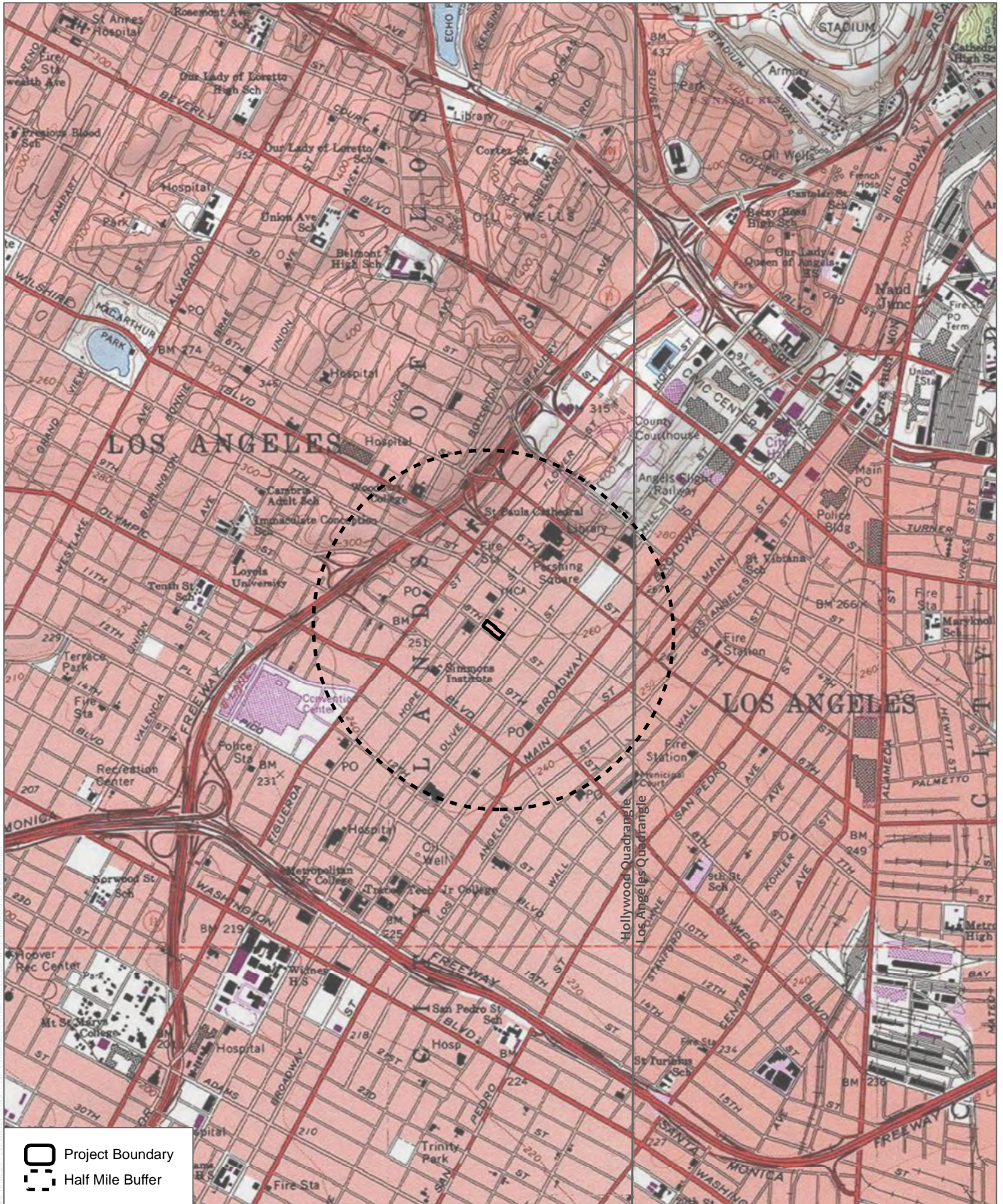
Fax: (760) 632-0164

Email: adorrler@dudek.com

Project Description:

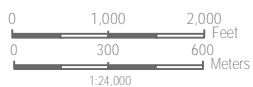
The 8th, Grand and Hope Project proposes to construct a 45-story mixed-use project comprised of a maximum of 562,696 square feet of floor area, with 547 residential dwelling units, up to 7,499 square feet of ground floor commercial/retail/restaurant space, and 37,216 square feet dedicated to a charter school for grades K-5. The Project also includes an option wherein an additional 33 residential units may be constructed in lieu of the school use, resulting in a total of 580 residential units for the option. To accommodate the Project, an existing surface parking lot and four-level parking structure would be demolished.

☒ Project Location Map is attached



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Hollywood Quadrangle
 Township 1S; Range 13W; Section 32

DUDEK



Records Search

8th, Grand and Hope Street Project

Adriane Gusick

From: Quinn, Steven@NAHC <Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2019 2:13 PM
To: Adriane Dorrlar
Subject: 8th, Grand and Hope Project
Attachments: SLFNo8thGrand 8.27.2019.pdf; 8thGrand 8.27.2019.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good Afternoon,

Attached is the response to the project referenced above. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact our office email at nahc@nahc.ca.gov.

Regards,

Steven Quinn

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov
Direct Line: (916) 573-1033
Office: (916) 373-3710

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



August 27, 2019

Adriane Gusick
Dudek

VIA Email to: adorrler@dudek.com

RE: 8th, Grand and Hope Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Gusick:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steven Quinn".

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
8/27/2019**

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

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

Gabrieleno

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

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

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

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

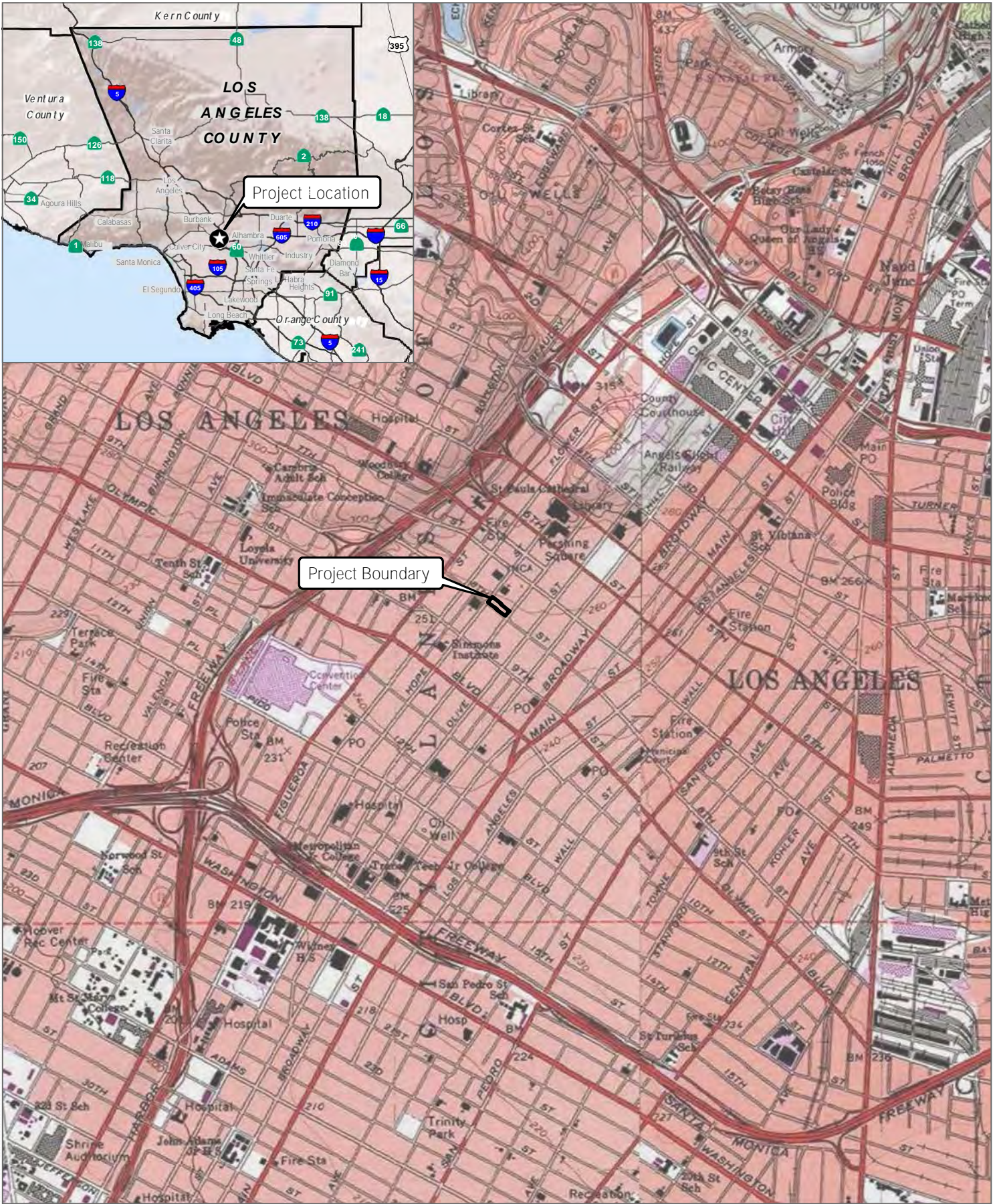
Gabrielino

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 8th, Grand and Hope Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX C

Sanborn Maps of Project Area

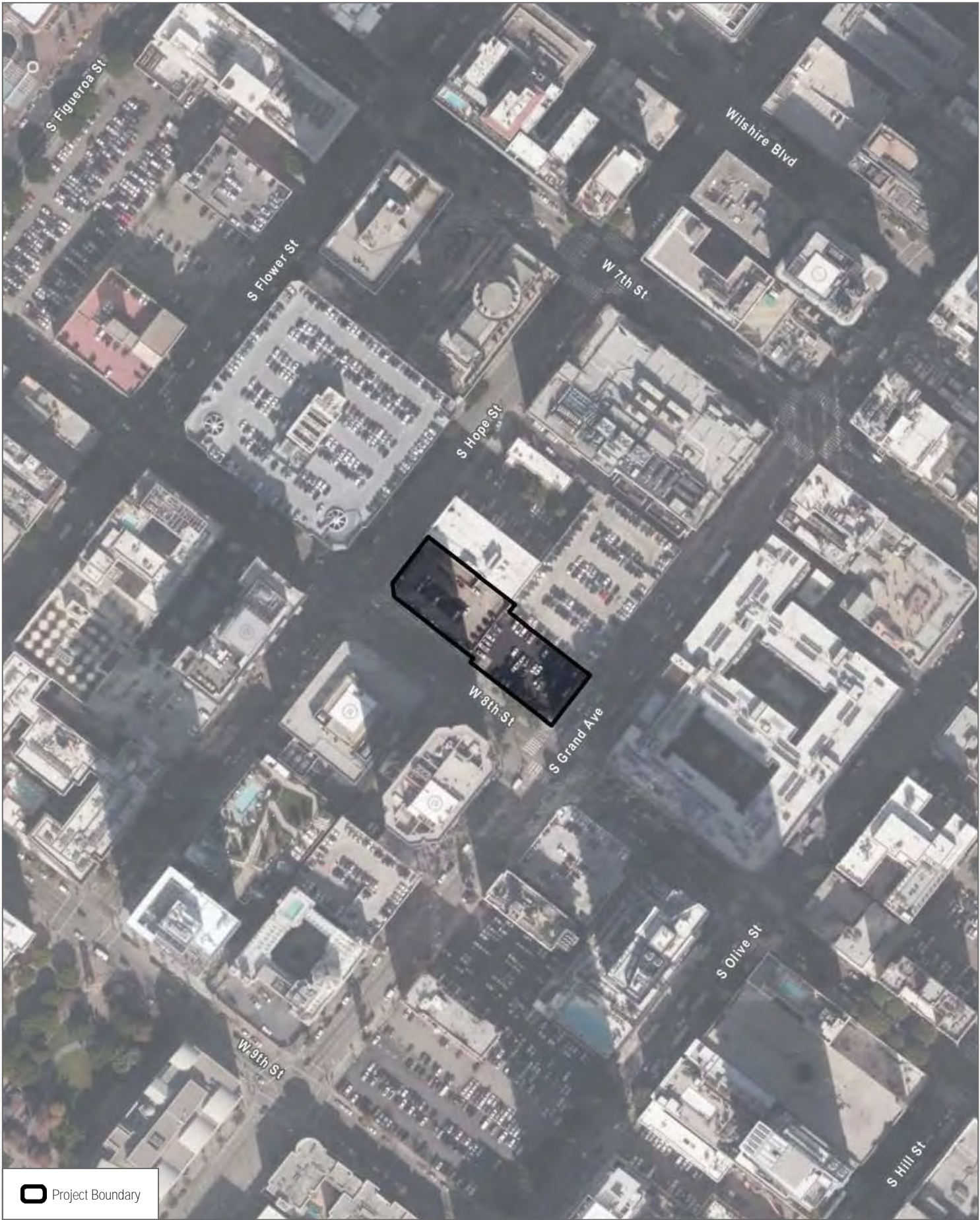


SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Los Angeles Quadrangle
Township 1S / Range 13W / Section 32



FIGURE 1
Project Location

8th, Grand and Hope Street Project



 Project Boundary

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2019; Los Angeles County 2017



0100200
Feet

02550
Meters

1:2,400

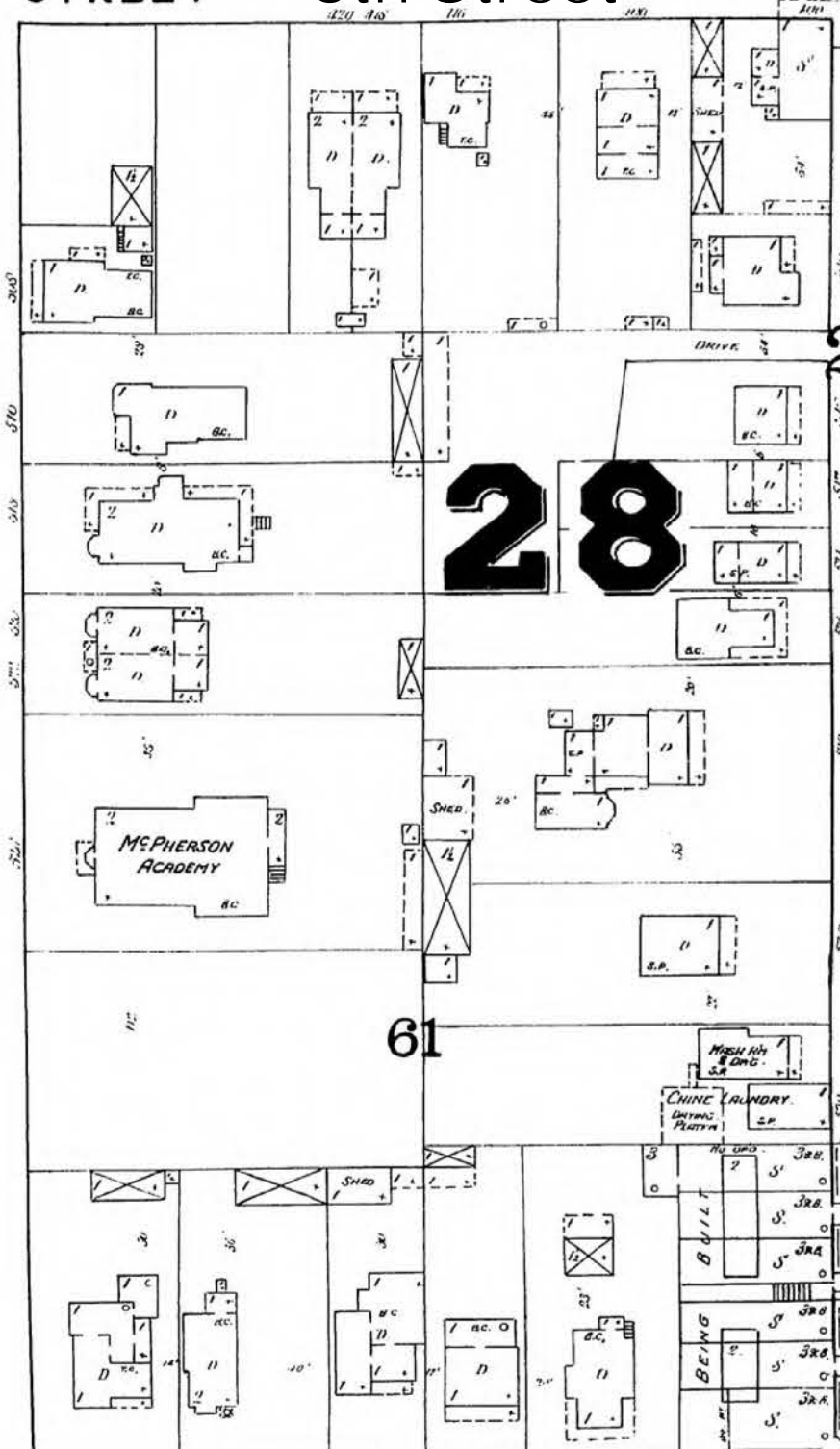
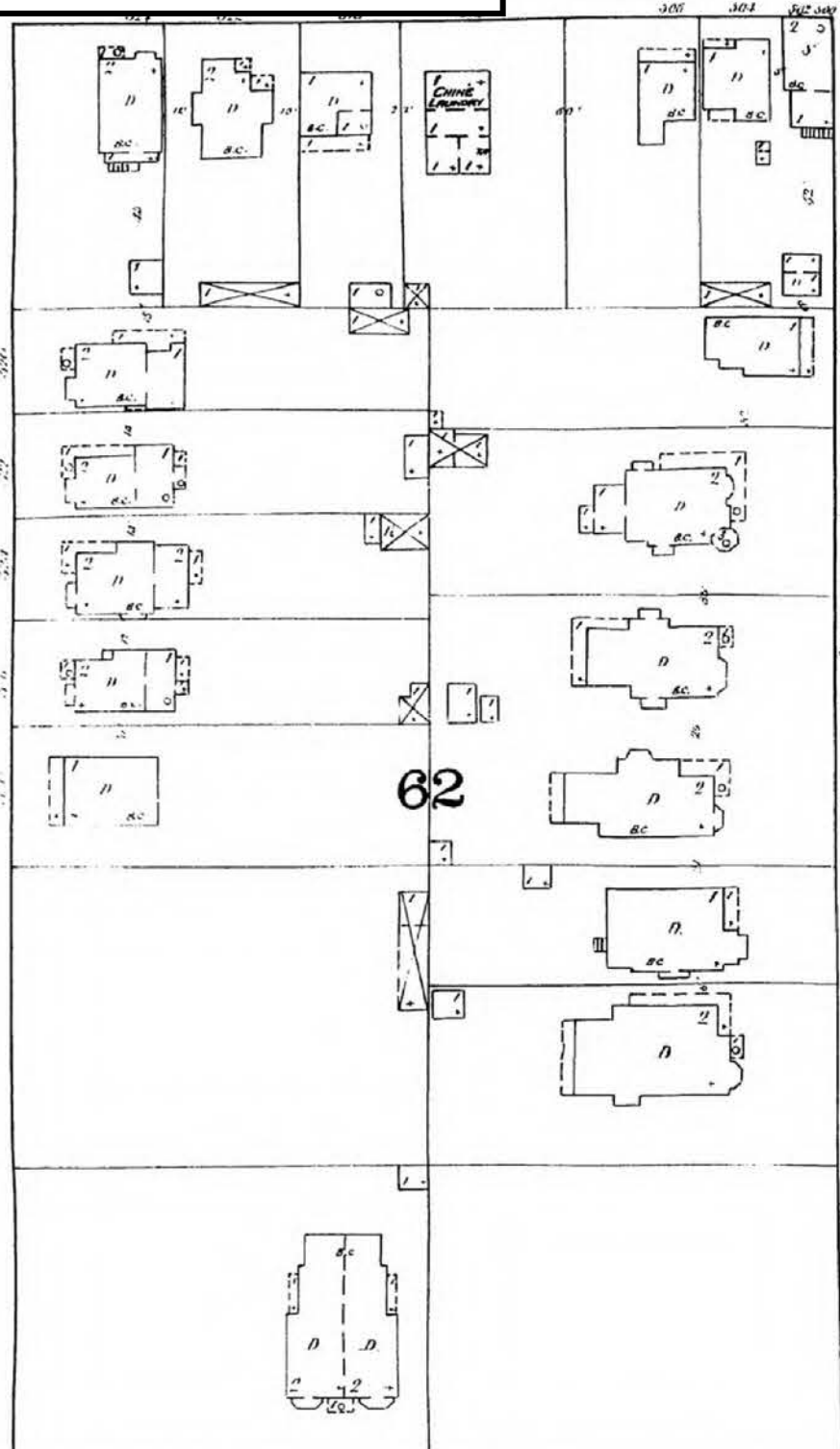
FIGURE 2
Project Aerial
8th, Grand and Hope Street Project

27th STREET 6th Street

STREET

AVENUE

STREET



28

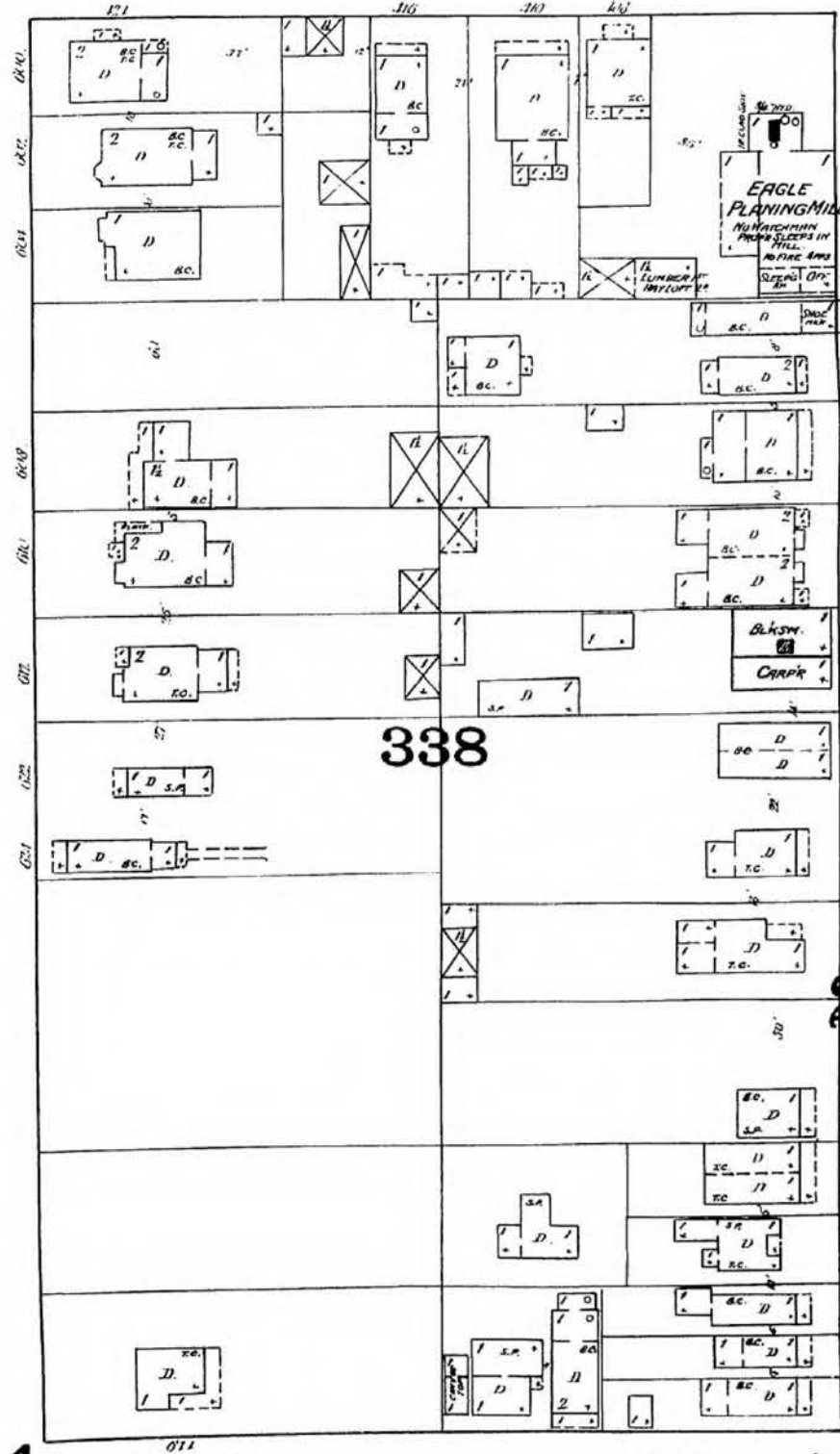
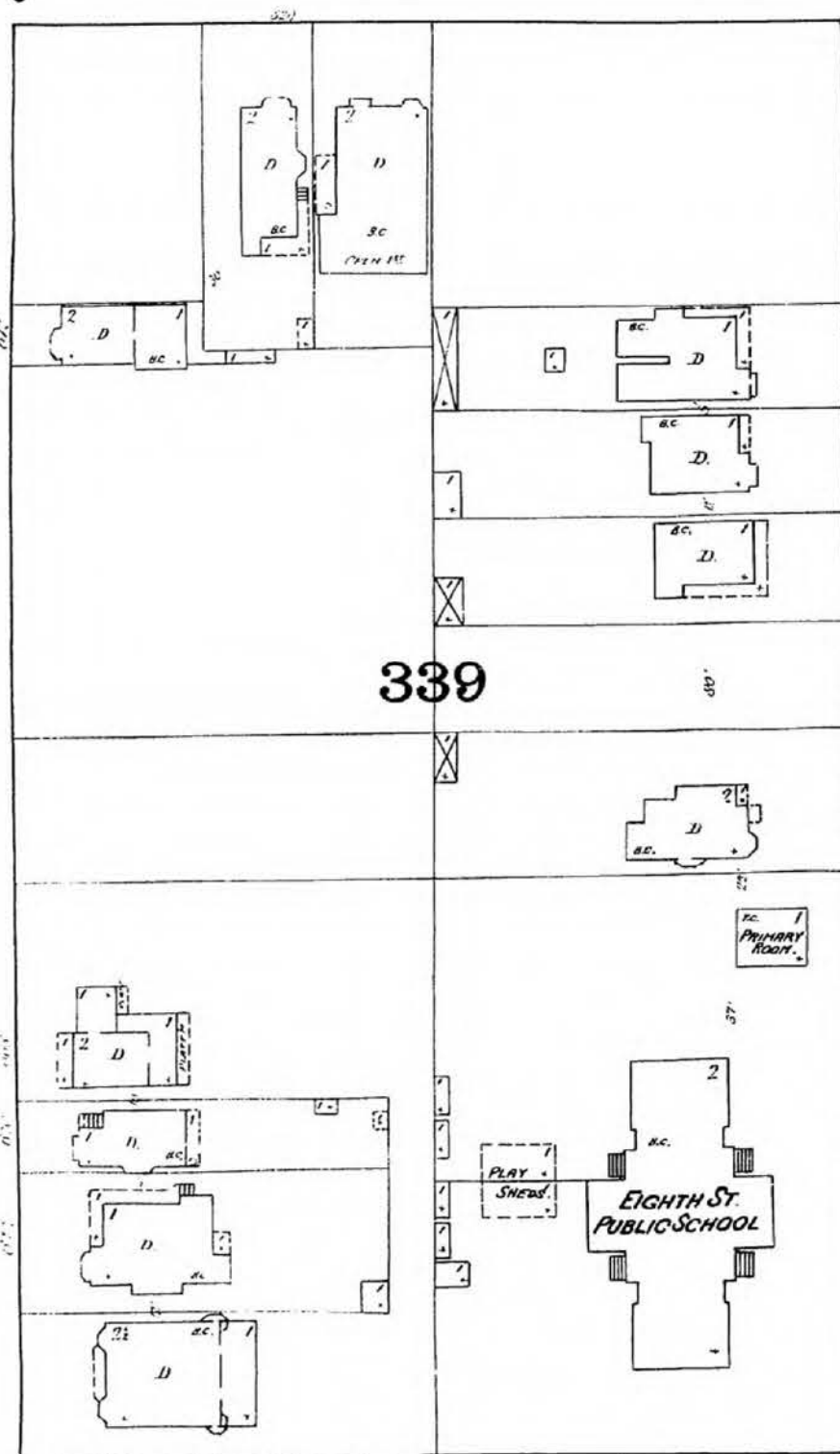
61

STREET 7th Street

S. HOPE

S. GRAND

S. OLIVE



339

338

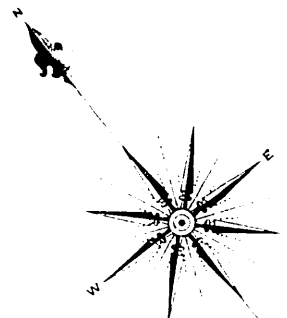
34 STREET 8th Street

55

STREET

City Hay Market

63



STREET

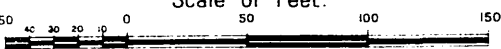
W. SIXTH

57

AVENUE

61

Scale of Feet.



W. SEVENTH

LOS ANGELES CON. ELECTRIC RAIL-WAY CO.
CABLE DIVISION. POWER HO.

(80 feet Wide)

S. FLOWER

340

S. HOPE

SIMPSON M. E. TABERNACLE

339

S. GRAND

338

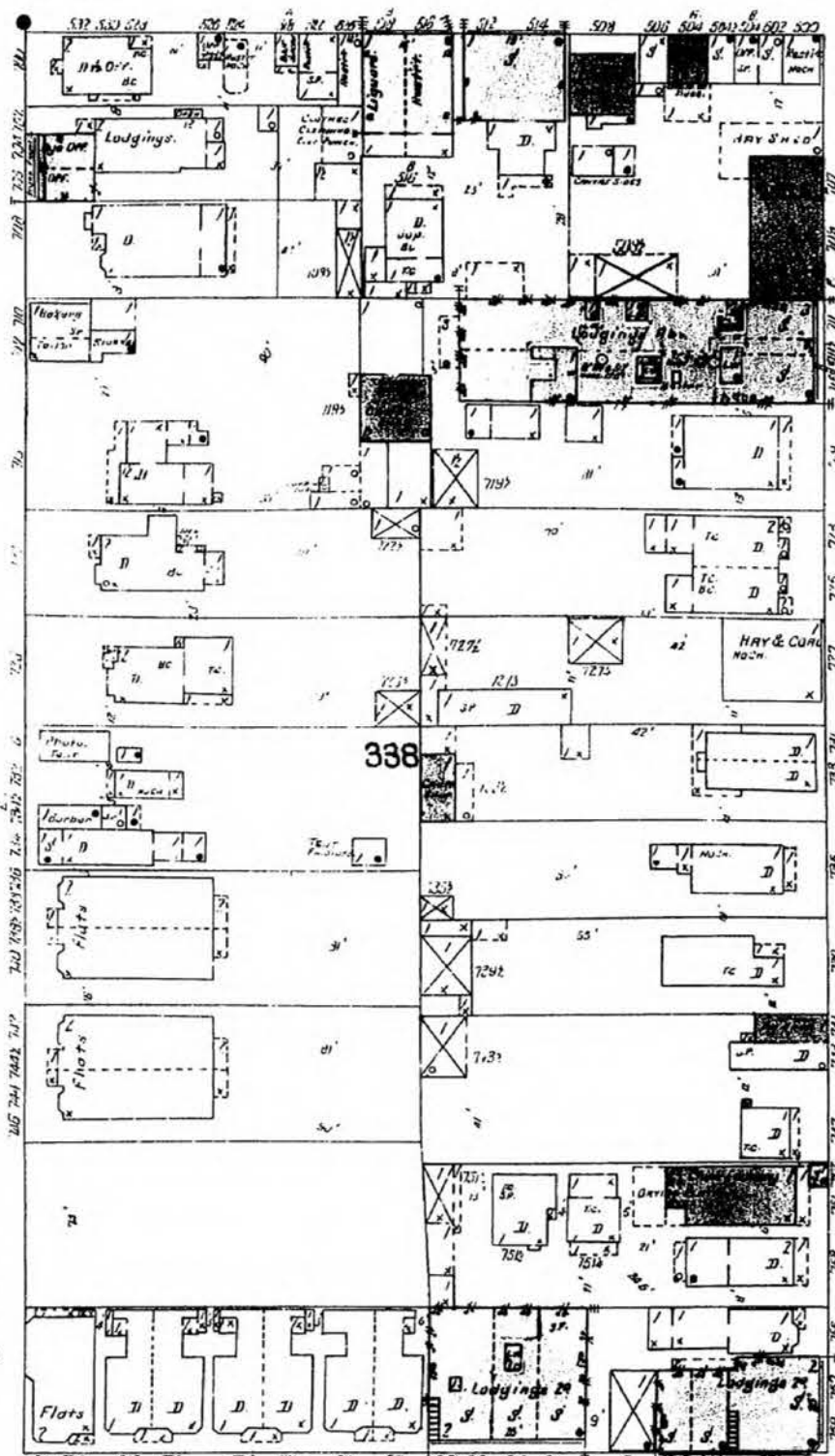
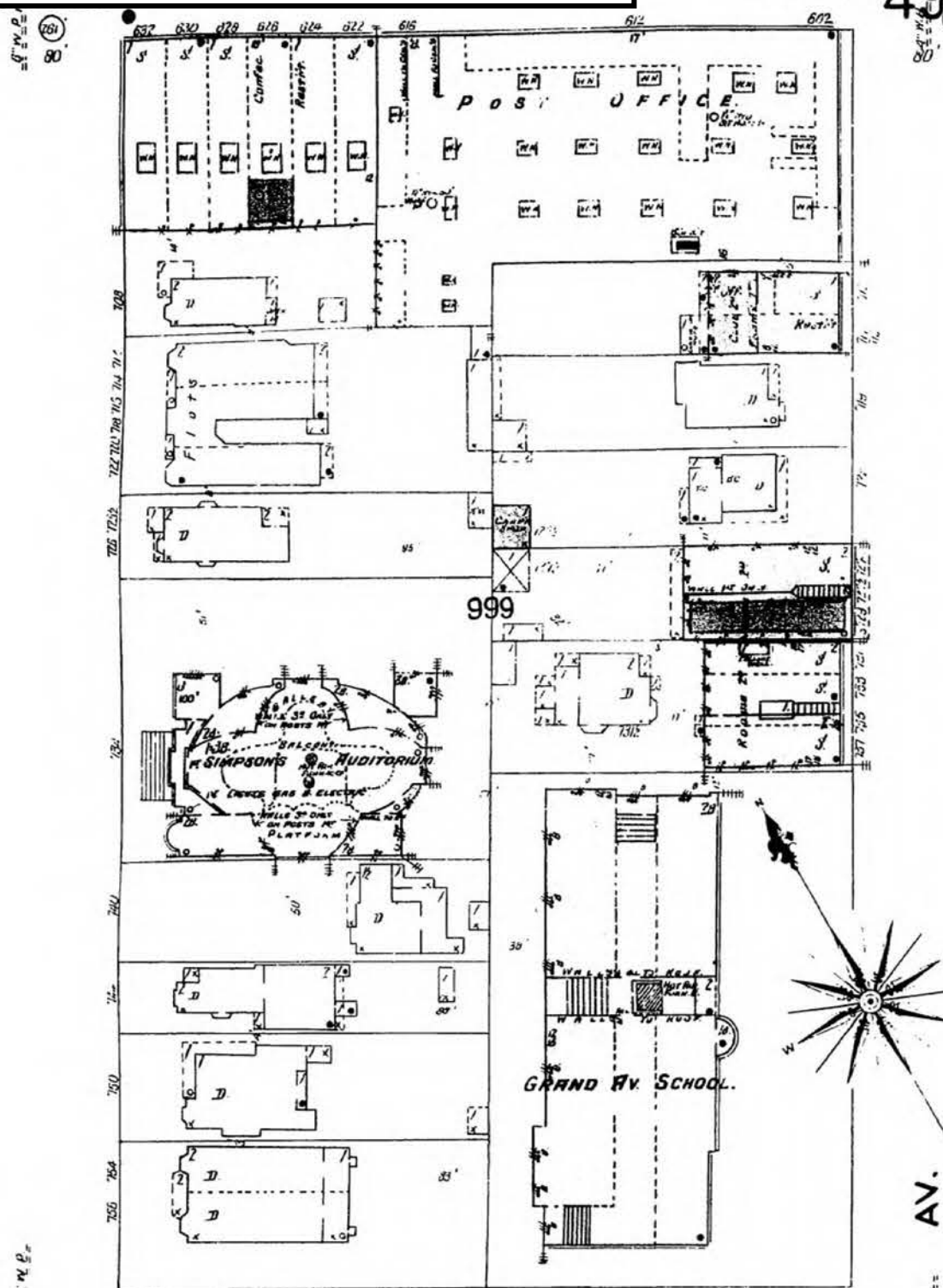
EIGHTH ST. PUBLIC SCHOOL

W. EIGHTH

W. 7TH ST.

49

64



66

63

W. 8TH ST.

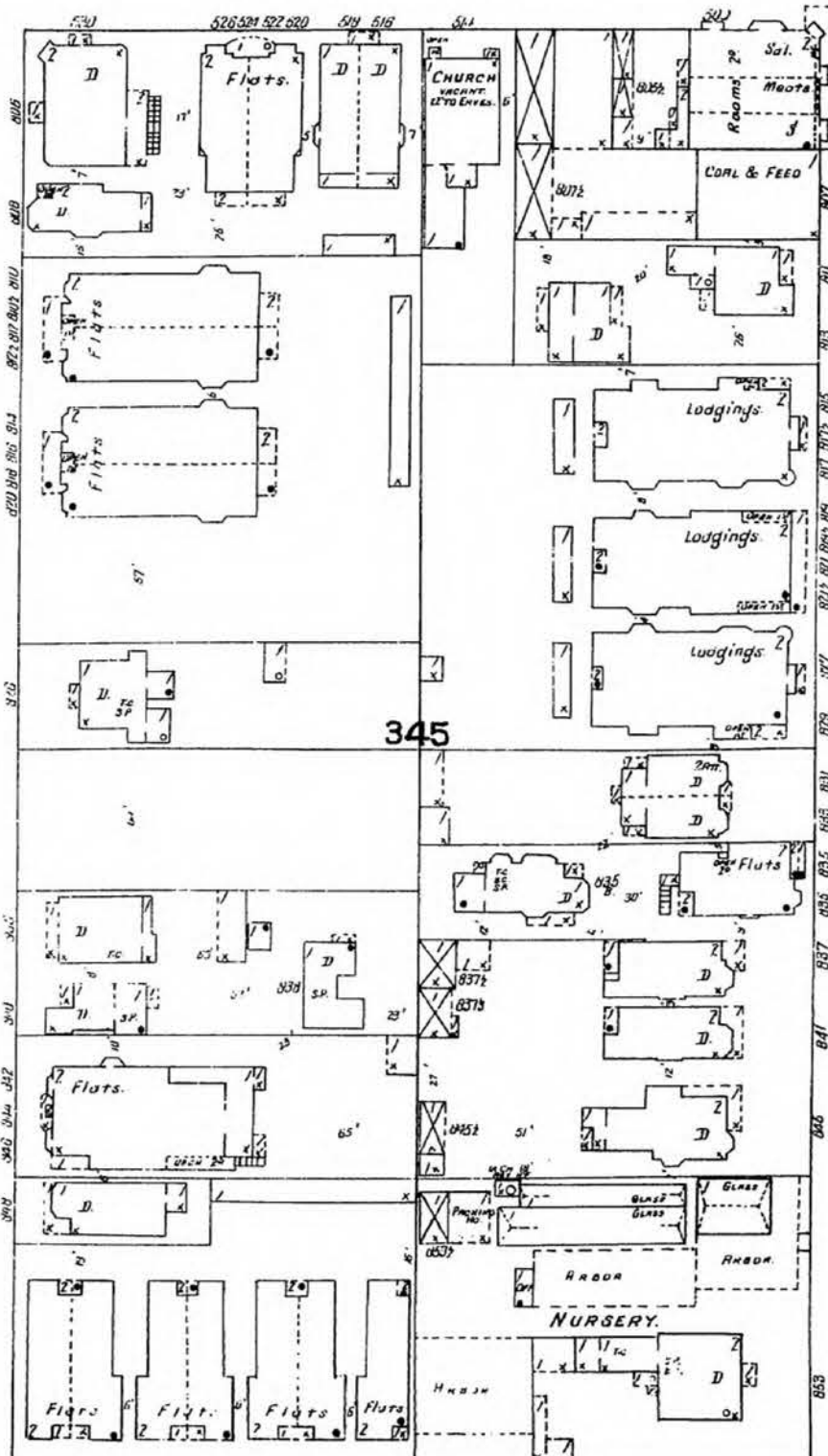
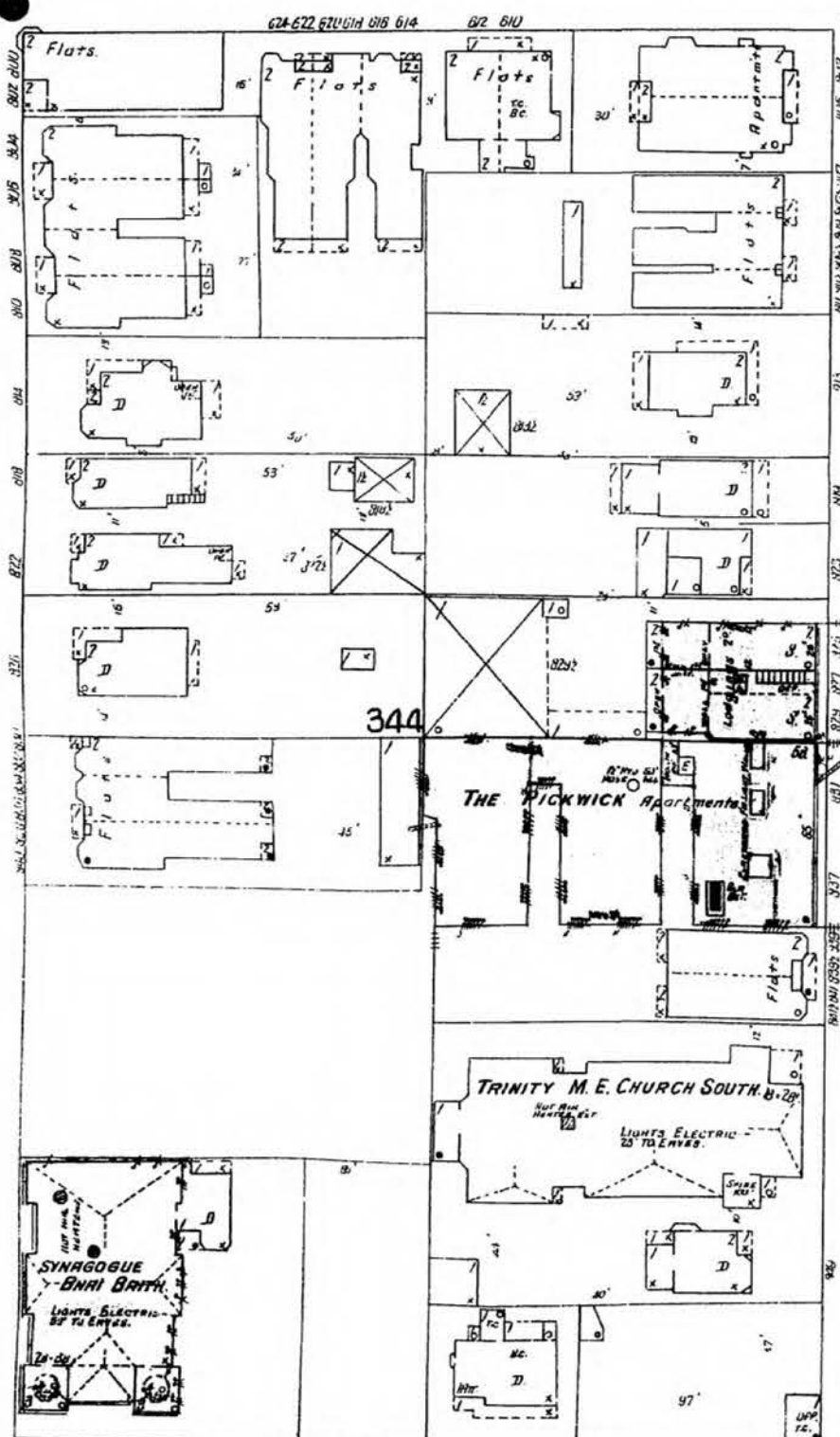
ST.

Scale of Feet.

S. HOPE

S. GRAND

S. OLIVE



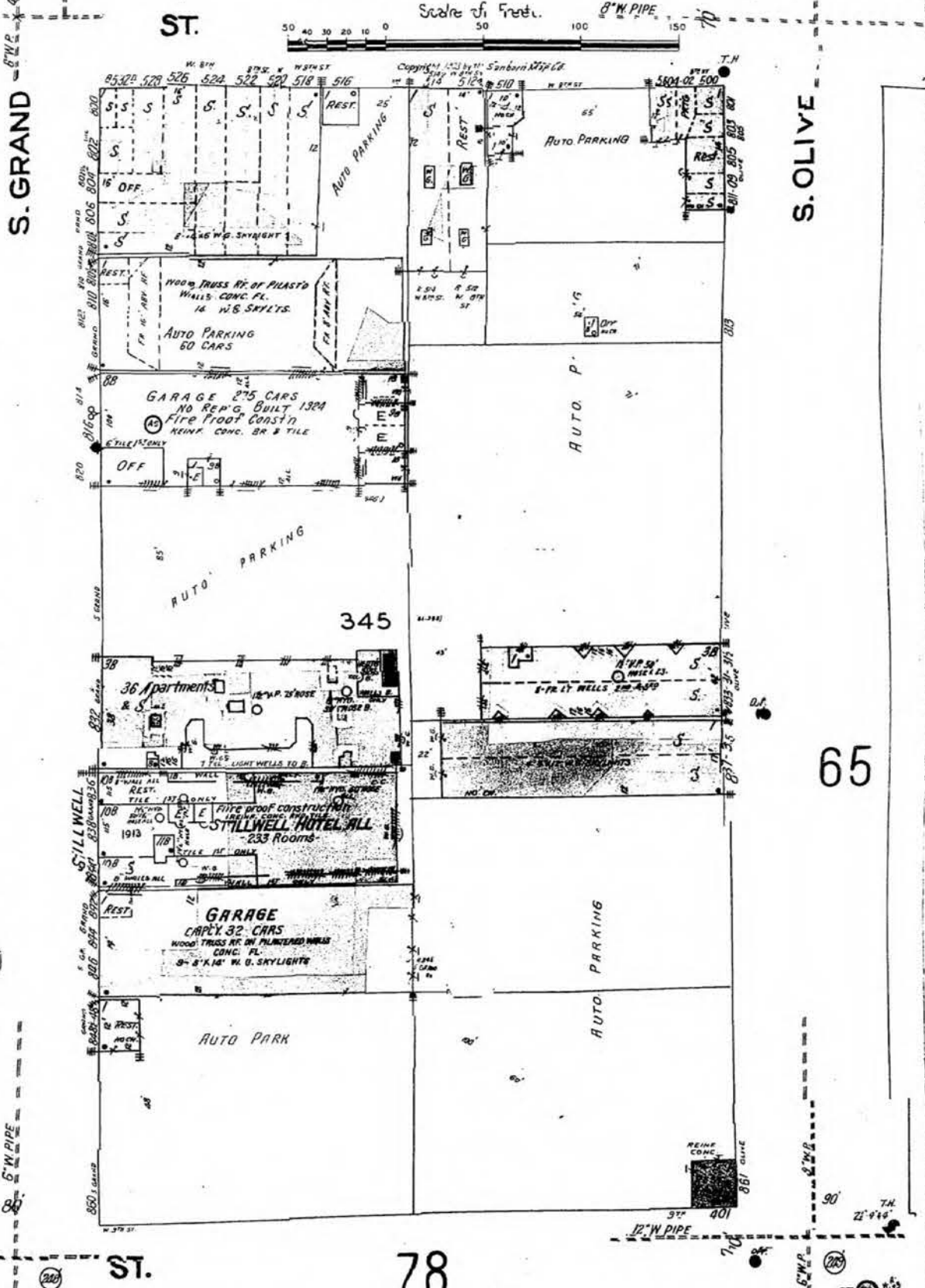
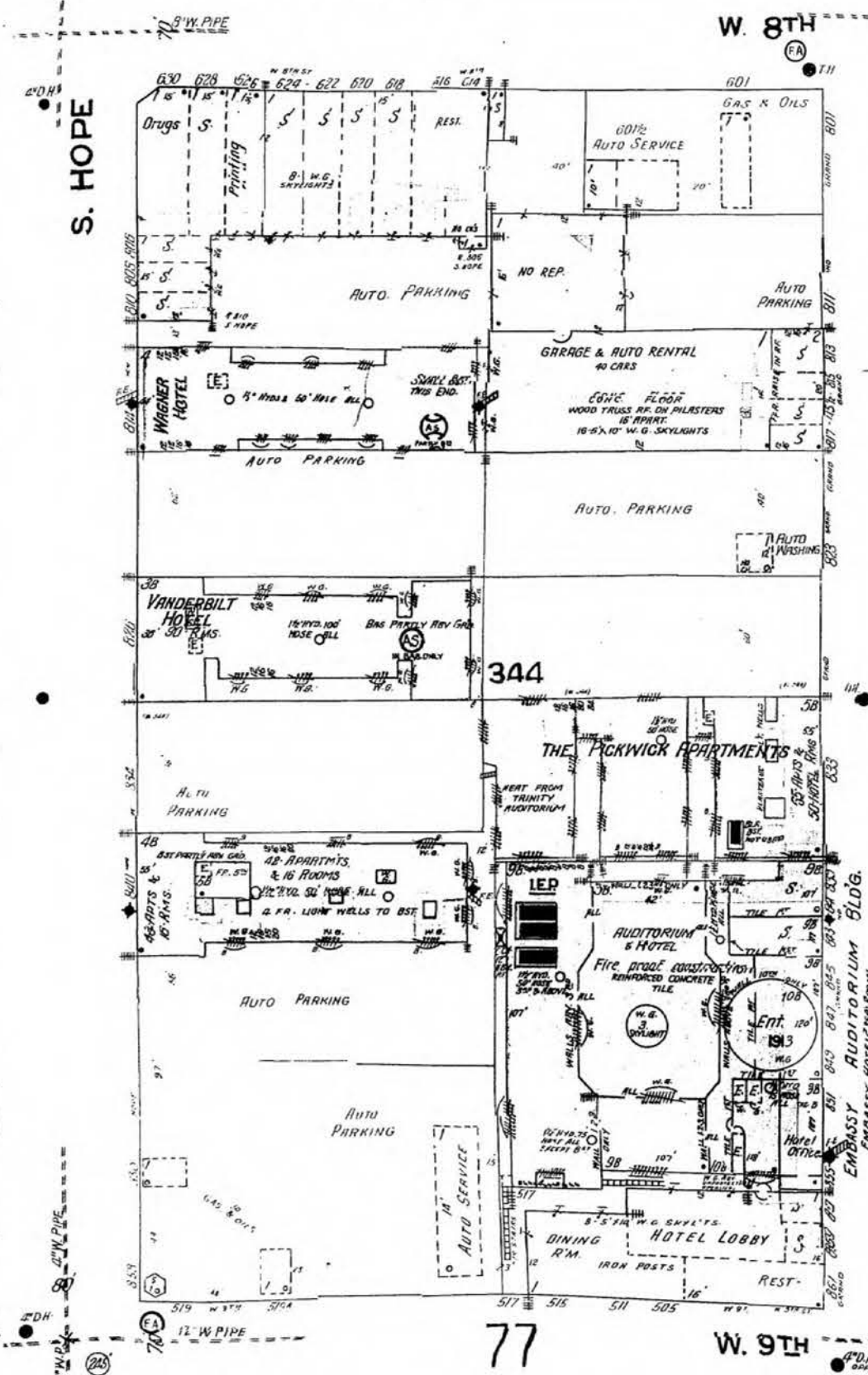
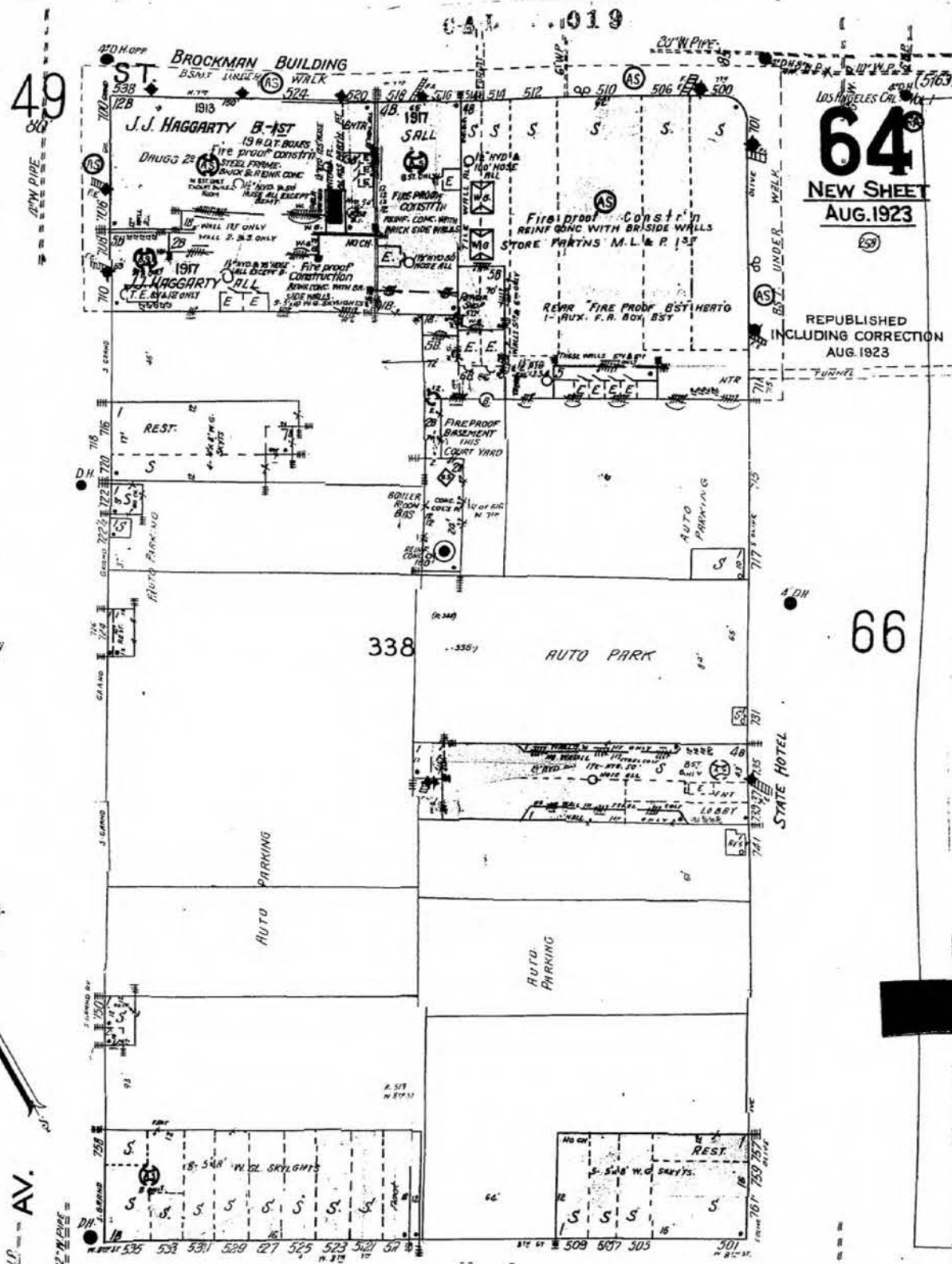
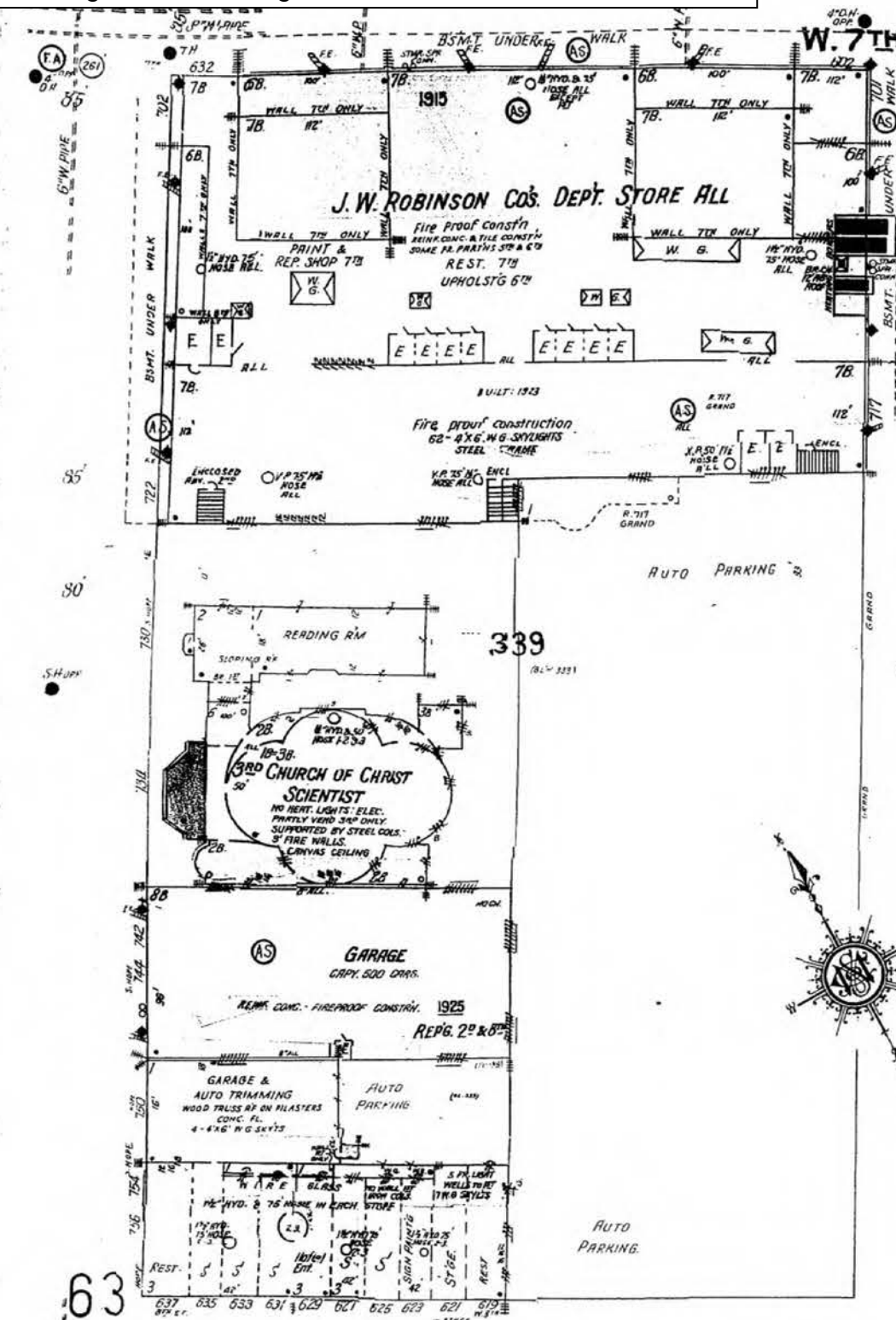
65

77

W. 9TH

ST.

78



APPENDIX D

AB52 Request for Consultation



Polonia Majas <polonia.majas@lacity.org>

AB 52 Consultation - 8th, Grand, and Hope Project

3 messages

Polonia Majas <polonia.majas@lacity.org>

Fri, Oct 29, 2021 at 9:22 AM

To: admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Good morning Mr. Salas,

Please see your attached letter below requesting AB 52 consultation for the Project located at Project Site located at 754 South Hope Street, 609 and 625 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, CA. 90017.

The City of Los Angeles, Planning Department, Major Projects Section, would like to schedule a consultation telephone call with you within the next two weeks to discuss the Project. If you have any additional information that you would like to submit for our administrative record please do so within the next two week.

Thank you,

--



Polonia Majas

Planning Assistant

Los Angeles City Planning

221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350

Los Angeles, CA 90012

T: (213) 847-3625 | Planning4LA.org



Gabrieleno Consultation Request- 8th, Grand, and Hope..pdf

301K

Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Fri, Oct 29, 2021 at 3:08 PM

To: Polonia Majas <polonia.majas@lacity.org>

Cc: bsalas@tcrmanagement.net

Hello Polonia

Thank you for your response. The earliest time we are available will be on December 16th at 3:00 pm. Please get back to us to see if this time will work for you.

Thank you

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393

Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “ . “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived.”

[Quoted text hidden]

Polonia Majas <polonia.majas@lacity.org>
To: William Lamborn <william.lamborn@lacity.org>

Fri, Oct 29, 2021 at 3:19 PM

FYI

[Quoted text hidden]

754 South Hope St. 609 West 8th St Los Angeles Central City

1 message

Administration Gabrieleno <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

To: polonia.majas@lacity.org

Please see attached

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas

Original People of Los Angeles County




Map of territories of Original Peoples with county boundaries in Southern California.

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



Attachments area

 **754 South Hope St. 609 West 8th St Los Angeles Central City .pdf**
166K



GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Project Name: 754 South Hope St. 609 West 8th St Los Angeles Central City

Dear Polonia Majas,

Thank you for your letter May 13, 2019 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail .

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note :AB 52, “consultation” shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman
Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary
Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

www.gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Appendix H.2

AB 52 Notification Letter and Delivery Confirmations

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
CAROLINE CHOE

KAREN MACK

MARC MITCHELL

VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS

DANA M. PERLMAN

VACANT

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 and 625 West 8th Street Los Angeles,
CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The Project would construct a 45-story mixed-use building with a maximum height of 592 feet above ground level. The Project includes a maximum of 562,696 square feet of floor area, comprised of 547 residential dwelling units, up to 7,499 square feet of ground floor commercial/retail/restaurant space, and a 37,216 square foot charter school for grades K-5. The Project also includes an option to add 33 additional residential units in lieu of the school use, which would increase the residential units to 580 and reduce the total floor area by 6,237 square feet, resulting in a maximum of 556,459 square feet of floor area. The Project would include three subterranean levels to a depth of 63 feet below ground level.

The Project Site is bounded by two parking structures to the north, 8th Street to the south, Grand Avenue to the east, and Hope Street to the west. The Project Site is zoned C2-4D and is currently developed with a low-rise four-level parking structure and a surface parking lot that is entirely paved and devoid of landscaping. The existing parking structure and surface parking lot provide 324 parking spaces. To accommodate the proposed Project, the existing surface parking lot and four-level parking structure would be demolished.

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

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Polonia Majas
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Polonia.Majas@lacity.org
Phone No.: 213-847-3625

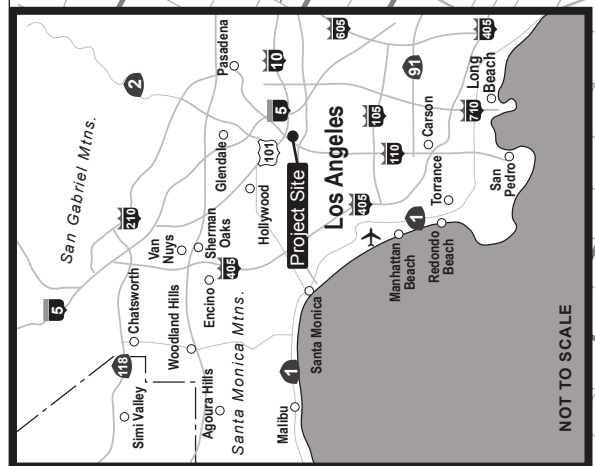
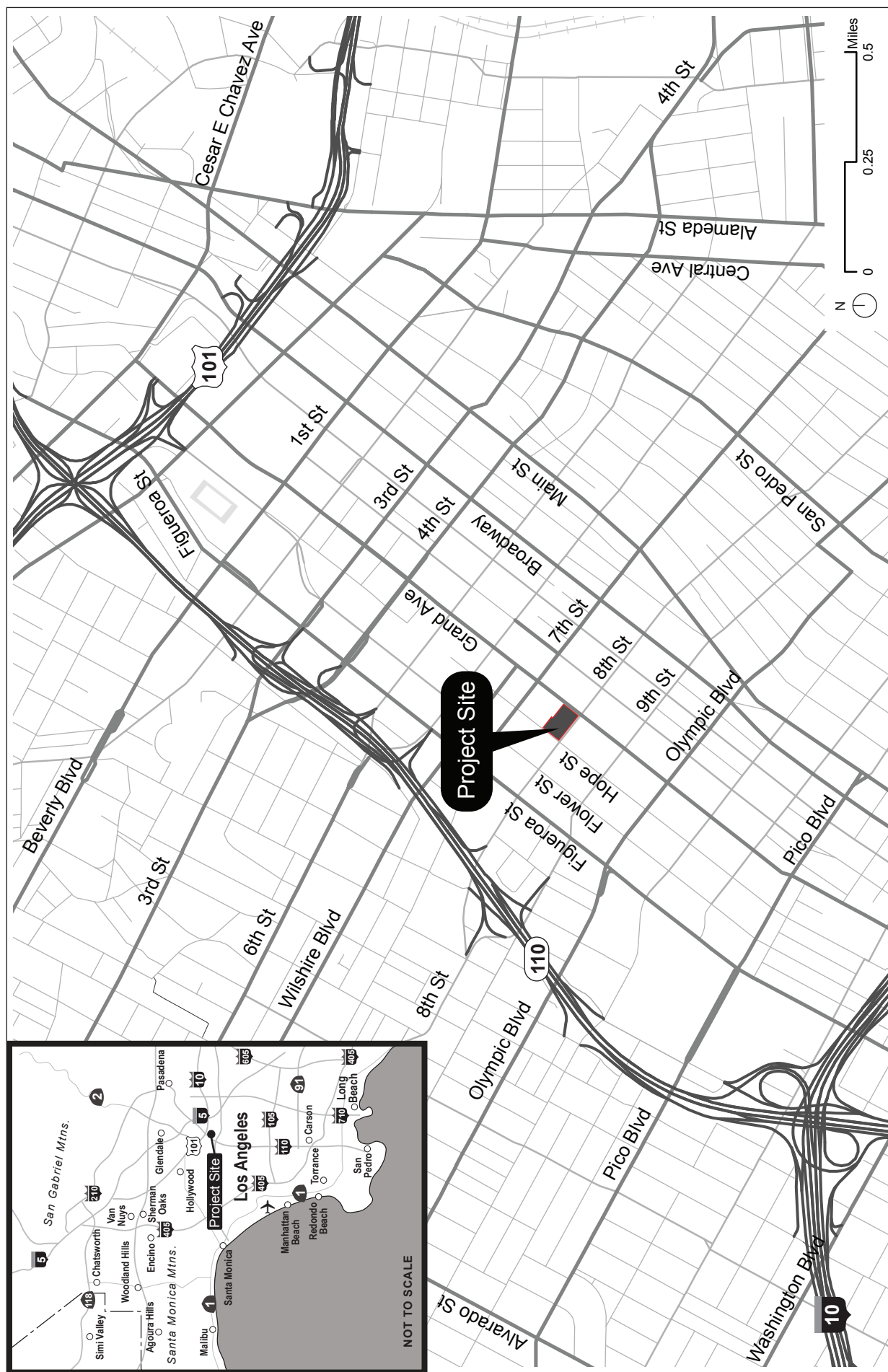
Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Polonia Majas", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
CAROLINE CHOE
KAREN MACK

MARC MITCHELL
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

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Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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Attn: Polonia Majas
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Polonia.Majas@lacity.org
Phone No.: 213-847-3625

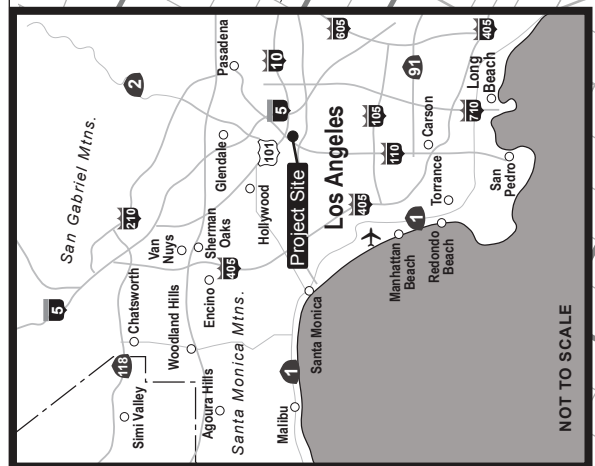
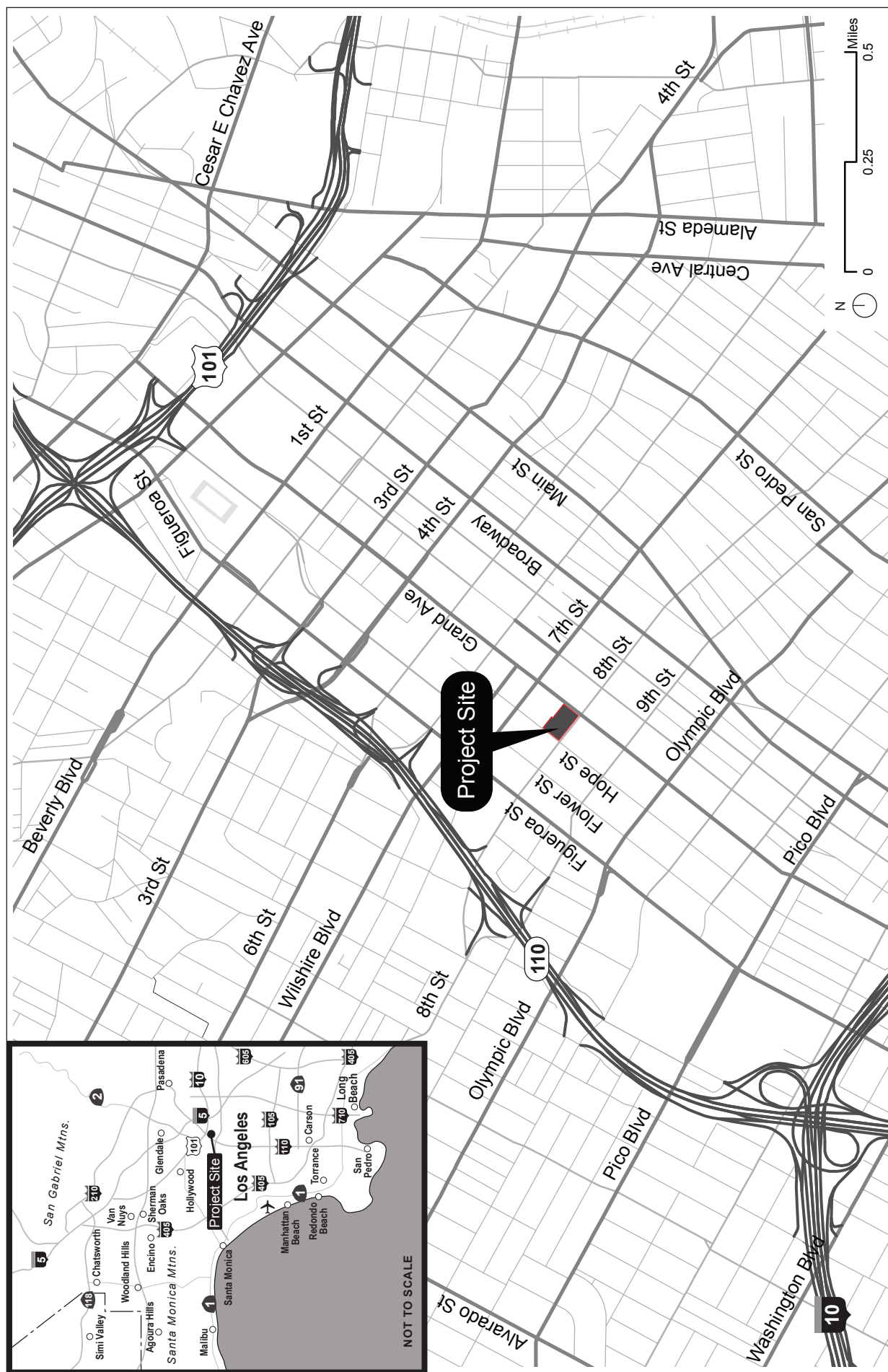
Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Polonia Majas", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
CAROLINE CHOE
KAREN MACK

MARC MITCHELL
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

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Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Polonia Majas
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Polonia.Majas@lacity.org
Phone No.: 213-847-3625

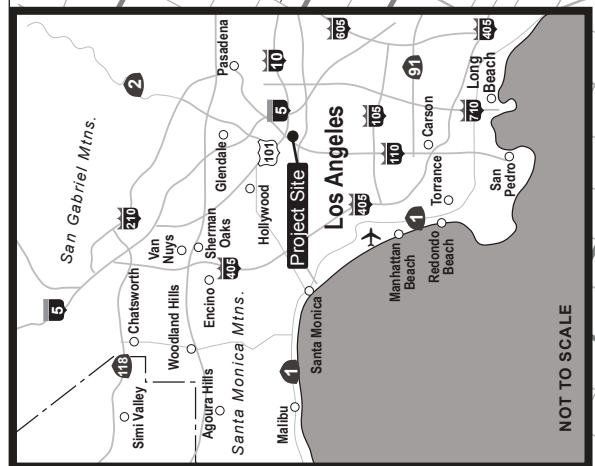
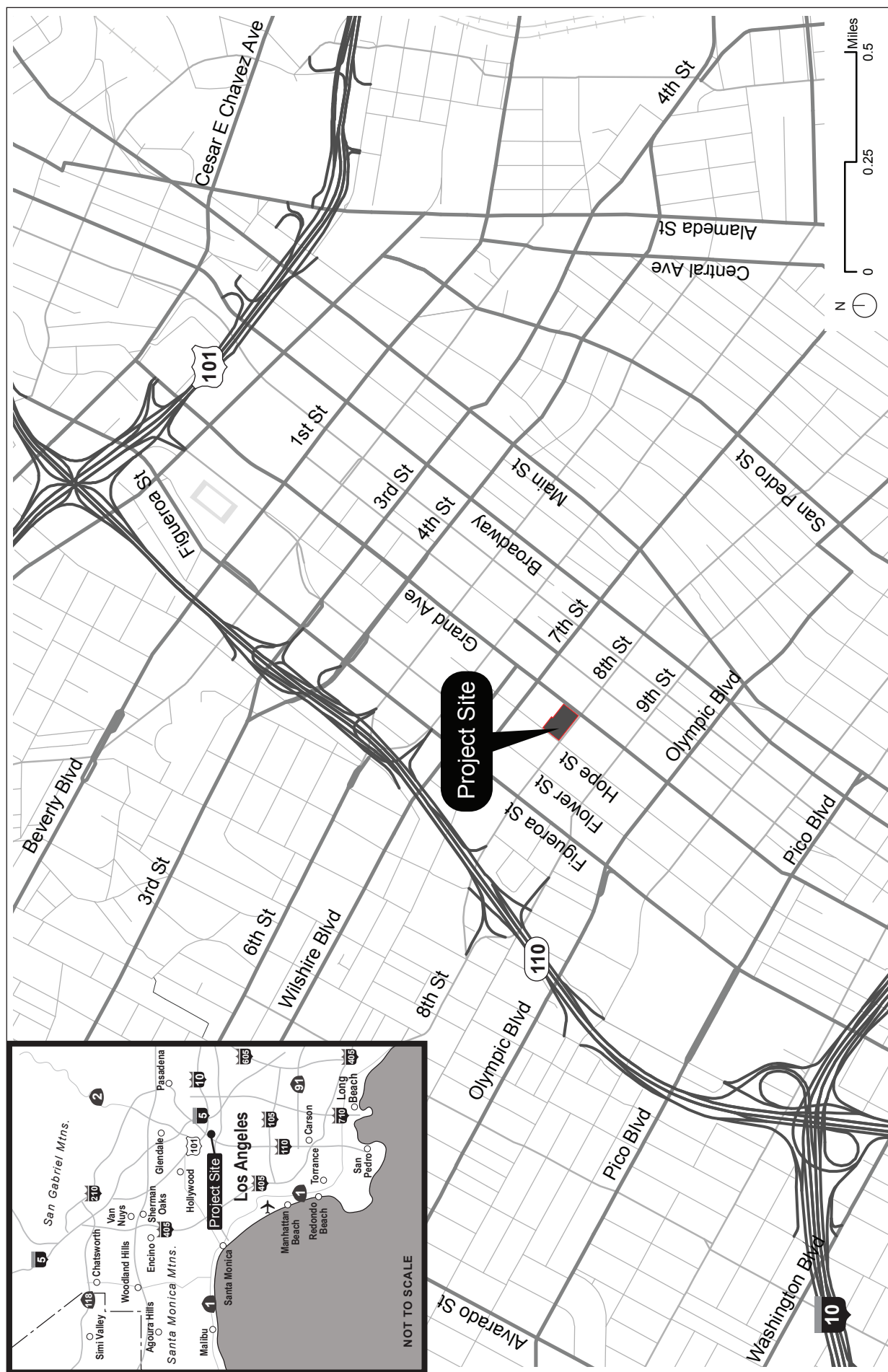
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Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

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VACANT

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



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TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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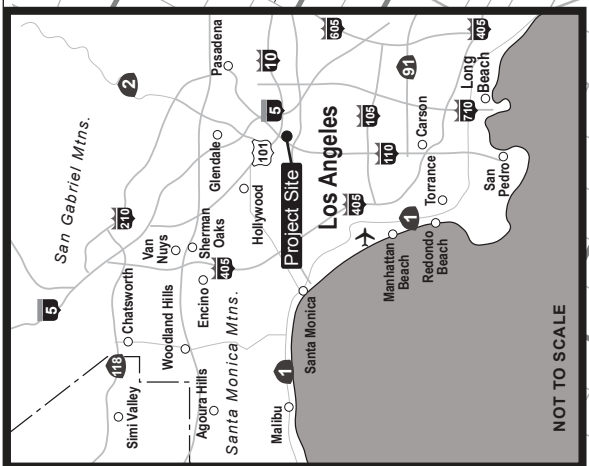
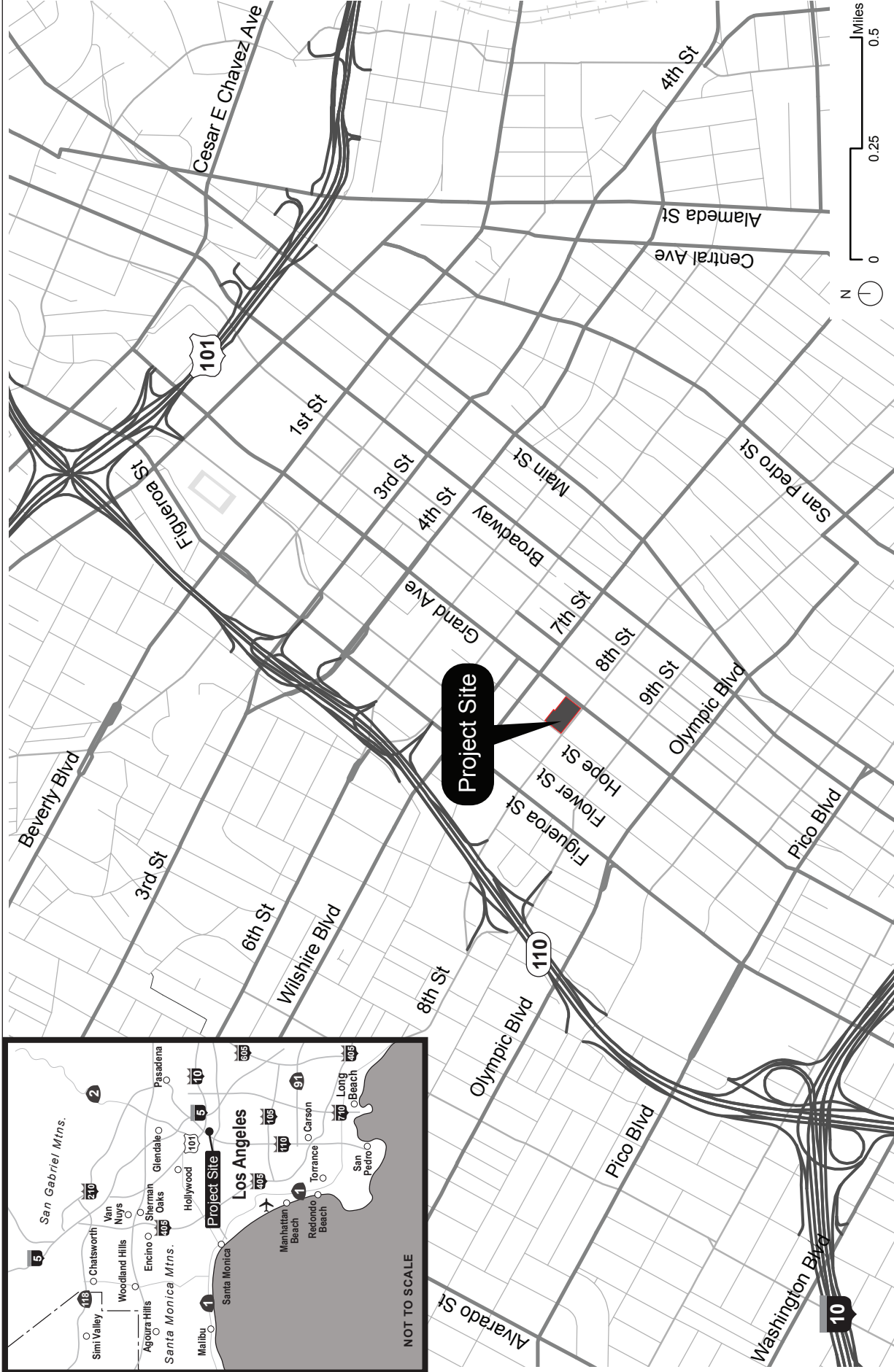
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Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

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**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

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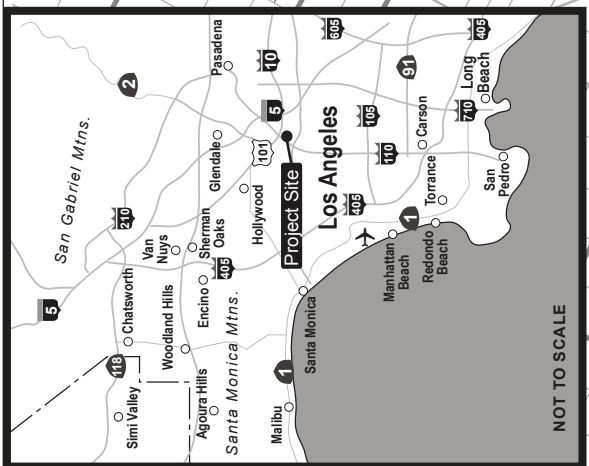
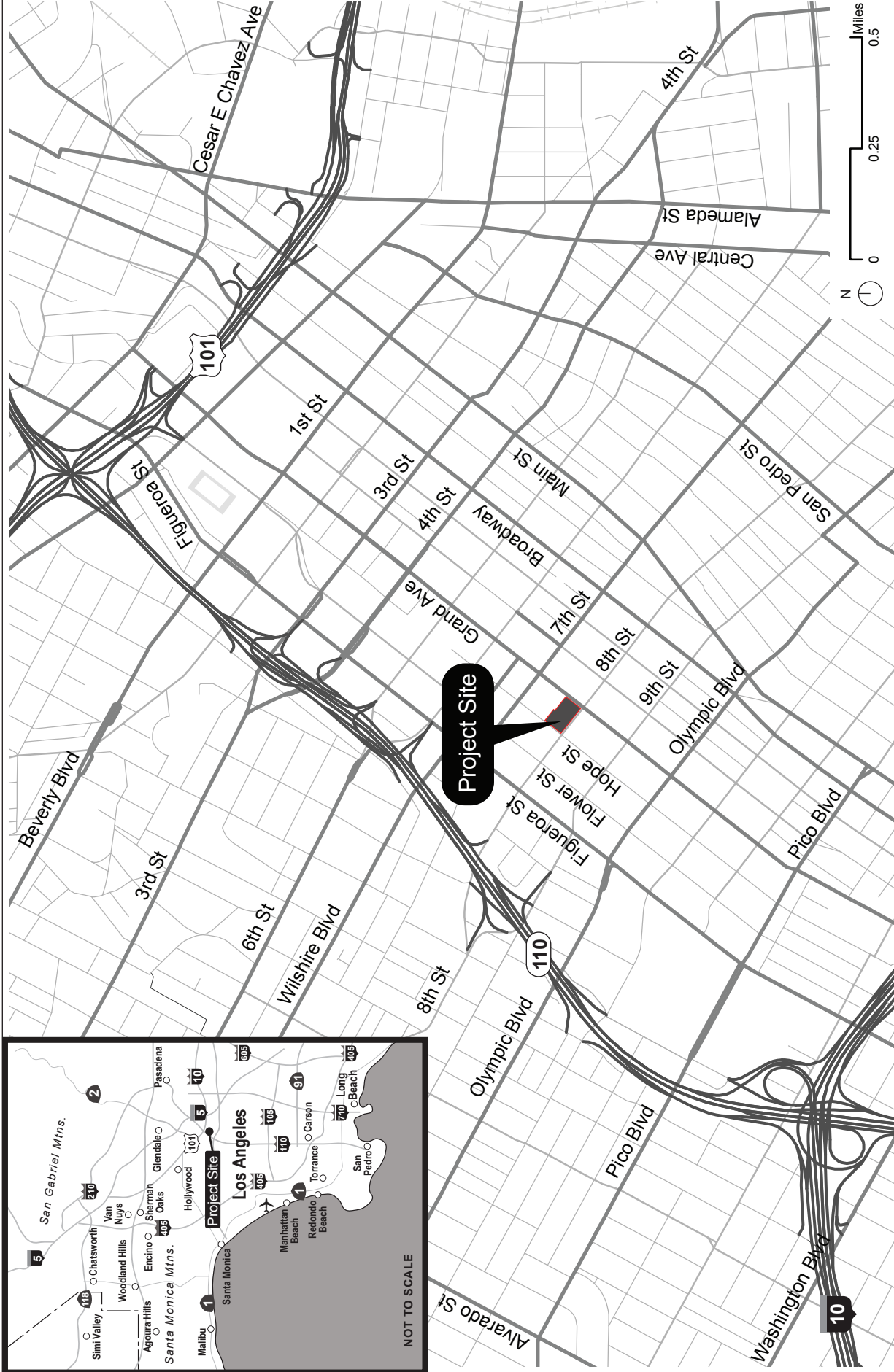
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Director of Planning

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Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Site

Project Location Map

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CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
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VAHID KHORSAND
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VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
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LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
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TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

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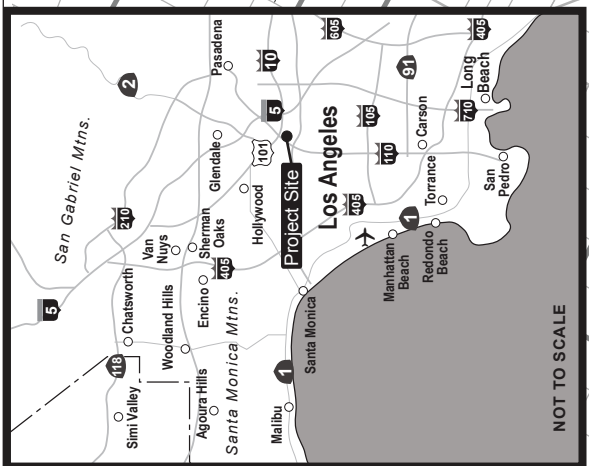
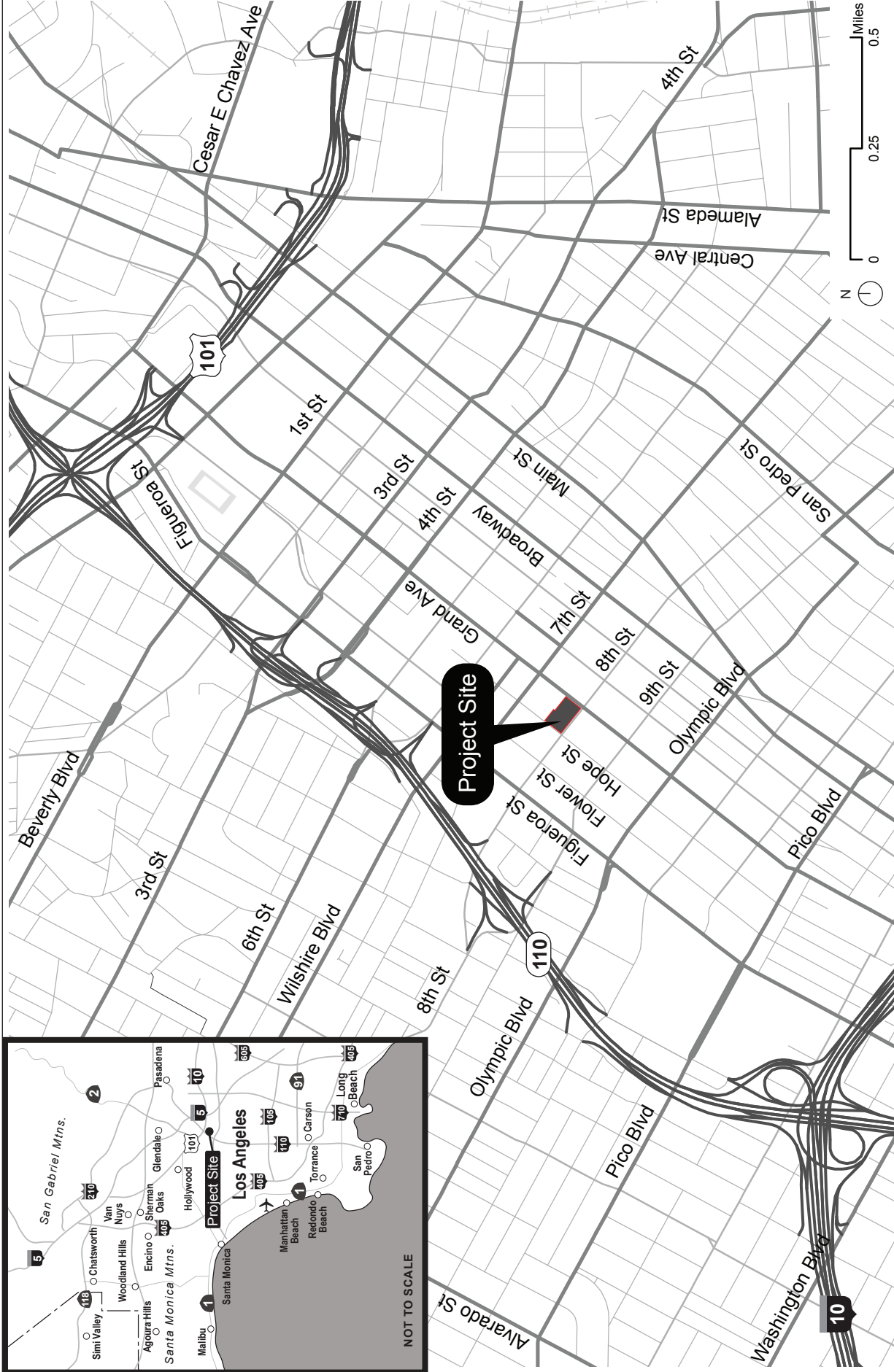
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Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

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Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
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VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

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TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez, Co-Chairperson
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

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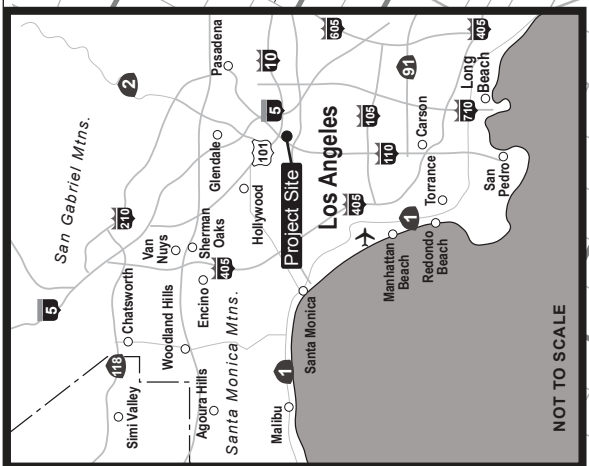
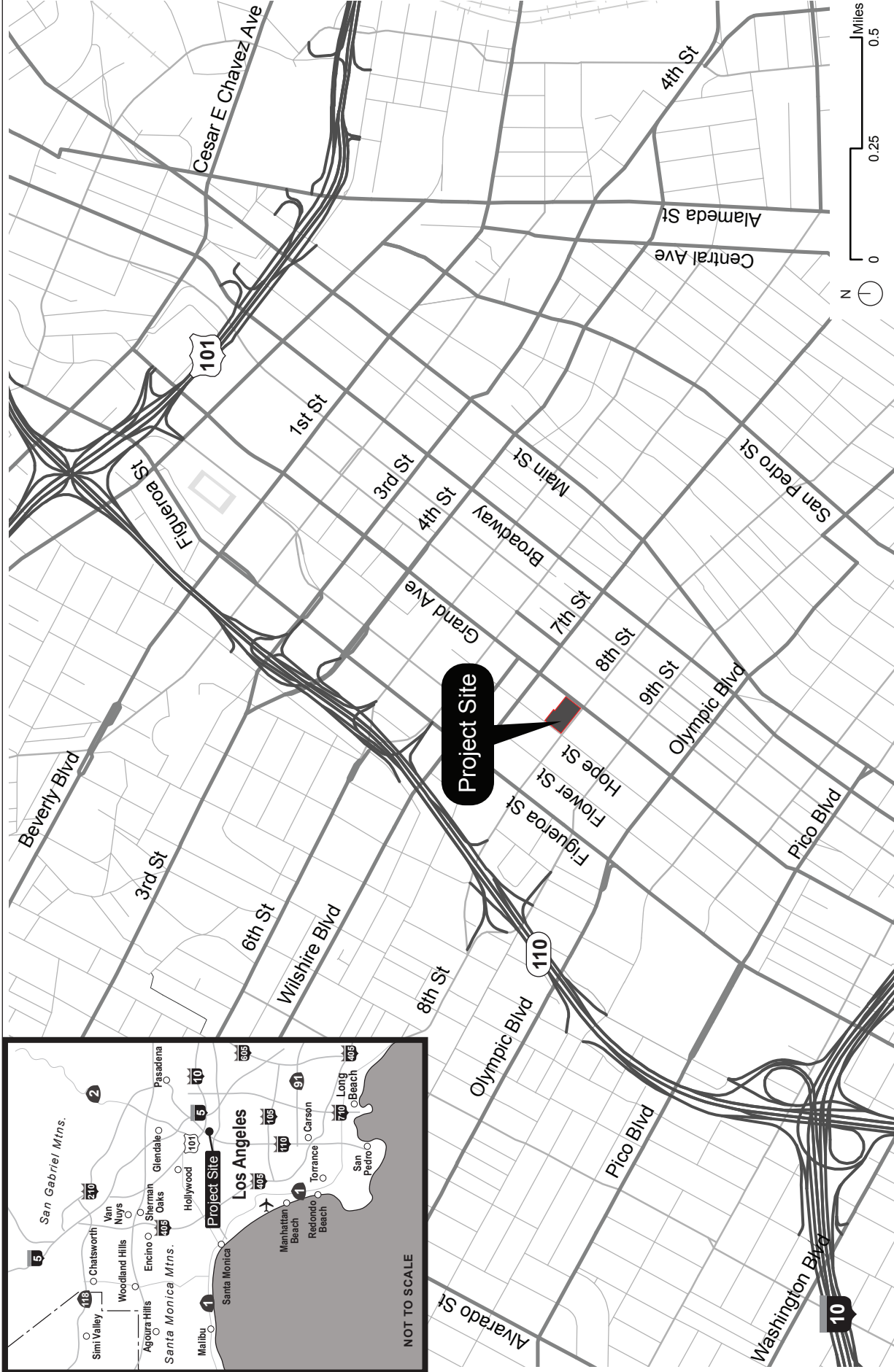
Sincerely,

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Director of Planning

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Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

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**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Councilwoman
80839 Camino Santa Juliana
Indio, CA 92203

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
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Community Plan: Central City

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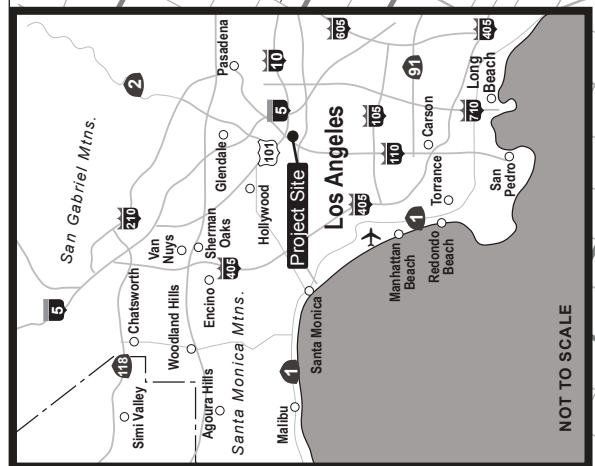
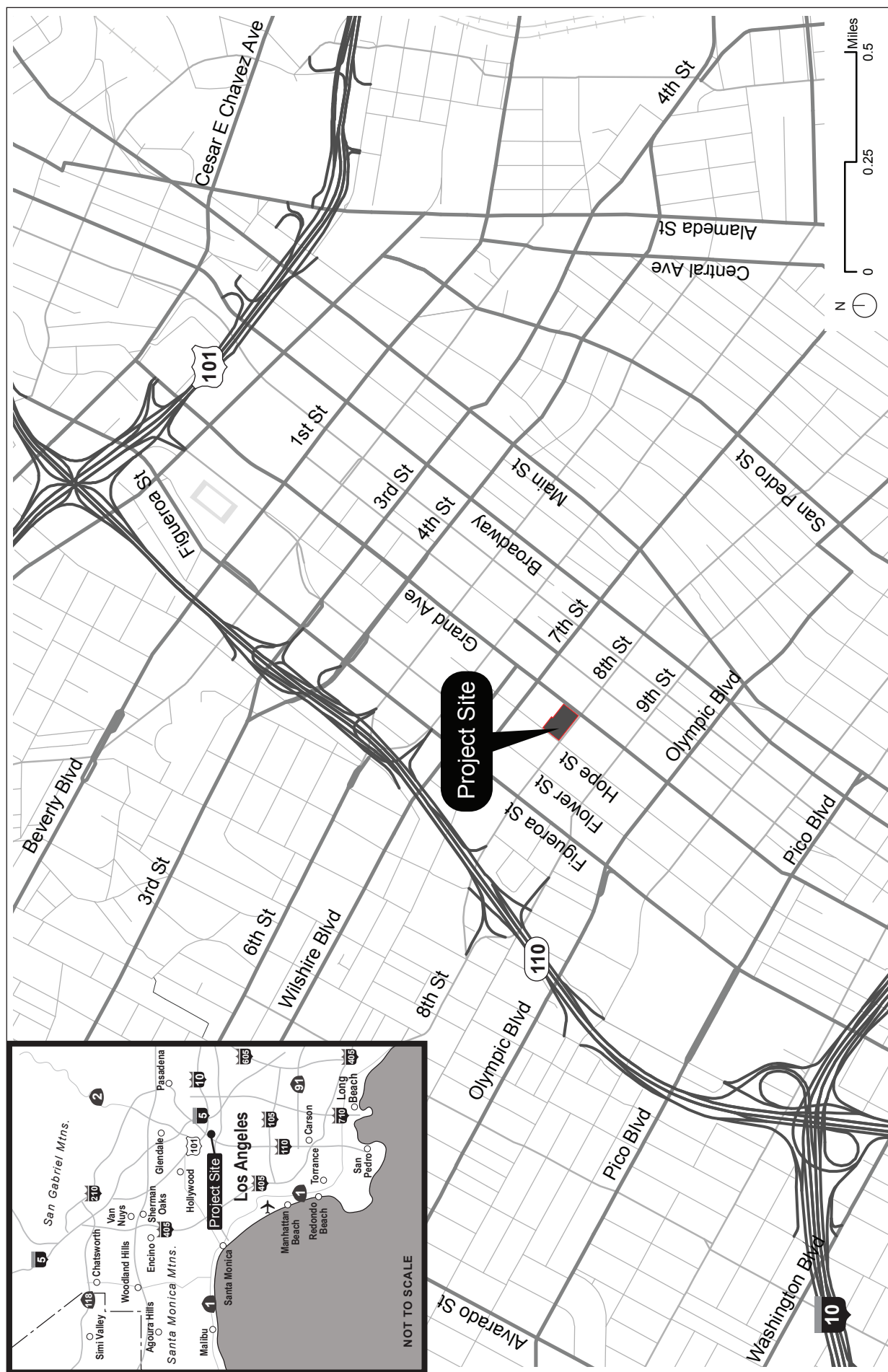
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Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

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CALIFORNIA**



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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

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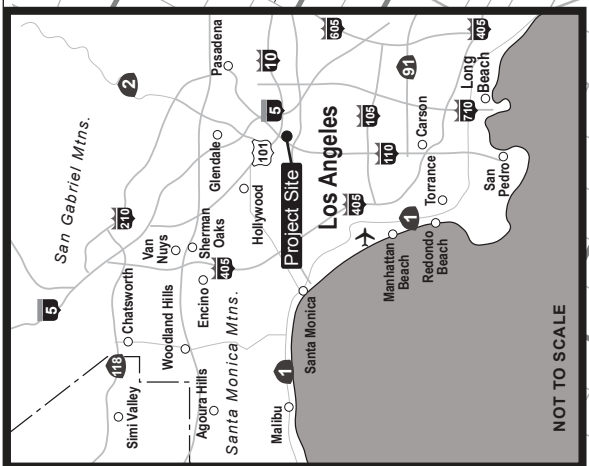
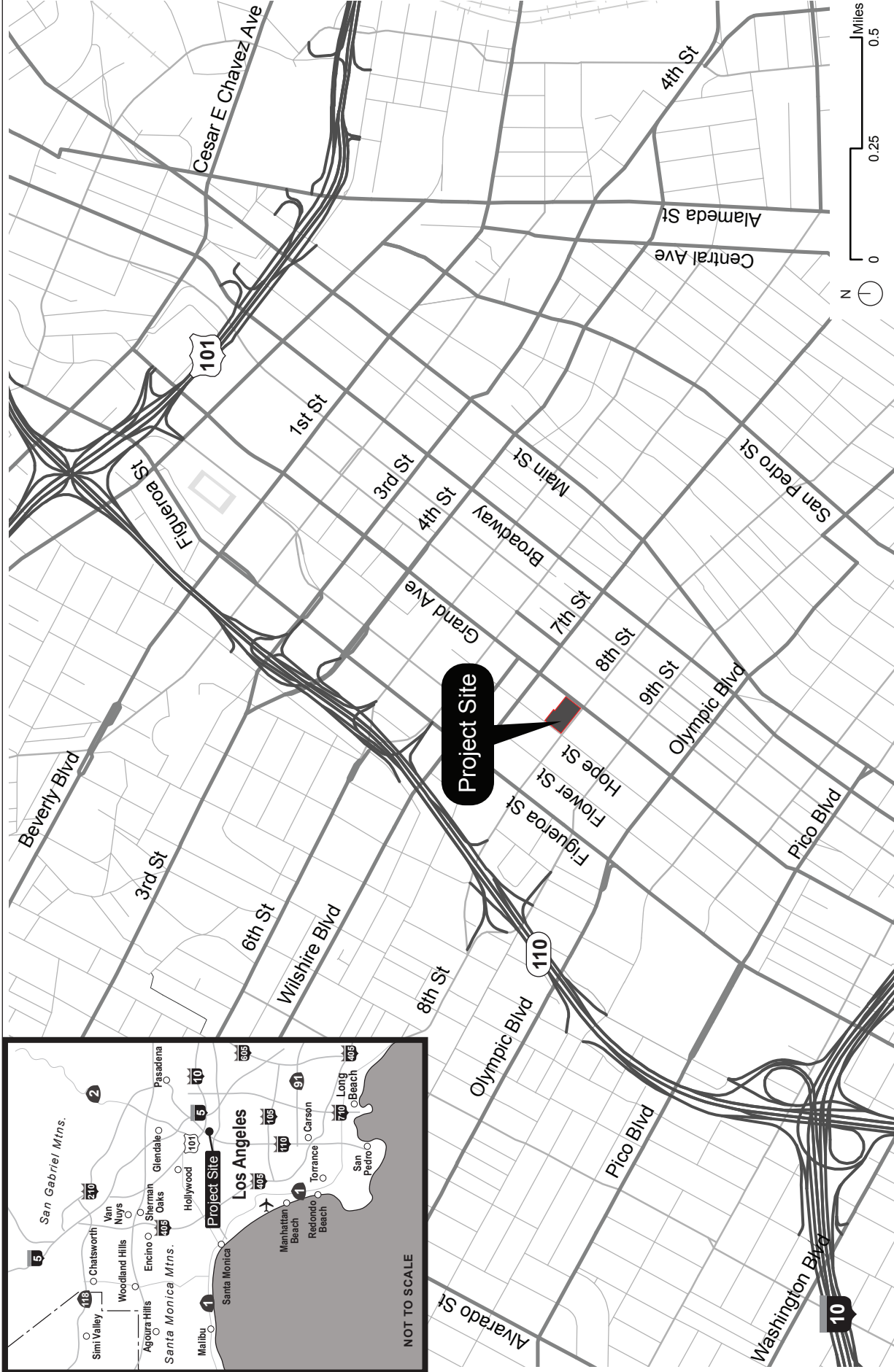
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Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Site

Project Location Map

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VAHID KHORSAND
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CALIFORNIA**



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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The Project would construct a 45-story mixed-use building with a maximum height of 592 feet above ground level. The Project includes a maximum of 562,696 square feet of floor area, comprised of 547 residential dwelling units, up to 7,499 square feet of ground floor commercial/retail/restaurant space, and a 37,216 square foot charter school for grades K-5. The Project also includes an option to add 33 additional residential units in lieu of the school use, which would increase the residential units to 580 and reduce the total floor area by 6,237 square feet, resulting in a maximum of 556,459 square feet of floor area. The Project would include three subterranean levels to a depth of 63 feet below ground level.

The Project Site is bounded by two parking structures to the north, 8th Street to the south, Grand Avenue to the east, and Hope Street to the west. The Project Site is zoned C2-4D and is currently developed with a low-rise four-level parking structure and a surface parking lot that is entirely paved and devoid of landscaping. The existing parking structure and surface parking lot provide 324 parking spaces. To accommodate the proposed Project, the existing surface parking lot and four-level parking structure would be demolished.

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

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Polonia Majas
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Polonia.Majas@lacity.org
Phone No.: 213-847-3625

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Polonia Majas", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

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CAROLINE CHOE
KAREN MACK

MARC MITCHELL
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

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Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Polonia.Majas@lacity.org
Phone No.: 213-847-3625

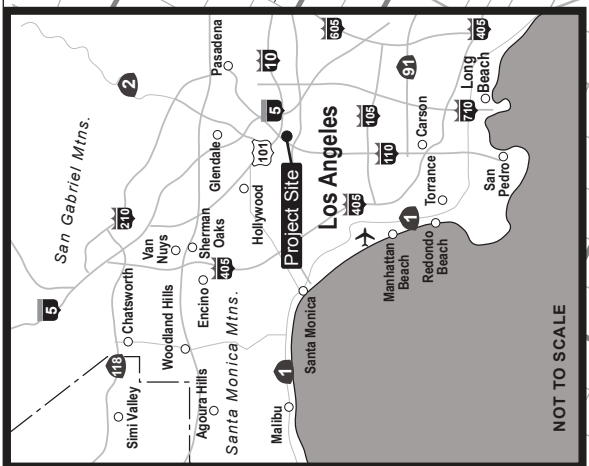
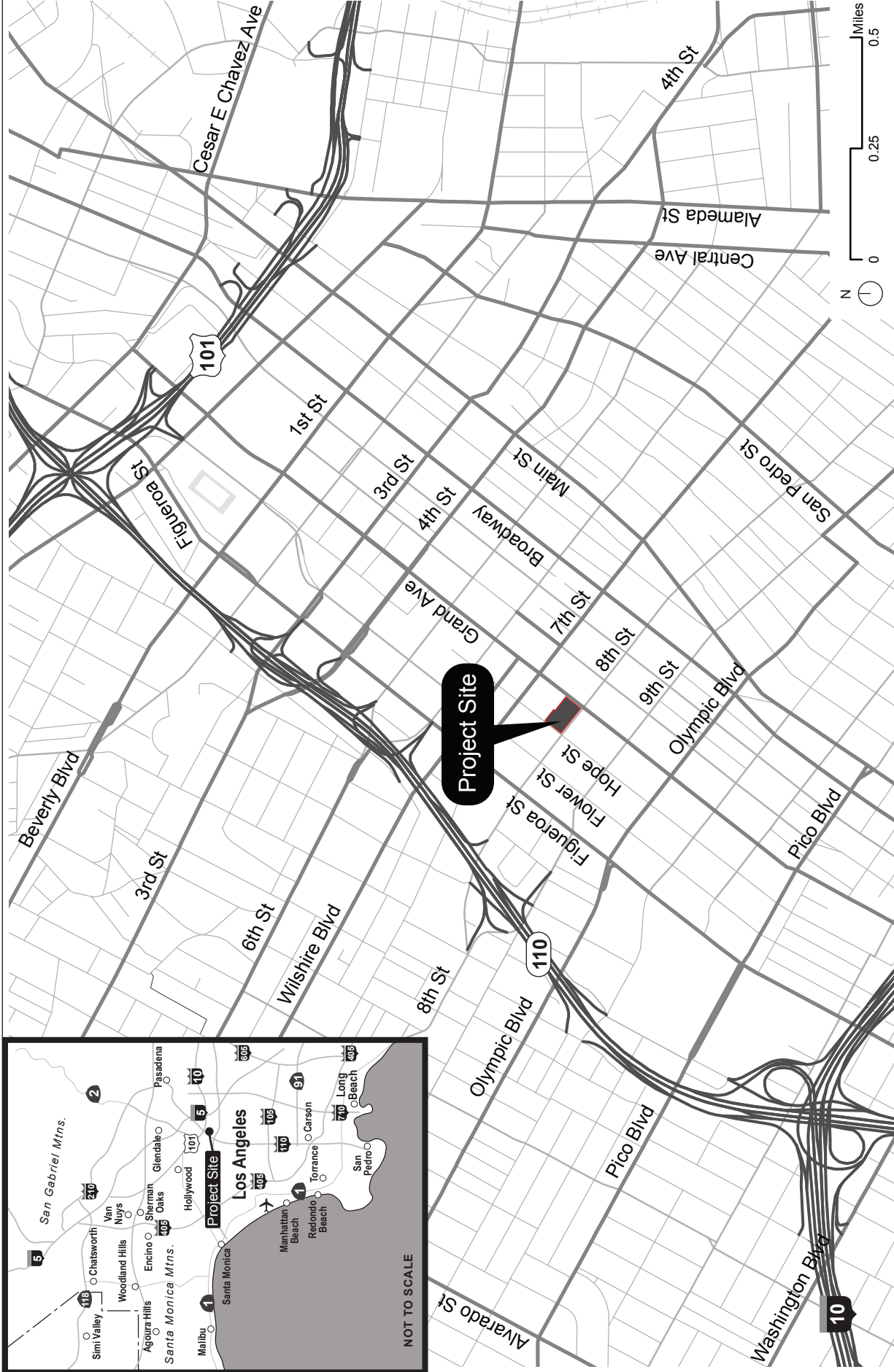
Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Polonia Majas", written over a horizontal line.

Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map

**DEPARTMENT OF
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DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

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ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

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TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 and 625 West 8th Street Los Angeles,
CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70160340000053738894

Remove X

Expected Delivery by

WEDNESDAY

15 MAY 2019 ⓘ

by 8:00pm ⓘ

✓ Delivered

May 15, 2019 at 9:59 am
Delivered, PO Box
COVINA, CA 91723

Get Updates ✓

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



Feedback

May 15, 2019, 9:59 am

Delivered, PO Box

COVINA, CA 91723

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 9:59 am on May 15, 2019 in COVINA, CA 91723.

May 14, 2019, 2:54 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 14, 2019, 9:22 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 10:32 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 2:37 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Feedback

Product Information



See Less

Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

FAQs (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70160340000053738900

Remove X

On Time

Expected Delivery on

WEDNESDAY

15 MAY 2019 ⓘ

by 8:00pm ⓘ

✓ **Delivered**

May 15, 2019 at 2:53 pm
Delivered
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



May 15, 2019, 2:53 pm
Delivered
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

Your item was delivered at 2:53 pm on May 15, 2019 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

May 15, 2019, 9:56 am
Available for Pickup

Feedback

BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

May 15, 2019, 8:30 am
Sorting Complete
BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

May 15, 2019, 8:05 am
Arrived at Unit
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

May 14, 2019, 9:09 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 10:32 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 2:37 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less

Feedback

Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

FAQs (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70160340000053738917

Remove X

Your package will arrive later than expected, but is still on its way. It is currently in transit to the next facility.

In-Transit

May 19, 2019

In Transit, Arriving Late

Get Updates ▼

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



May 19, 2019

In Transit, Arriving Late

Your package will arrive later than expected, but is still on its way. It is currently in transit to the next facility.

May 15, 2019, 3:28 am

Departed USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 10:32 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70160340000053738924

Remove X

Your item arrived at the NEWHALL, CA 91321 post office at 10:53 am on May 17, 2019 and is ready for pickup.

Available for Pickup

May 17, 2019 at 10:53 am
Available for Pickup
NEWHALL, CA 91321

Get Updates ✓

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



May 17, 2019, 10:53 am

Available for Pickup

NEWHALL, CA 91321

Your item arrived at the NEWHALL, CA 91321 post office at 10:53 am on May 17, 2019 and is ready for pickup.

May 16, 2019

In Transit to Next Facility

May 14, 2019, 7:02 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 14, 2019, 3:28 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 10:32 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 2:37 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Feedback

Product Information



See Less

Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70160340000053738931

Remove X

Your item was picked up at the post office at 10:09 am on May 16, 2019 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

Delivered

May 16, 2019 at 10:09 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

Get Updates 

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



May 16, 2019, 10:09 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778
Your item was picked up at the post office at 10:09 am on May 16, 2019 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

May 15, 2019, 6:01 am
Available for Pickup
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

May 15, 2019, 4:32 am
Arrived at Unit

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

May 14, 2019, 8:22 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 14, 2019, 9:22 am
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 2:37 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less

Feedback

Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

FAQs (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70160340000053738948

Remove X

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:32 am on May 20, 2019 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

Delivered

May 20, 2019 at 10:32 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

Get Updates ✓

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



May 20, 2019, 10:32 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583
Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:32 am on May 20, 2019 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

May 17, 2019, 8:29 am
Available for Pickup
SAN JACINTO, CA 92581

May 17, 2019, 6:53 am
Arrived at Unit

SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

May 16, 2019
In Transit to Next Facility

May 14, 2019, 9:51 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 14, 2019, 1:33 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 10:32 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 2:37 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Feedback

Product Information



See Less

Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

FAQs (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

USPS Tracking®

FAQs > (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70160340000053738955

Remove X

On Time

Expected Delivery on

WEDNESDAY

15 MAY 2019 ⓘ

by 8:00pm ⓘ

✓ Delivered

May 15, 2019 at 10:36 am
Delivered
THERMAL, CA 92274

Get Updates ▼

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



May 15, 2019, 10:36 am
Delivered
THERMAL, CA 92274

Your item was delivered at 10:36 am on May 15, 2019 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

May 15, 2019, 8:07 am
Available for Pickup

Feedback

THERMAL, CA 92274

May 15, 2019, 7:55 am

Arrived at Unit

THERMAL, CA 92274

May 14, 2019, 3:56 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 14, 2019, 11:39 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 10:32 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

May 13, 2019, 2:37 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less

Feedback

Can't find what you're looking for?

Go to our FAQs section to find answers to your tracking questions.

FAQs (<https://www.usps.com/faqs/uspstracking-faqs.htm>)



May 17, 2019

Dear Customer:

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number **775207923356**.

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered to:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Signed for by:	M.BLUEWALKPAW	Delivery location:	1019 2ND ST San Fernando, CA 91340
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight	Delivery date:	May 14, 2019 12:04
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday		



Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	775207923356	Ship date:	May 13, 2019
		Weight:	0.5 lbs/0.2 kg

Recipient:

Kimia Fatehi
Director, Public Relations
FernandenoTataviamBandMissionIndian
1019 2nd Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA 91340 US

Reference**Shipper:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue
Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245 US
8th, Grand and Hope (AB 52)

Thank you for choosing FedEx.



May 17, 2019

Dear Customer:

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number **775207931608**.

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered to:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Signed for by:	F.CARRIE	Delivery location:	106 1 2 JUDGE JOHN AISO ST 2 Los Angeles, CA 90012
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight	Delivery date:	May 14, 2019 09:47
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday		



Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	775207931608	Ship date:	May 13, 2019
		Weight:	0.5 lbs/0.2 kg

Recipient:

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

Reference**Shipper:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue
Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245 US
8th, Grand and Hope (AB 52)

Thank you for choosing FedEx.



May 17, 2019

Dear Customer:

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number **775207937650**.

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered to:	Residence
Signed for by:	Signature not required	Delivery location:	23454 VANOWEN STREET West Hills, CA 91307
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight	Delivery date:	May 14, 2019 13:06
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday Residential Delivery		

NO SIGNATURE REQUIRED

Proof-of-delivery details appear below; however, no signature is available for this FedEx Express shipment because a signature was not required.

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	775207937650	Ship date:	May 13, 2019
		Weight:	0.5 lbs/0.2 kg

Recipient:

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA 91307 US

Shipper:

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue
Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245 US
8th, Grand and Hope (AB 52)

Reference

Thank you for choosing FedEx.



May 17, 2019

Dear Customer:

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number **775207947879**.

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered to:	Residence
Signed for by:	Signature not required	Delivery location:	80839 CAMINO SANTA JULIANA Indio, CA 92203
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight	Delivery date:	May 14, 2019 12:07
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday Residential Delivery		

NO SIGNATURE REQUIRED

Proof-of-delivery details appear below; however, no signature is available for this FedEx Express shipment because a signature was not required.

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	775207947879	Ship date:	May 13, 2019
		Weight:	0.5 lbs/0.2 kg

Recipient:

Linda Candelaria, Councilwoman
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
80839 Camino Santa Juliana
Indio, CA 92203 US

Reference**Shipper:**

Stephanie Eyestone-Jones
Eyestone Environmental
2121 Rosecrans Avenue
Suite 3355
El Segundo, CA 90245 US
8th, Grand and Hope (AB 52)

Thank you for choosing FedEx.

Appendix H.3

AB 52 Comment Letter



TORRES MARTINEZ DESERT CAHUILLA INDIANS

P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274
(760) 397-0300 – FAX (760) 397-8146

June 6, 2019

Attn: Vincent P. Bertoni

Re: Case No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

The Torres – Martinez Desert Cahuilla appreciates your response to our AB52 notification request. And in light of said information concerning your agencies location, the Tribe wishes to defer all future project notifications to Tribes that are closer to your area.

Respectfully,

Michael Mirelez
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Office: 760-397-0300 Ext: 1213
Cell: 760-399-0022
Email: mmirelez@tmdci.org

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
VICE-PRESIDENT

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CAROLINE CHOE
KAREN MACK

MARC MITCHELL
VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN
VACANT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
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KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

May 13, 2019

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

CASE No.: ENV-2017-506-EIR

Project Address: 754 South Hope Street, 609 West 8th Street and 625 West 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Community Plan: Central City

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The Project would construct a 45-story mixed-use building with a maximum height of 592 feet above ground level. The Project includes a maximum of 562,696 square feet of floor area, comprised of 547 residential dwelling units, up to 7,499 square feet of ground floor commercial/retail/restaurant space, and a 37,216 square foot charter school for grades K-5. The Project also includes an option to add 33 additional residential units in lieu of the school use, which would increase the residential units to 580 and reduce the total floor area by 6,237 square feet, resulting in a maximum of 556,459 square feet of floor area. The Project would include three subterranean levels to a depth of 63 feet below ground level.

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Attn: Polonia Majas
221 N. Figueroa Street, Room 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Polonia.Majas@lacity.org
Phone No.: 213-847-3625

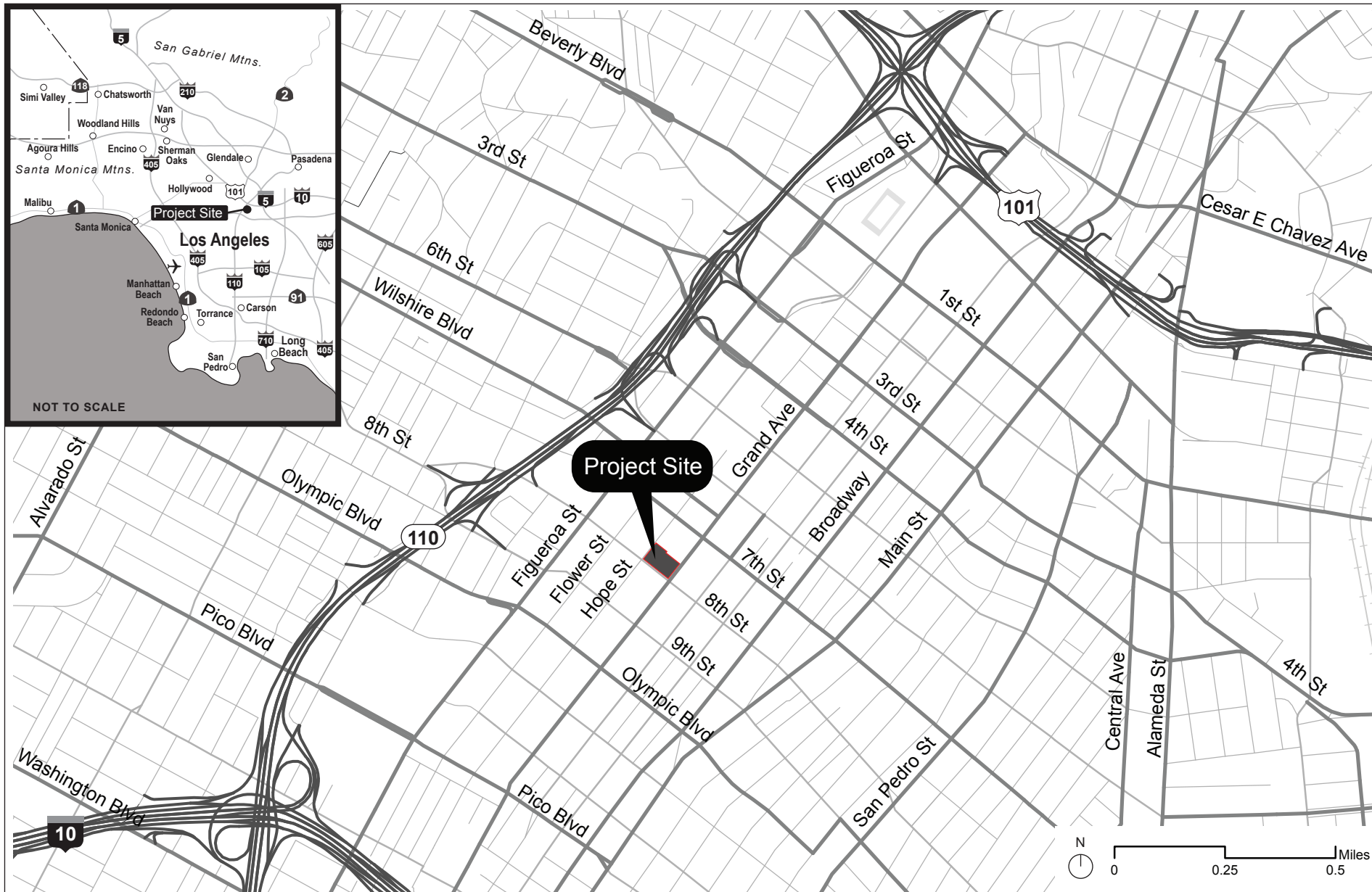
Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Polonia Majas', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Polonia Majas
Major Projects Section

Enclosure: Project Vicinity Map



Project Location Map