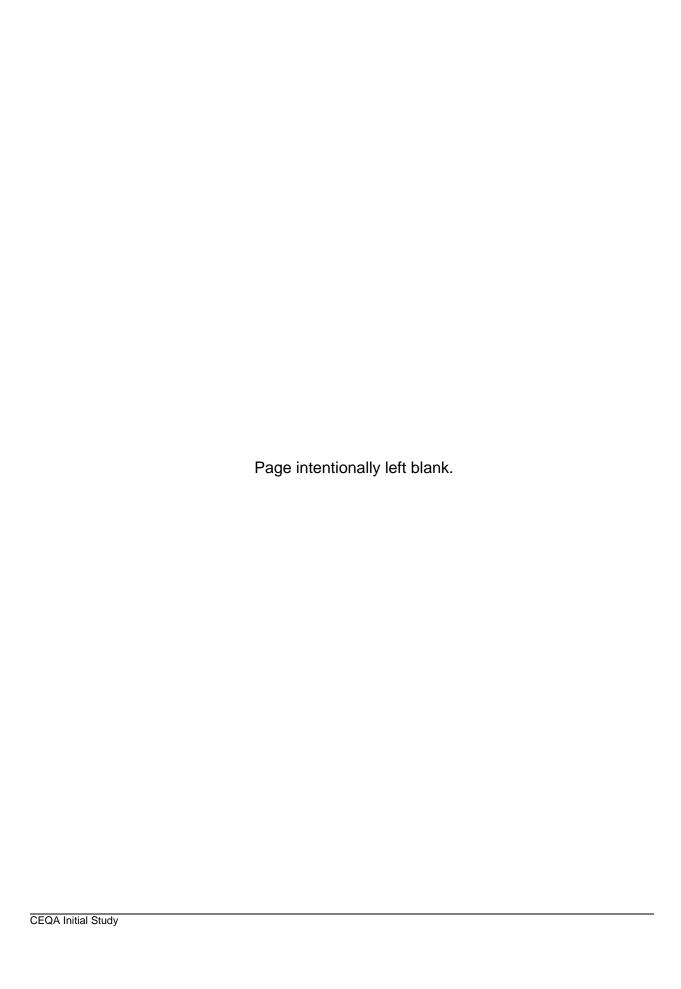


CEQA Initial Study







CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE BOYLE HEIGHTS SPORTS CENTER GYM, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment

Cultural Sites: None

Paleontological Localities: None **USGS Quadrangle:** Los Angeles 7.5'

Project Size: 0.96 Acres

Key Words: Gabrielino, Tongva, late Pleistocene older alluvial fan

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects to archaeological and paleontological resources resulting from construction of the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project (Project), located in the community of Boyle Heights, City of Los Angeles, California. The built environment is being evaluated by others. The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering and the Recreation and Parks Department propose to construct a new gym on the northwest side of the existing Boyle Heights Sports Center. The Project will involve construction of a new 10,000 square foot multi-use gym, including a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for Recreation and Parks Department, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking.

The Project is mapped as late Pleistocene younger alluvial fans, between 11,700 to 126,000 years old. A paleontological record search by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County revealed that no fossil localities within the Project Area. Three fossil localities are known within 3 miles.

A California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SSCIC) on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that there are no previously recorded cultural resources present in the Project Area. Within a 1-mile radius of the Project, 131 previously recorded cultural resources are known. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 27, 2018 to perform a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search. The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 stating that the search yielded negative results for sacred lands within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of 5 Native American tribal organizations to be contacted for further information on the potential for tribal resources in the Project Area. This list was supplemented by the City of Los Angeles (City) which provided contact information for 5 additional tribes who have requested consultations in the past. Letters were sent to all 10 tribes on May 18, 2018 in accordance with the requirement of Assembly Bill 52 (AB52). Three responses were received.

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist, Edgar Alvarez, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire Project Area on May 18, 2018. As the Project Area was completely hardscaped, there zero ground visibility. No archaeological or paleontological resources of any kind were observed.

Planned cut depths are currently unknown but utilities are typically six to eight feet deep. Sensitivity for paleontological and archaeological resources is considered low since none were located during previous work in the Project Area. If unanticipated fossils are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the

significance of the find. Work may resume immediately a minimum of 50 feet away from the find. In the event of an unanticipated archaeological discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate it.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the potential effects to archaeological and paleontological resources resulting from construction of the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project (Project), located in the community of Boyle Heights, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1).

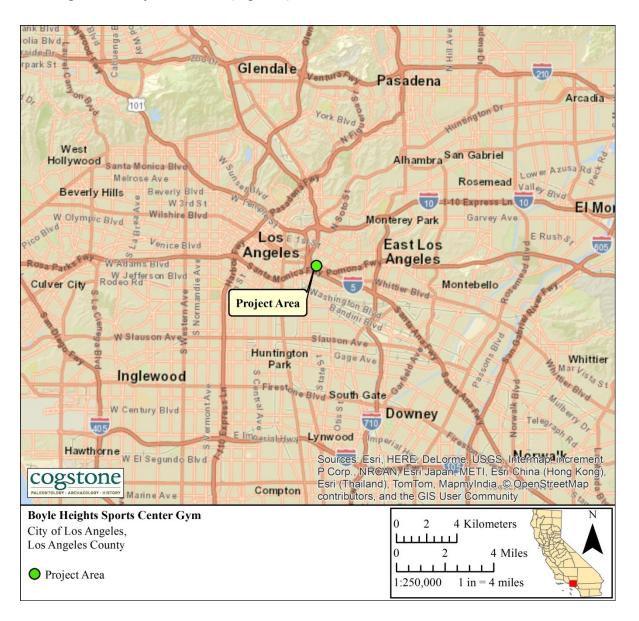


Figure 1. Project vicinity map

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering and the Recreation and Parks Department propose to construct a new gym on the northwest side of the Boyle Heights Sports Center, located at 933 South Mott Street within the neighborhood of Boyle Heights in the City of Los Angeles. The Project Area encompasses 0.94 acres bordered by Whittier Boulevard to the north, South Matthews Street the west, 7th Street to the south, and South Mott Street to the east. The Project contains four Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5189-010-911, 5189-010-920, 5189-010-922, and 5189-010-924. This property can be found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Los Angeles 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, Section 35, Township 1 South, Range 13 West of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

The Project proposes to construct a new 10,000-square-foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center. The new gym will offer multi-use space for the Boyle Heights community. It will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for Recreation and Parks Department, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Incorporating sustainable design principles and drought-resistant landscaping, the new facility will be certified as a LEED-Net Zero (producing as much or more energy than it consumes) facility and will be a valued asset for youth and families in Boyle Heights.

The Project Area is currently hardscaped with concrete and contains two vacant, dilapidated buildings which will be demolished as part of the Project (Figure 3). Additionally, the street trees lining Whittier Boulevard and the streets between the existing soccer fields and the proposed new facility will be removed. A separate assessment of built environment resources within the Project Area is being prepared. At the time of writing this assessment the depth of anticipated ground-disturbance for utility installation and the construction of foundations is yet to be determined.

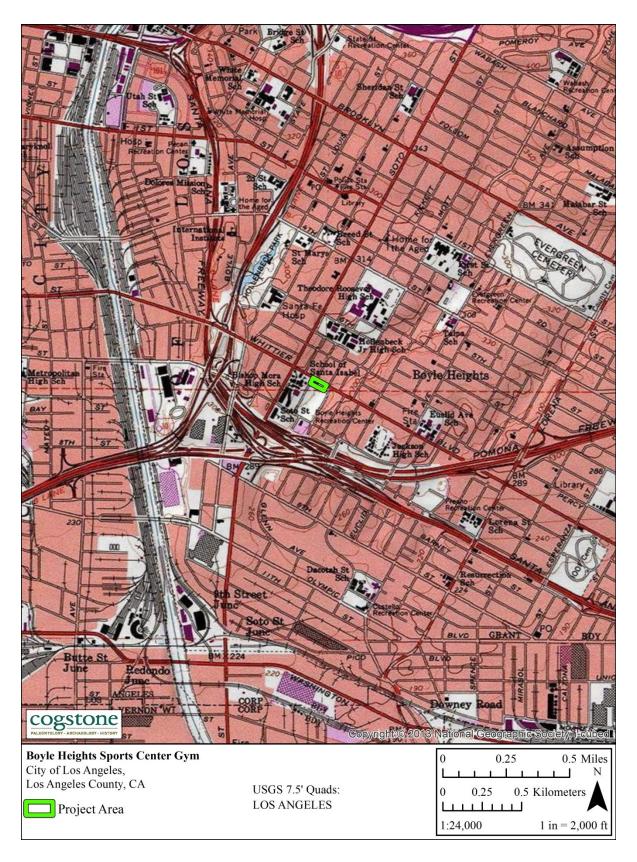


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. Project aerial map

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tim Spillane served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Archaeology and contributed to the report. Spillane is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and holds a M.A. in Text and Material Culture from Roehampton University, London and has over 9 years of experience in California archaeology.

Sherri Gust wrote the prehistory portion of this report and provide quality control. Gust has an M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a RPA, and has over 30 years of experience in California archaeology and paleontology.

Kim Scott served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology and wrote the geological, paleontological, and environmental sections of this report. Scott has a M.S. in Biology with paleontology emphasis from California State University, San Bernardino, a B.S. in Geology with paleontology emphasis from the University of California, Los Angeles, and over 23 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

Holly Duke drafted much of the cultural portions of this report. Duke has a B.A. in Archaeology and History from Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada and over 5 years of experience in California archaeology.

Shannon Lopez conducted the records search for the Project. Lopez has a M.A. in Architectural History from California State University, Fullerton and over one year of experience in California history.

Megan Wilson prepared the maps. Wilson has a M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton and has over 7 years of experience in southern California archaeology.

Edgar Alvarez conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project. Alvarez has a B.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Northridge, has over 2 years of experience in California archaeology, and is cross-trained in paleontology. Additional information on the experience and qualifications of Cogstone personnel are provided in Appendix A.

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA states that: It is the policy of the state that public agencies should not approve Projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such Projects, and that the procedures required are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed Project and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects.

CEQA declares that it is state policy to: "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private Projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such Projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. In the event that a Project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires consideration of mitigation measures and alternatives to avoid or substantially lessen the significant effect. If cultural or paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed Project Area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating Project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

Tribal Cultural Resources

As of 2015, CEQA established that "[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). In order to be considered a "tribal cultural resource," a resource must be either:

- 1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or
- 2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a tribal cultural resource.

To help determine whether a Project may have such an effect, the lead agency must consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed Project. If a lead agency determines that a Project may cause a substantial adverse change to tribal cultural resources, the lead agency must consider measures to mitigate that impact. Public Resources Code §20184.3 (b)(2) provides

examples of mitigation measures that lead agencies may consider to avoid or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Section 5097.5: 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, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands (lands under state, county, city, district or public authority jurisdiction, or the jurisdiction of a public corporation), except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor. As used in this section, "public lands" means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE

<u>California Penal Code section 622</u>: Establishes as a misdemeanor the willful injury, disfiguration, defacement, or destruction of any object or thing of archaeological or historical interest or value, whether situated on private or public lands.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources is a listing of all properties considered to be significant historical resources in the state. The California Register includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register, including properties evaluated under Section 106, and State Historical Landmark Nos. 770 and above. The California Register statute specifically provides that historical resources listed, determined eligible for listing on the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, or resources that meet the California Register criteria are resources which must be given consideration under CEQA (see above). Other resources, such as resources listed on local registers of historic registers or in local surveys, may be listed if they are determined by the State Historic Resources Commission to be significant in accordance with criteria and procedures to be adopted by the Commission and are nominated; their listing in the California Register, is not automatic.

Resources eligible for listing include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or historic districts that retain historical integrity and are historically significant at the local, state or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance.

Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and Public Resources Code §5097.98), as reviewed below:

In the event that human remains are encountered during Project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, TITLE 14, SECTION 4307

This section states that "No person shall remove, injure, deface or destroy any object of paleontological, archeological or historical interest or value."

BACKGROUND

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Project is situated in the eastern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The marine Los Angeles Basin began to develop in the early Miocene, about 23 million years ago. Through time the basin transitioned to terrestrial deposition by the middle Pleistocene, about 1 million years ago. This basin is bounded to the north by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains, to the east by the Santa Ana Mountains and associated hills (Puente/Chino, San Jose, and Repetto), to the south by the San Joaquin Hills, and to the west by the Pacific Ocean. This area is part of the northernmost Peninsular Ranges, California geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges are a series of ranges separated by northwest trending valleys, subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault which for the most part lies to the east of this geomorphic province.

STRATIGRAPHY

The Project is mapped as late Pleistocene older alluvial fans (unit 2) which was deposited between 11,700 to 126,000 years old. These sediments consist of gravel, sand, and silt emplaced below the mouths of canyons by flooding streams and debris flows. The unit consists of slightly to moderately indurated sediments with moderately to well-developed pedogenic soils. These sediments have been uplifted causing the surfaces to be dissected (Campbell et al. 2014).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Prior to development, the native vegetation of the Project Area consisted of California coastal sage scrub mixed with the riparian species of the Los Angeles River. Characteristic species of the California coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis* var. *consanguinea*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversiloba*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*; Ornduff et al. 2003). Additional common species include brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Our Lord's candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), and prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia*; Hall 2007). With more water available, riparian zone plants are characterized by more trees than the more arid coastal sage scrub. Trees include willows (*Salix lasiolepis, Salix lucida*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), coast live oak (Quercus agrifolia), and California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Ground cover includes sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), bunchgrasses (*Festuca californica, Melica californica*), berries (*Rubus* spp.), and monkeyflowers (*Mimulus* spp.; Ornduff et al. 2003).

Large native land mammals of the region included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bighorn sheep (¹‡*Ovis canadensis*), tule elk (‡*Cervus canadensis nannodes*), pronghorn (‡*Antilocapra americana*), bison (‡*Bison bison*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), jaguar (‡*Panthera onca*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), grey wolf (‡*Canis lupus*), black and grizzly bears (*Ursus americana*, ‡*Ursus arctos*; California Department of Fish and Game 2016).

Today, after approximately a century of urban and suburban development and the channelization of the Los Angeles River, the vegetation of the area is instead typified by imported species. Grasses such as slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and giant reed (*Arundo donax*); shrubs and trees including blackwood acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*), saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) are common (Cal-IPC 2006). In recent history, urban development has driven most animals from the area, although mule deer, bobcat, mountain lion, coyote, and black bears still occur in the surrounding hills.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Review of archaeological data has resulted in a revised synthesis of cultural change as evidenced by material culture and archaeologically visible cultural practices. A large part of what was previously referred to as the Millingstone Period is now called the Topanga pattern of the Encinitas Tradition (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 1). This pattern is replaced in the Project Area by the Angeles pattern of the Del Rey Tradition later in time (Sutton 2010; Table 1).

Topanga Pattern groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Sites tend to be along the coast in wetlands, bays, coastal plains, near-coastal valleys, marine terraces and mountains. The Topanga toolkit is dominated by manos and metates with projectile points scarce (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9).

¹‡ - indicates that the species has been extirpated from Southern California.

Table 1. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Pattern	Phase	Material Traits	Other Traits
	Topanga I	Abundant manos and metates, many core tools and scraper s, few but large points, charmstones, cogged stones, early discoidals, bone gorge fishhooks, faunal remains rare; Olivella spire/end lopped beads appear	Estuary/lagoon shellfish and sharks/rays common, hunting important, secondary burials under metate cairns (some with long bones only), some extended inhumations, no cremations
Encinitas	Topanga II	Abundant but decreasing manos and metates, adoption of mortars and pestles, smaller points, cogged stones, late discoidals, fewer scraper planes and core tools, some stone balls and charmstones; inhumations common; Olivella Grooved Rectangular beads introduced	Estuary/lagoon shellfish and sharks/rays common,, addition of acorns, reburial of long bones only, addition of flexed inhumations (some beneath metate cairns), cremations rare
Appearance of Elko dart poi overall number of projectile components; beginning of la steatite artifacts (effigies, pi Olivella shell beads; appearafishhooks and bone harpoon becomes important; appeara		Appearance of Elko dart points and an increase in the overall number of projectile points from Encinitas components; beginning of large-scale trade in small steatite artifacts (effigies, pipes, and beads) and <i>Olivella</i> shell beads; appearance of single-piece shell fishhooks and bone harpoon points; Coso obsidian becomes important; appearance of donut stones; appearance of Mytilus beads	apparent population increase; fewer and larger sites along the coast; collector strategy; less overall dependence on shellfish but fishing and terrestrial hunting more important; appearance of flexed and extended inhumations without cairns, cremations uncommon
	Angeles	Continuation of basic Angeles I material culture with the addition of mortuary features containing broken tools and fragmented cremated human bone; fishhooks become more common	Shellfish change to mudflat species, more emphasis on fish, birds and mammals, continuation of basic Angeles I settlement and subsistence systems; appearance of a new funerary complex
Angeles	Angeles III	Appearance of bow and arrow technology (e.g., Marymount or Rose Spring points); changes in <i>Olivella</i> beads; asphaltum becomes important; reduction in obsidian use; Obsidian Butte obsidian largely replaces Coso	larger seasonal villages; flexed primary inhumations but no extended inhumations and an increase in cremations; appearance of obsidian grave goods
	Angeles IV	Cottonwood points appear; some imported pottery appears; birdstone effigies at the beginning of the phase and "spike" effigies dropped by the end of the phase; possible appearance of ceramic pipes, <i>Mytilus</i> shell disks	change in settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages; flexed primary inhumations continue, cremations uncommon
	Angeles V	Trade of steatite artifacts from the southern Channel Islands becomes more intensive and extensive, with the addition or increase in more and larger artifacts, such as vessels and comals; larger and more elaborate effigies; portable mortars and pestles	strengthening of ties, especially trade, with southern Channel Islands; expansion into the northern Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills
	Angeles VI	Addition of Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools), locally made pottery, metal needle-drilled <i>Olivella</i> beads	change of settlement pattern, movement close to missions and ranches; use of domesticated species obtained from Euroamericans; flexed primary inhumations continue; apparent adoption of Chingichngish religion

In Topanga Phase I other typical characteristics were a few mortars and pestles, abundant core tools (scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones), relatively few large, leaf-shaped projectile points, cogged stones, and early discoidals (Table 1). Secondary inhumation under cairns was the common mortuary practice. In Orange County as many as 600 flexed burials were present at one site and dated 6, 435 calibrated radiocarbon years before present (Sutton and Gardner 2010:9, 13).

In Topanga Phase II, flexed burials and secondary burial under cairns continued. Adoption of the mortar and pestle is a marker of this phase. Other typical artifacts include manos, mutates, scrapers, core tools, discoidals, charmstones, cogged stones and an increase in the number of projectile points. In Orange County stabilization of sea level during this time period resulted in increased use of estuary, near shore and local terrestrial food sources (Sutton and Gardner 2010:14-16).

The Angeles pattern generally is restricted to the mainland and appears to have been less technologically conservative and more ecologically diverse, with a largely terrestrial focus and greater emphases on hunting and nearshore fishing. In Angeles Phase I Elko points for atlatls or darts appear, small steatite objects such as pipes and effigies are found, shell beads and ornaments increase, fishing technologies increase including bone harpoons/fishhooks and shell fishhooks, donut stones appear, and hafted micro blades for cutting/graving wood or stone appear.

In addition, several Encinitas traits, such as discoidals, cogged stones, plummet-like charm stones and cairn burials virtually disappear from the record. Mortuary practices changed to consist of primarily flexed primary inhumations, with extended inhumations becoming less common. Settlement patterns made a shift from general use sites being common to habitation areas separate from functional work areas. Subsistence shifted from mostly collecting to increased hunting and fishing (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase I is identified primarily by the appearance of Elko darts and a dramatic increase in the number of projectile points. Trade of steatite artifacts and Olive shell beads becomes common. Mussel beads first appear and obsidian from Coso becomes important.

Angeles Phase II is identified primarily by the appearance of a new funerary complex, with other characteristics similar to Angeles I. The complex features killed (broken) artifacts plus highly fragmented cremated human bones and a variety of faunal remains. In addition to the cremains, the other material also often burned. None of the burning was performed in the burial feature (Sutton 2010).

Angeles III Phase is the beginning of what has been known as the Late Period and is marked by several changes from Angeles I and II. These include the appearance of small projectile points, steatite shaft straighteners and increased use of asphaltum all reflecting adoption of bow and arrow technology, obsidian sources changed from mostly Coso to Obsidian Butte and shell beads from Gulf of California species began to appear. Subsistence practices continued as before and the geographic extent of the Angeles Pattern increased (Sutton 2010).

Angeles Phase IV is marked by new material items including Cottonwood points for arrows, *Olivella* cupped beads and *Mytilus* shell disks, birdstones (zoomorphic effigies with magicoreligious properties) and trade items from the Southwest including pottery. It appears that populations increased and that there was a change in the settlement pattern to fewer but larger permanent villages. Presence and utility of steatite vessels may have impeded the diffusion of pottery into the Los Angeles Basin. The settlement pattern altered to one of fewer and larger permanent villages. Smaller special-purpose sites continued to be used (Sutton 2010).

Angeles V components contain more and larger steatite artifacts, including larger vessels, more elaborate effigies and comals. Settlement locations shifted from woodland to open grasslands. The exploitation of marine resources seems to have declined and use of small seeds increased. Inhumations contained grave goods while cremations did not (Sutton 2010).

The Angeles VI phase reflects the post-contact (i.e., post-A.D. 1542) period. One of the first changes after contact was undoubtedly population loss due to disease, coupled with resulting social and political disruption. Angeles VI material culture is essentially Angeles V augmented by a number of Euroamerican tools and materials, including glass beads and metal tools such as knives and needles (used in bead manufacture). The frequency of Euroamerican material culture increased through time until it constituted the vast majority of materials used. Locally produced brownware pottery appears along with metal needle-drilled *Olivella* disk beads (Sutton 2010).

The subsistence system was based primarily on terrestrial hunting and gathering, although nearshore fish and shellfish played important roles. Sea mammals, especially whales (likely from beached carcasses), were prized. In addition, a number of European plant and animal domesticates were obtained and exploited (Sutton 2010).

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area is part of the traditional territory of the Tongva (later called Gabrielino). Their territory encompassed a vast area stretching from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mount Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, Aliso Creek in the southeast, and the southern Channel Islands, in all an area of more than 2,500 square miles (Figure 4, Bean and Smith 1978, McCawley 1996). The Tongva speak a language that is part of the Takic language

family. At European contact, the tribe consisted of more than 5,000 people living in various settlements throughout the area. Some of the villages could be quite large, housing up to 150 people.

Their territory encompassed a number of ecological zones (Interior Mountains and Foothills; Prairie, Exposed Coast, Sheltered Coast, and the Southern Channel Islands) which affected their subsistence and settlement patterns (McCawley 1996). The Tongva would supplement the resources gathered near them with resources from other ecological zones by obtaining them either directly or through trade (Bean and Smith 1978).

Tongva life centered on the village; composed of paternally related extended families, lineages, and/or clans, typically numbering 50-100 people. Houses, called *kiiy* in Tongva, were domed and circular with frames made from willow posts (or whale rib bones on the islands and along the coastline) covered with tule reed mats. Coastal *kiiys* had entryways that opened towards the sea with mats covering them. A large *kiiy* could hold up to three or four families and was perhaps 60 feet in diameter. Smaller homes were as little as 12 feet in diameter. Wind screens were usually adjacent to the *kiiy* and were used as open-air kitchens during fair weather. Large acorn granary baskets, sometimes coated with asphaltum and seated upon posted platforms, were also placed near the *kiiys*.

Additional village structures included sweathouses, which were small semi-circular, semi-subterranean earth-covered buildings located near water to provide access for bathing. Menstrual huts were constructed for women but it is not clear if a menstrual hut was also used for birthing (Heizer 1978:29). Ceremonial open-aired enclosures, *yoyovars*, were located near chiefs' houses and near the center of villages.

In addition to the permanent villages, the Tongva occupied temporary seasonal campsites that were used for a variety of activities such as hunting, fishing, and gathering plant resources (McCawley 1996:25). Hunting was primarily for rabbit and deer, while plant collection included acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, and fruits. Coastal seasonal camps and camps near bays and estuaries were used to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl.

Tongva life was also organized around the celebration and observance of various rituals and ceremonies. These included rites of passage, village rites, seasonal ceremonies, and participation in the widespread *Chinigchinich* religion (various spellings; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). According to Boscana (1978:32, 33), in versions of the coastal creation story documented from the Juañeno but also applicable to the Tongva, two influential deities, *Ouiot*, the monster-chief, and *Chinigchinich*, the supreme-creator god, emerged, at different times, at the village of *Puvungna* with Ouiot being burned there and *Chinigchinich* dying there (1978:119). *Puvungna*

was located on Rancho Los Alamitos where the U.S. Veterans Hospital and California State University, Long Beach exist today. Milliken and Hildebrandt (1997:15) summarize of the roles of Ouiot and Chinigchinich in the origin stories among the Juaneño, Luiseño, and Gabrielino.

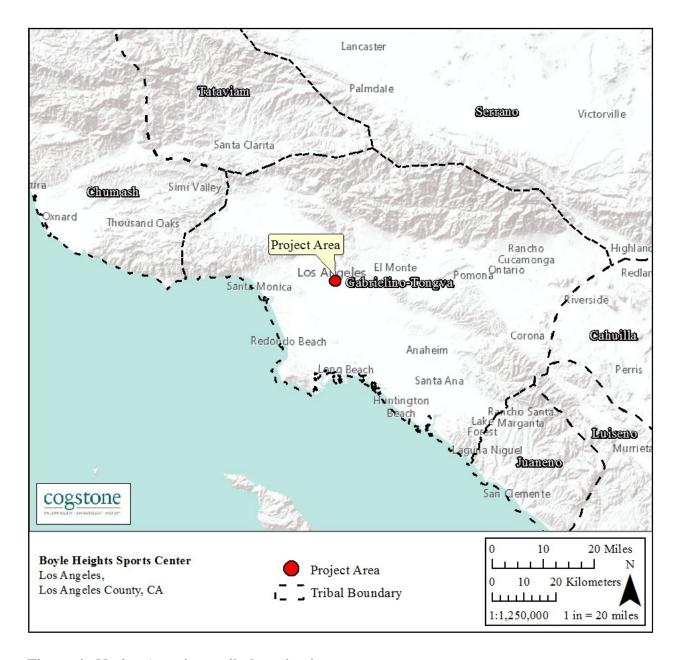


Figure 4. Native American tribal territories

Tongva concept of afterlife and burial practices came from Chingichnich's instructions to the Tongva. Upon death, community mourned for three days and the body was wrapped in a hide

blanket or mat made of seagrass. After the mourning period, the body was carried to the village burial area. The hands were placed across the breast, and the entire body was bound and burned.

The remains were either interred or disposed of to the east of the village. Grave offerings included seeds, otter skins, baskets, soapstone pots, bone and shell implements, and shell beads. The amount of grave goods reflected the person's status. If the person held a leadership position, an item designating their office might also be placed with their body. Some internments featured dog burials placed above the corpse. The Tongva saw the worlds of the living and the dead to be parallel places; therefore, the items buried or burned with the deceased were intended to accompany that person to the afterworld where their statuses would be recognized by the items that accompanied them. Graves were marked by baskets or stone slabs. The living mourned for a year; the mourning period ended at the annual mourning ceremony conducted for all of those who had died in the past year (Bean and Smith 1978:545–546, Heizer 1978:29–31, McCawley 1998:155–158.)

The Tongva played an important role in the various trade routes that extended throughout the western United States. In the seminal study *Persistence and Power*, Bean and Brakke Vane (1978) discussed the Pacific Ocean-Great Plains trade system and demonstrated that the Tongva, Cahuilla, Panya (Halchidoma), and Northern Pima were trade partners. Gates and Thomas (2013) describes the Pacific to Rio Grande Trails Landscape that includes three major travel corridors emanating from the Southern California Coast.

Even with the devastating effects of disease, colonization, forced labor, and other genocidal activities perpetrated against them, 2,493 people in California (2,903 nationwide) identified themselves as Tongva or Gabrielino on the 2010 United States Census; a testament to their survival (USACB, 2013a, 2013b). There are currently seven different Gabrielino bands or organizations that some Tongva community members belong to: the Ti'at Society/Traditional Council of Pimu, the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-Tongva Indians of California , the Gabrielino Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation, the Kizh Nation (aka Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians), and the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; however, some Gabrielino people choose not to belong to any group. None of the groups are recognized by the United States federal government; however, five groups have filed letters of intent to petition for federal recognition with the Office of Federal Acknowledgement (Office of Federal Acknowledgement 2013). In 1994, the California State Assembly and Senate jointly recognized the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; however, this recognition did not establish or affirm any rights or privileges to the tribe (Resolution Chapter 146, Statutes of 1994 Assembly Joint Resolution 96).

Tongva community members continue to fight against the misconception that they are extinct or "delusional" Mexicans attempting to gain money and services to which they are not entitled

(Martinez et al. 2014; Teeter and Martinez 2009). To combat these uninformed notions, community members work with various public entities and private philanthropic groups to educate the public about the deep history of the Tongva within the Los Angeles area and their continued existence within a thriving metropolis. Additionally, community members are working with linguist to revitalize the Tongva language (Marquez 2014).

HISTORIC SETTING

Juan Cabrillo was the first European to sail along the coast of California in 1542 and was followed in 1602 by Sebastian Vizcaino. In 1769 Gaspar de Portola explored the present-day Los Angeles area in order to open up a land route to the port of Monterey. He established the first Spanish settlement in the area, which they named after the local river Rio de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula (River of Our Lady Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula). By 1771, Father Junipero Serra established the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, which was later moved to the present-day city of San Gabriel (Discover LA 2017).

The City of Los Angeles was founded on September 4, 1781 by Felipe de Neve, the Governor of Spanish California, along with 44 settlers from 11 families along the Los Angeles River. The settlement was named El Pueblo Sobre el Rio de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles del Río de Porciúncula, which was shortened soon after (Discover LA 2017).

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain and worked to lessen the wealth and power held by the missions. The Secularization Act was passed in 1833, giving the vast mission lands to the Mexican governor and downgrading the missions' status to that of parish churches. The governor then redistributed the former mission lands, in the form of grants, to private owners. By 1841 the population of Los Angeles is 141. In 1842, the first discovery of gold in California was made at Placerita Canyon near Mission San Fernando, which resulted in Los Angeles' first population boom (Discover LA 2017).

Ranchos in California numbered over 500 by 1846, all but approximately 30 of which resulted from land grants (Bean and Rawls 1993). Following the decisive Battle of Rio San Gabriel, the United States took control of Los Angeles and by 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed and Mexico formally ceded California to the United States. The area surrounding the Los Angeles settlement was never part of a Ranchero, and the land was officially granted to the Mayor and City of Los Angeles in 1866.

Boyle Heights was known as Paredon Blanco (White Bluff) when California was still part of Mexico. It was renamed to Boyle Heights after Andrew Boyle, who purchased 22 acres of the bluffs after fighting in the Mexican-American War. In 1899, the Los Angeles City Council named the Ninth Ward after Boyle Heights, which included Boyle Heights, Brooklyn Heights, and Euclid Heights (Los Angeles Herald 1899). This ward system was no longer used following

the municipal election in December 1906. By the 1940s Boyle Heights was known as the "Ellis Island of the West Coast" and had a diverse multicultural population (NBC LA 2016).

PROJECT AREA HISTORY

The earliest USGS topographic map available for the Project Area is the 1894 Los Angeles 30-minute quadrangle (USGS1894), which depicts the area as completely undeveloped. The parcel remained completely undeveloped until the 1928, when the USGS Los Angles 30-minute quadrangle shows two structures were mapped at the eastern boundary of the Project Area (USGS 1928). The structures were demolished by 1940 as the USGS Los Angles 30-minute quadrangle of that year shows, and the Project Area remained vacant until 1966 when two structures appeared in the northwest corner (USGS 1940, 1966). These structures are the two vacant buildings that currently occupy the Project Area.

The earliest historic aerial for the Project Area dates to 1948 and shows that the parcel is vacant but has historic residences directly to the south (NETRonline 2018). The 1952 aerial shows a structure in the northeast corner of the Project in what appears to be a residential area. In the 1964 aerial, the residences to the south were completely demolished and two structures are present in the northwest corner of the Project. These structures are the two vacant buildings that currently occupy the Project Area. By 1972 a soccer field appeared directly south of the Project Area, which remained until the most recent aerial in 2014.

RECORDS SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A record search of the Project was obtained from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2018; Appendix B). Additional records from the University of California Museum of Paleontology database (UCMP 2018), the PaleoBiology Database (PBDB 2018), and print sources were searched for fossil records.

No recorded paleontological localities producing vertebrate fossils were found within 1-mile of the Project Area. Three localities are known from Pleistocene deposits between 2 and 3 miles from the Project Area in the fashion district and Lincoln Park areas. Extinct megafauna includes Harlan's ground sloth (†*Paramylodon harlani*), saber-toothed cat (†*Smilodon fatalis*), American mastodon (†*Mammut americanum*), mammoth (†*Mammuthus* sp.), horse (†*Equus* sp.), camel (†*Camelops* sp.), and California turkey (†*Melagris californica*; Table 2).

Table 2. Known Pleistocene Fossils in the Vicinity of the Project Area

† indicates that the species is extinct

Common Name	Taxon	Depth below original surface	Age; Formation	Locality	Location (Los Angeles)	Reference
horse	†Equus sp.	43 feet	Pleistocene; Quaternary deposits	LACM 1755	near the intersection of Hill St and 12 th St, Los Angeles (Fashion District)	McLeod 2018
western pond turtle	Actinemys marmorata					
Harlan's ground sloth	†Paramylodon harlani	-	Pleistocene;		near the intersection of	
American mastodon	†Mammut americanum	20-35	older	LACM	Mission Rd and	McLeod
mammoth	†Mammuthus sp.	feet	alluvial fan (Qof4)	2032	Daly St, Lincoln	2018
horse	†Equus sp.		(Q014)		Park	
camel	†Camelops sp.					
California turkey	†Melagris californica		Pleistocene;		near the	
saber-toothed cat	†Smilodon fatalis		older	LACM	intersection of	McLeod
horse	†Equus sp.	unknown	alluvial fan	1023	Workman St and Alhambra Ave,	2018
deer	Odocoileus sp.		(Qof4)		Lincoln Park	

CULTURAL RECORDS SEARCH

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Shannon Lopez, a Cogstone staff architectural historian, performed a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search for cultural resources on May 9, 2018 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on the campus of the California State University, Fullerton. The record search covered a 1-mile radius around the Project Area. The results of the records search indicated that no prior cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area, while 21 cultural resources investigations have been completed previously within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 3). Previous studies within the 1-mile radius included one completed within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area; 18 completed between 0.25 and 0.5 miles; and two between the 0.5 and 0.75 miles.

Table 3. Previous Studies within a 1-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	USGS topo map	Distance from Project Area
00151	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rodney E. Raschke	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Los Angeles County Reception Center Site and Six Small off Site Areas, Los Angeles County, California.	1988	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
02788	Brown, Joan C.	Archaeological Literature and Records Review, and Impact Analysis for the Eastside Corridor Alternatives Los Angeles, California.	1992	Los Angeles	0.5-0.75
04082	Romani, John F.	Archaeological Survey Report for the I-5 Transit Way.	1982	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
04211	Brechbiel, Brant A.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 058-03 in the City of Los Angeles, California.	1998	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
04448	Richard Starzak	Section 106 Documentation for the Metro Rail Red Line East Extension in the City and County of Los Angeles, California.	1994	Los Angeles	0.5-0.75
04636	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number C136, County of Los Angeles, California.	1999	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
04883	Storey, Noelle	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description.	2000	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
05417	Sirro, Adam	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-5-25.9/27.0-07-173- 053511.	2000	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
05435	Sirro, Adam	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-60-1.61/3.86-07-173- 496101, Route 60 From Euclid Ave. to Rowan Ave.	2000	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
05440	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-5-25.9/27.0-07-174- 053511, Sound Wall Construction Along Route 5 Southbound.	2001	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
07425	McMorris, Christopher	City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines.	2004	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
07427	McMorris, Christopher	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges.	2004	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
07548	Billat, Scott	Albertine/CA-8284b Telecommunications Facility 2810 Whittier Blvd., Los Angeles, CA, County of Los Angeles.	2004	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5

Report No. (LA-)	Author(s)	Title	Year	USGS topo map	Distance from Project Area
08252	Snyder, John W., Mikesell, Stephen, and Pierzinski	Request for Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places/Historic Bridges in California: Concrete Arch, Suspension, Steel Girder and Steel Arch.	1986	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
09093	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate La03034a (Santa Cruz Lutheran Church) 753 Camulos Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	2006	Los Angeles	0-0.25
10451	Chasteen, Carrie	Finding of Effect - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project.	2008	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
10452	Smith, Francesca	Historical Resources Evaluation Report - 6th Street Viaduct Seismic Improvement Project.	2007	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
10697	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV12221-A (EC-RMC Building Rooftop), 560 South Saint Louis Street, Los Angeles, California.	2010	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
12586	Glenn, Brian and Maxon, Patrick	Archaeological Survey Report for the 6th Street Viaduct Improvement Project City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	2008	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
12966	Fulton, Phil, Elisa Betchel, and Casey Tibbet	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Lorena Facility, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California.	2015	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5
13239	Gust, Sherri	Extent of Zanja Madre.	2017	Los Angeles	0.25-0.5

The results of these studies indicated that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area, though 131 cultural resources have been identified within the 1-mile search radius. Of these, 7 have been previously documented within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area; 15 between 0.25 and 0.5 miles; and 109 cultural resources between 0.5 and 0.75 miles (Table 4). Seven of the resources are archaeological sites, including historical refuse scatters and structural remnants, and 124 are built environment resources, including single family properties, bridges, industrial buildings, schools, and cemeteries.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary No. (P-19-	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
003683	NA	Historic refuse scatter	2003	0.5-0.75
003753	CA-LAN- 003753H	Foundations/structure pads and historic refuse scatter	2007	0.5-0.75
003777	CA-LAN- 003777H	Foundations/structure pads, historic refuse scatter, and roads/trails/railroad grades	2011	0.5-0.75
004172	CA-LAN- 004172H	Foundations/structure pads, and historic refuse scatter	2009	0.5-0.75
004178	CA-LAN- 004178H	Historic refuse scatter	2009	0.5-0.75
004192	CA-LAN- 004192H	Historic refuse scatter	2010	0.5-0.75
004193	CA-LAN- 004193H	Foundations/structure pads and roads/trails/railroad grades,	2010	0.5-0.75
100132		Lithic scatter	1988	0.5-0.75
150194	CA-LAN- 00161916, 114992	Bridge	2011	0.5-0.75
167297	CA-LAN-0021259	Public utility building	1978	0.5-0.75
171729	CA-LAN-0025740	Single family property	1981	0.25-0.5
171730	CA-LAN-0025741	Single family property	1981	0.25-0.5
171732	CA-LAN-0025743	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171733	CA-LAN-0025744	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171734	CA-LAN-0025745	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171735	CA-LAN-0025746	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171736	CA-LAN-0025747	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171737	CA-LAN-0025748	1-3 story commercial building	1981	0.5-0.75
171738	CA-LAN-0025749	Bridge	1981	0.5-0.75
171739	CA-LAN-0025750	1-3 story commercial building	ND	0.5-0.75
171740	CA-LAN-0025751	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171741	CA-LAN-0025752	Single family property	ND	0.25-0.5
171742	CA-LAN-0025753	Single family property	ND	0.25-0.5
171743	CA-LAN-0025754	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171744	CA-LAN-0025755	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171745	CA-LAN-0025756	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171746	CA-LAN-0025757	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171748	CA-LAN-0025759	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171749	CA-LAN-0025760	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171768	CA-LAN-0025740	Single family property	1981	0.5-0.75
171847	CA-LAN-0025858	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
171888	CA-LAN-0025899	Single family property	1981	0-0.25
171889	CA-LAN-0025900	Theater	1981	0-0.25
171890	CA-LAN-0025901	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0-0.25
171891	CA-LAN-0025902	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0.25-0.5
171893	CA-LAN-025904	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0.25-0.5
171894	CA-LAN-0025905	1-3 story commercial building	2003	0.25-0.5
171895	CA-LAN-0025906	1-3 story commercial building	1981	0.25-0.5
171896	CA-LAN-0025907	Multiple family property	1981	0.25-0.5
171897	CA-LAN-0025908	Single family property	2003	0.25-0.5

Primary No. (P-19-	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
171906	CA-LAN-0025917	Religious building	2003	0-0.25
171913	CA-LAN-0025924	Single family property	ND	0.5-0.75
172755	CA-LAN- 00161920	Cemetery	2007	0.5-0.75
173558	CA-LAN-0066048	Industrial building	1989	0.5-0.75
174031	CA-LAN-0072830	Unknown	2003	0-0.25
174941	CA-LAN-0091406	Multiple family property	1994	0.5-0.75
174944	CA-LAN-0091410	Single family property	1994	0.5-0.75
174949	CA-LAN-0091415	Multiple family property	1994	0.5-0.75
174989	CA-LAN-092297	Industrial building and railroad depot	1994	0.5-0.75
175249	CA-LAN-097758	Educational building	1994	0-0.25
175278	CA-LAN-0097792	Educational building	1995	0.5-0.75
175303	CA-LAN-0097820	Educational building	1995	0-0.25
176001	CA-LAN-0100390	Educational building	1996	0.5-0.75
180788	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180789	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180790	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180791	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180792	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180793	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180794	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180795	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180796	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180797	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180798	NA	1-3 story commercial building and industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
180799	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180800	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180801	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180802	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180803	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180804	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180805	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180806	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180807	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180808	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180809	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180810	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180811	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180812	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
	NA	1-3 story commercial building and	1700	
180813		industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
180814	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180815	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180816	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180817	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180818	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180819	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180820	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1989	0.5-0.75
180824	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75

Primary No. (P-19-	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
180825	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180826	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
180827	NA	Bridge	1988	0.5-0.75
180828	NA	Engineering structure	1988	0.5-0.75
180829	NA	1-3 story commercial building	1988	0.5-0.75
186110	30-176630	Engineering structure, railroad depot, and other	2007	0.5-0.75
186112	NA	Roads/trails/railroad grades, engineering structure, and Other-railroad	2009	0.5-0.75
186804	30-176664	Engineering structure, bridge, highway/trail, and other- Railroad	2011	0.5-0.75
187042	CA-LAN-0114118	Multiple family property	1997	0.25-0.5
187637	NA	Hospital	2005	0.25-0.5
187638	NA	3+ story commercial building	2005	0.5-0.75
187754	CA-LAN-0148581	Community center/social hall	2003	0.5-0.75
188156	NA	Industrial building	2008	0.5-0.75
188524	CA-LAN-0112990	Engineering structure and bridge	2011	0.25-0.5
188525	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188526	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188527	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188528	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188529	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188530	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188531	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188532	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188533	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188534	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188535	NA	Industrial building and unreinforced masonry building	2007	0.5-0.75
188536	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188537	NA	1-3 story commercial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188538	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188539	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.5-0.75
188542	NA	Industrial building	2007	0.25-0.5
188985	NA	Public utility building	1999	0.5-0.75
188986	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
188987	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
188991	NA	Industrial building	2001	0.5-0.75
189094	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189095	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189096	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189098	NA	Industrial building	2001	0.5-0.75
189099	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75
189100	NA	Industrial building	1999	0.5-0.75

Primary No. (P-19-	Trinomial/ HRI	Resource Description	Date Recorded	Distance From Project Area
189956	NA	1-3 story commercial building	2011	0.5-0.75
190086	NA	Multiple family property	2012	0.5-0.75
190286	NA	1-3 story commercial building	2012	0.5-0.75
192224	NA	Community center/social hall	2015	0.25-0.5

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records search conducted at the SCCIC, Megan Wilson, a Cogstone staff archaeologist, consulted a variety of sources in May 2018 to obtain further information regarding the cultural context of the Project Area (Table 5). Sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI). Specific information about the Project Area from historic maps and aerial photographs was reviewed (Table 5).

Table 5. Additional Sources Consulted

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 1979-2002 & supplements)	Negative
Historic USGS Topographic Maps	The 1984 Los Angeles 15' topo map is the earliest USGS topographic available for the Project Area and shows an unnamed creek passing through the Project Area at a northeast to southwest orientation in an undeveloped area of the Boyle Heights neighborhood. Seventh St. is the closest marked development and this pattern is reflected until the 1904 Los Angeles 15' USGS topo map. The 1928 Los Angeles 7.5' USGS topo map shows Whittier Blvd. to the north, Mott St. to the east, Matthew St. to the west, and 7th St. to the south. Structures are present along the street frontages. The 1953 Los Angeles 7.5' USGS topo map depicts US Highway 101 to the south. The 1968 Los Angeles 7.5' USGS topo map shows substantial additions to the US 101 freeway and its associated interchanges. It also depicts the Soto Steet School and shows the two buildings within the Project Area in their current locations.

Source	Results
Historic US Department of Agriculture Aerial Photographs	The 1948 historic aerial is the earliest available for the Project Area and shows the Project Area located in what appears to be a residential area, surrounded by the current configuration of streets. The area of the Project Area appears to be undeveloped. The 1952 aerial shows a structure in the northeast corner of the Project Area in what appears to be a residential area. The 1964 shows the two building in their current location. The former neighborhood had been demolished and replaced with the Soto Street School.
California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; 1992-2014)	Negative
California Historical Resources Inventory (CHRI; 1976-2014)	Negative
California Historical Landmarks (CHL; 1995 & supplements to 2014)	Negative
Local Historic Inventories, San Fernando Valley Historical Society	Negative
California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI; 1992 to 2014)	Negative
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records, accessed May 21, 2018	Positive: 1866 and 1975, Mayor and City of Los Angeles, Spanish/ Mexican Grant

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on April 27, 2018 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 stating that a search of the Sacred Land File yielded negative results for the presence of Native American cultural resources and sacred lands within a 1-mile radius of the Project. The NAHC also provided a list of 5 Native American tribal organizations to be contacted for further information on the potential for tribal resources in the Project Area. This list was supplemented by the City of Los Angeles (City) which provided contact information for 5 additional tribes who have requested consultation in the past (Appendix C).

ASSEMBLY BILL 52 CONSULTATIONS

As the lead CEQA agency, the City conducted consultations in accordance with the requirements of AB52. Cogstone assisted the City by drafting and mailing consultation letters via certified mail on May 18, 2018 to 10 tribal organizations who have previously requested consultation.

These organizations include the 5 tribes on the NAHC list. Cogstone then made 2 additional attempts to contact the tribes via email on June 4th and 20th, 2018 (Appendix C). Three responses were received and are summarized below and in Appendix C.

- 1) Mr. John Valenzulea of the of the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians passed away November 16, 2017. Ms. Donna Yocum has taken over the position of Chairperson for the tribe. In a phone conversation on June 7, 2018 she indicated that she defers to the local Gabrielino tribes for projects within downtown LA and indicated her tribe comments on projects in the San Fernando Valley and in western San Bernardino County area.
- 2) Mr. John Tommy Rosas of the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation indicated via email on June 7, 2018 that he will respond to the City of Los Angeles on a future date. The City confirmed on March 22, 2019 that they received no further responses.
- 3) Mr. Robert F. Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, requested in a phone conversation on June 21, 2018 that his tribal organization be notified in the event that human remains or cultural resources are observed during construction activities. Additionally, Mr. Dorame requested to be notified when the Project is completed regardless if cultural resources are observed. He suggested that an archaeologist be present in some capacity during construction.

SURVEY

Cogstone archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist Edgar Alvarez completed the intensive pedestrian survey of the entire of the 0.96-acre Project Area on May 18, 2018. As the entire Project Area was hardscaped with no view of the ground surfaces present, the survey was reconnaissance only. Two structures (Figure 5) and 2 small sheds (Figure 6) were present. A separate assessment is being prepared for built environment resources. No paleontological or archaeological resources were observed during the survey.



Figure 5. Overview of Project Area, view north



Figure 6. Two sheds on the eastern edge of the Project Area, view east

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Fossils are known in the vicinity but are relatively sparse and mostly at depths that will not be impacted by the Project. If unanticipated fossils are unearthed during construction, work should be halted in that area until a qualified paleontologist can assess the significance of the find. Work may resume immediately a minimum of 50 feet away from the find.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources are known in the vicinity.

In the event of an unanticipated cultural resource discovery, all work must be suspended within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist evaluates it. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during Project development, all work must cease near the find immediately. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a MLD with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods. Work may not resume in the area of the find until all requirements of the health and safety code have been met.

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APPENDIX A. QUALIFICATIONS



TIM SPILLANE Principal Investigator for Archaeology

EDUCATION

2010 Master of Arts in Text and Material Culture (Archaeological Approaches), Roehampton University, London

2008 Dual Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology (Archaeology Emphasis) & English Literature San Francisco State University.

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Tim Spillane is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than eight years of experience. He has expertise in the historic and prehistoric archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area and larger Northern CA region, and has a strong background in Section 106/110, NEPA, and CEQA compliance. He serves as Project manager and field director, regularly coauthoring compliance reports, leading field studies, identifying and documenting archaeological resources, supervising excavation of artifacts and features, and producing predicative models of site locations in GIS. Spillane meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for archaeology. He has carried out a wide range of management work for the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the San Francisco Planning Department, the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy, the California State Parks, PG&E and numerous other agencies.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Presidio Parkway Project, Flatiron/Caltrans District 4, San Francisco, CA. Project Manager/Archaeologist. Currently managing monitoring of all ground disturbance in native sediments. In addition, has prepared and implemented archaeological testing plans; manages artifact collections; completes comprehensive monitoring logs, biannual reports, and other compliance documents; and coordinate with cultural resource managers at Caltrans, the Presidio Trust, and NPS. 2014-present
- Fisher House and Golf Course, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Historic Resources Analyst. Conducted analysis of historical archaeological features and artifacts dating late 19th to mid20th century uncovered during the Golf Course Project. Also conducted analysis of prehistoric artifacts recovered. Contributed to the report and evaluated features against National Register criteria. 2016-2017
- **Purple Line Extension Project, Metro/FTA, Los Angeles, CA.** Archaeologist. Conducted analysis of historical archaeological features and artifacts dating late 19th to mid20th century. Prepared artifact analysis section of Metro Division 20, Building 61S report and evaluated features under National Register criteria. 2016-2017
- Midpeninsula Open Space District Survey Project, San Mateo County, California. Archaeologist. Exhaustive archival and historical research along with a CHRIS records search at the Northwest Information Center was conducted to facilitate the archaeological survey of the Driscoll Ranch within the La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve in San Mateo County. A summary of research findings along with detailed maps of known and suspected resources and archaeologically sensitive areas was produced. 2016-2017
- Phase I Archaeological Testing of the Building 83 Garden Site, Alcatraz Island, San Francisco County, California. Project Manager/Principal Investigator I. Assisted National Park Service Archaeologists in Phase I testing of the Building 83 Garden Site, a historic deposit of refuse associated with the Occupation of Alcatraz by American Indians of All Tribes between 1969 and 1971. Spillane carried out site reconnaissance and surface collection of artifacts, assisted in site mapping, placed a series of test excavation units, screened and collected diagnostic resources, and contributed to site documentation. 2016



SHERRI GUST Program Manager

EDUCATION

1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles

1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Gust is an Orange County Certified Professional Paleontologist and Archaeologist and a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 38 years of experience in cultural resources management. She is accepted as a principal investigator for both prehistoric and historical archaeology by the State Office of Historic Preservation's Information Centers and exceeds the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- SR-138 Palmdale Boulevard Improvements (Sierra Highway), Caltrans District 7 Palmdale, Los Angeles County, CA. Project Manager/QA&QC. The Project involves widening and modifying three southbound lanes on Sierra Highway to Avenue R at the railroad crossing. Managed a cultural resources assessment to support the Project environmental documents (IS/MND) in compliance with NEPA and CEQA. Services for this Local Assistance Project, on behalf of the City of Palmdale, included records search, Sacred Lands File search, Tribal consultation, intensive-level field survey, finalization of the APE map in concurrence with Caltrans District 7, and preparation of an ASR technical report. Sub to Parsons. 2015-2016
- High Desert Corridor, Caltrans Districts 7 & 8, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, CA. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist/Paleontologist. The Project was a proposed new 63-mile long freeway and rail line from SR 14 in Palmdale to SR 18 in Apple Valley. The documents produced were Historical Properties Survey Report, Archaeological Survey Report, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Extended Phase I Testing Report for three sites, Extended Phase I and Archaeological Evaluation Report for 20 Phased Sites and one District, Supplemental Historic Properties Survey Report and Archaeological Survey Report, Finding of Effect, Programmatic Agreement, Historic Properties Treatment Plan and combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report. Sub to Parsons Transportation. 2013-2015
- Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Metro/FTA, Los Angeles. Project Manager & Principal Archaeologist/Paleontologist. The Project involves extension of the subway from Wilshire/Western to the VA Facility in Westwood for 9 miles. Cogstone prepared the supplemental Archaeology and Architectural History Reports and the cultural and paleontological sections of the FEIS/FEIR. Cogstone subsequently prepared the cultural and paleontological mitigation and monitoring plans for the entire Project. Currently providing monitoring and all other cultural and paleontological services for Section One of the Project. Sub to WEST. 2011-present
- Historical Sites Preservation, Veterans Affairs Long Beach Healthcare System, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, CA. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist. The undertaking involved eleven Projects, divided into two construction phases for improvements to the campus. Cogstone conducted evaluation of all buildings on campus and determined recommended none were eligible for the National Register and SHPO concurred. One National Register-listed prehistoric archaeological site, the Puvungna Indian Village, is known on the campus. Documents prepared were Evaluation Report, POA, MOA, HPTP with monitoring. Prime. 2014-2015



KIM SCOTT Principal Investigator for Paleontology

EDUCATION

M.S., Biology with a paleontology emphasis, California State University, San Bernardino B.S., Geology with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Scott has more than 20 years of experience in California paleontology. She is a sedimentary geologist and qualified paleontologist with extensive experience. She is a skilled professional who is well-versed in the compliance procedures of CEQA, NEPA, and the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA). Ms. Scott regularly prepares reports for paleontological assessments, mitigation and monitoring plans and measures, and monitoring reports for a variety of federal, state, and local agencies throughout California. In addition, she has prepared paleontological resources reports for CEQA/EIR compliance documents for Project-level and program-level Specific Plans, General Plans, Master Plans, and Zoning Amendments for mixed-use, residential, commercial and industrial developments. Scott serves as company safety officer.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Purple Line Extension (Westside Subway), Metro/FTA, Los Angeles, CA. Paleontological Field and Lab Director, Report Co-author. The Project involves extension of the subway from Wilshire/Western to the VA Facility in Westwood for 9 miles. Cogstone prepared the supplemental Archaeology and Architectural History Reports and the cultural and paleontological sections of the FEIS/FEIR. Cogstone subsequently prepared the cultural and paleontological mitigation and monitoring plans for the entire Project. Currently providing monitoring and all other cultural and paleontological services for Section One of the Project. 2011-present
- Barren Ridge Transmission Line, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Saugus to Mojave, Los Angeles and Kern Counties, CA. Principal Paleontologist. Over 75 miles of LADWP electrical lines were installed Angeles National Forest, BLM and private lands. Supervised paleontological monitoring and lab work and prepared a Paleontological Monitoring Report to CEQA, BLM, and PRPA standards. Sub to Aspen Environmental Group. 2015-present.
- **City of La Verne General Plan, Los Angeles County, CA.** Principal Paleontologist. The Project was for an update to the City's General Plan, a 5,446-acre area. Provided a Paleontological and Cultural Assessment Report for the City. Sub to De Novo Planning Group. 2018.
- Interstate 405 Paleontological Resources Mitigation Plan, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, CA. Principal Paleontologist. Improvements to a 6-miles of Interstate 405 (I-405) between State Route 73 and Interstate 605. Provided a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan. Sub to OC 405 Partners. 2018.
- **PATH Metro Villas, 320-340 Madison Ave., Los Angeles, CA.** Principal Paleontologist. The Project was to construct 190 permanent supportive/affordable housing units in three housing development complexes on 1.9 acres. Provided a Paleontological Monitoring Report. Prime to Affirmed Housing Group, Inc. 2017.
- Little Tujunga Canyon Bridge, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The Project was to replace the Little Tujunga Canyon Road Bridge along Little Tujunga Canyon Road. Provided a Paleontological Assessment Report. Sub to Michael Baker International. 2017.
- Park Place Extension Project, City of El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Principal Paleontologist. The City proposes to extend Park Place from Allied Way to Nash Street with a railroad grade separation to implement a critical Project improving traffic and circulation in the Project Area. Provided a combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report (PIR/PER). Sub to Michael Baker International. 2017.



SHANNON LOPEZ
Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

2018 M.Sc., Architectural History, California State University, Fullerton

2012 B.A., History, Minor in Asian-Pacific Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Lopez has one year of experience assisting historical field survey, photo documentation and recording of historical features. She has also contributed to the preparation of historic contexts, DPR forms as well as experience conducting archival research of historic resources.

Relevant Experience

Bolsa Row Specific Plan, City of Westminster, California. Historical Technician. The Project consisted of the proposed construction of a mixed-use community that included a hotel, banquet facility, apartments, restaurants, and retail space. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search, survey and completed the assessment report. Conducted historic research of the area and contributed to the report. 2017

Poinsettia Station Improvement Project located in the City of Carlsbad, California. Historical Technician. The Project consists of the construction of an inter-track fence and grade separated pedestrian undercrossing at the station. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search, archaeological and historical resources pedestrian survey, presence absence testing for archaeological resources, and evaluation of the San Diego Northern Railroad. A Historic Resources Evaluation Letter Report and Archaeological Testing Letter Report were prepared for SHPO concurrence. 2017

Los Angeles Convention Center Redevelopment Project, City of Los Angeles, California. Historical Technician. The Los Angeles Public Works-Bureau of Engineering (LABOE) and the Los Angeles Department of Convention and Tourism Development (LADCTD) proposed to modernize and expand the existing LACC. Cogstone conducted a cultural resources records search as well as the archaeology and paleontology pedestrian survey. Prepared historical resources records search for report. 2016

Fire Camp 8 Helispot Improvement Project, Angeles National Forest, California. Historical Technician. Proposed Project includes the installation of 1,807-foot long water pipe to supply water to three fire hydrants. The proposed route runs through the historic age Nike Missile site – LA-78. Cogstone conducted historical research, an architectural and archaeological survey, prepared updated DPR forms and prepared a letter report. Conducted historic research and contributed to the DPR forms. 2017

W. 6th Street Vintage Lofts, Tustin, California. Historical Technician. The proposed Project involved construction of new residential buildings and the demolition of all existing buildings on the 6.79-acre property. Cogstone conducted a records search, historical research, an architectural and archaeological survey, prepared updated DPR forms and prepared a letter report. Conducted historic research and contributed to the DPR forms. 2016

Cypress Affordable Housing, San Diego, California. Historical Technician. Cogstone provided Cultural and Native American monitoring during construction as required by the Project's mitigation measures. Recorded, conducted historical research on, and evaluated a historic refuse deposit and a remnant of the Imperial Line of the San Diego Electric Railway (SDERy) identified during construction. Conducted historic research, contributed to the DPR forms and final report. 2016



HOLLY DUKE Archaeologist

EDUCATION

2009 B.A., Archaeology/History, Simon Fraser University, Canada

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Duke is a qualified archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist with over five years of experience in pedestrian survey, monitoring, excavation and burial recovery, as well as the identification of human and faunal skeletal remains. She is proficient in the preparation of cultural resources assessment reports for a variety of state and local agencies throughout California. Duke is responsible for the organization of field data, lab supervision and organization, as well as identifying and cataloging prehistoric and historic artifacts. She also has experience with preparing artifact collections for curation at a variety of different repositories as well as fossil preparation and stabilization.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- **TetraGro Lancaster Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California.** Task Manager. The Project consisted of a cultural resources assessment for the construction of a 22,000 square foot medical cannabis cultivation center with a clean anodized aluminum façade. Provided task management and supervised all work for the Project which included a records search and an intensive pedestrian survey. Authored the Cultural Resources Assessment Report. 2018
- West Bastanchury Residential Subdivision Project, City of Yorba Linda, Orange County, California. Task Manager. The Project consisted of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment for the creation of a tentative tract map to subdivide a 13-acre City-owned lot into 23 residential lots. Provided task management and supervised all work for the Project which included a records search and an intensive pedestrian survey. Authored the Cultural Resources Assessment Report. 2017
- Upper Berryessa Flood Channel Improvements Project, City of Milpitas, Santa Clara County, California. Archaeologist. The Project consisted of numerous flood channel improvements along Berryessa Creek within an approximately 2.1-mile alignment on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in association with the Santa Clara Valley Water District. Conducted burial recovery for a total of nine in-situ burials and conducted archaeological monitoring of ground disturbing activities within the site. Responsible for the completion of all paperwork and drafted portions of the Burial Recovery and Archaeological Monitoring Compliance Report. 2017
- Longboat Solar Photovoltaic, EDF Renewable Energy, Cities of Barstow and Lenwood, San Bernardino County, California. Archaeologist/Lab and Data Manager. The Project involved construction of a solar energy facility within an approximately 234-acre property. Cogstone conducted cultural resources Phase I and Extended Phase I studies. Tasks included archaeological and paleontological resources records search, Sacred Lands search, Native American consultation. Identified and cataloged all artifacts recovered, delivered artifacts to tribes for repatriation. Sub to Environmental Intelligence. 2015-2017
- Crowder Canyon, Caltrans District 8, San Bernardino County, California. Archaeologist. The Project consisted of the realignment of SR-138. Participated in the archaeological testing and data recovery of two archaeological sites near Hesperia. Conducted excavation and data recovery of more than six prehistoric features. Sub to Applied Earthworks. 2016
- Cold Canyon Landfill Expansion, South Berm Soil Removal Module 11, Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County, California. Archaeologist. Conducted archaeological testing of the historic Patchett-Weir family site (CA-SLO-2559H) to assess its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site would be impacted by landfill expansion and Army Corps of Engineers wetland restoration. Supervised the excavation of mechanically excavated trenches and hand excavated a unit within the site. Cataloged 20 historic-age artifacts recovered during excavation. 2016



MEGAN PATRICIA WILSON Archaeologist/GIS Specialist

EDUCATION

2014 M.A. Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton *cum laude*

2013 GIS Certificate, California State University, Fullerton

2006 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles *cum laude*

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with experience in survey, excavation, laboratory preparation/curation analysis, historic archaeology and historic architecture. Ms. Wilson regularly conducts records searches, tribal consultations, completes DPR site records, and gathers historic building information from local municipalities, and assists in drafting archaeological assessment reports for state, federal, and private development projects. She meets the qualifications required by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. She is GIS proficient and assists with the digitizing and mapping of spatial data for all projects as well as analyzing historic maps. Ms. Wilson has six years of experience in southern California archaeology.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Park Place Extension and Grade Separation EIR EA, Caltrans District 7, El Segundo, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted a pedestrian survey to record and evaluate cultural resources within the archaeological and architectural APEs for a ~0.5-mile project along NBSF and UPRR rail lines and spur tracks on behalf of the City of El Segundo. Cogstone's services included records search, NAHC consultation, HPSR/ASR/HRER and paleontological reports. Seven built-environment resources were identified, evaluated, and DPR 523 forms were prepared. Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2017
- Whittier Boulevard / I-605 Arterial Hot Spot Improvements, Environmental Clearance and Preliminary
 Engineering for Three Intersection Improvements, Whittier, Los Angeles County, CA. Conducted an intensivelevel cultural resources survey to support cultural and paleontological resources technical studies for improvements
 proposed for three intersections in a disturbed urban environment. Conducted mapping, records search, Sacred
 Lands search, and NAHC consultation for intersections at Colima Road, Santa Fe Springs Road and Painter Avenue.
 Sub to Michael Baker. Archaeologist. 2016
- McBean Park Drive Bridge Replacement, Caltrans District 3, Lincoln, Placer County, CA. Conducted NAHC consultation. Cogstone's work also involved records search, Sacred Lands search, and GIS mapping. To support HPSR/ASR/HRER set of reports and combined Paleontological Evaluation Report/Paleontological Identification Report (PER/PIR) for NEPA and NHPA Sec 106 compliance. Archaeologist. 2015
- Sheldon Road/Waterman Road Intersection Improvements, Caltrans District 3, Elk Grove, Sacramento County, CA. The project involves evaluating two alternatives (roundabout and standard signalized intersection) for this rural intersection. Conducted records search, sacred lands search and NAHC consultation. Cogstone also conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey to support a technical report on behalf of the City. Archaeologist. 2014
- **Folsom Streetscape, Caltrans District 3, City of Rancho Cordova, Sacramento County, CA.** Conducted records search, sacred lands search and NAHC consultation per Caltrans District standards. The project involves Phase IV of the Folsom Boulevard Streetscape Enhancement Project to widen Folsom Boulevard between Horn Road and Rod Beaudry Drive, enhance pedestrian safety and promote redevelopment opportunities. Archaeologist. 2014



EDGAR ALVAREZ
Archaeologist/Crosstrained Paleontologist

EDUCATION

2016 B.A. Anthropology, Minor Geographical Information Systems, California State University, Northridge

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Alvarez is an archaeologist with two years of experience in surveys, excavation and makes maps in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and specializes in ESRI's ArcGIS software. He is also a member of both the Society for California Archaeology and the Society for American Archaeology. Mr. Alvarez has participated in eight hours of paleontology training.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Wildlife Reintroduction, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Tooele County, UT. The project involved archaeological surveying and coordination with BLM to cover 17,000 acres of prescribed burns for the reintroduction of wildlife. Identified and recorded various prehistoric and historic sites and artifacts throughout the aforementioned acreage. Archaeologist. 2017
- California Lady's Slipper Conservation Project, Quincy, Plumas County, CA. The project implemented long-term solutions to preserve and conserve a perennial herb known as Cypripedium californicum (California Lady's Slipper). Mitigation measures include riparian conservation methods, creation of a new pond, and environmental studies to prepare a MND under CEQA. Conducted pedestrian surveys to support the cultural resources assessment report. Archaeologist. 2016
- Storrie Fire Surveying Project, Storrie, Plumas County, CA. Conducted intensive pedestrian surveys, archaeological resource inventories and NRHP site evaluations within the Plumas and Lassen National Forests to support a technical report of the Storrie Fire in compliance with Section 106 and CEQA. Archaeologist. 2016
- **Moonlight Fire Archaeology and Restoration Project, Greensville, Plumas County, CA.** Conducted an intensive pedestrian survey, archaeological resource inventory and NRHP site evaluations within the Plumas National Forest to support a technical report of the 64,997-acre Moonlight Fire. Archaeologist. 2016
- Chips Fire Restoration Project, Belden, Plumas County, CA. Conducted intensive pedestrian surveys, archaeological resource inventories and NRHP site evaluations within the Plumas National Forest to support a technical report of the 75,000 acre Chips Fire. Archaeologist. 2016
- Mt. Hough Plumas Lightning Complex Restoration Project, Taylorsville, Plumas County, CA. The Plumas Lightning Complex burned in August 2013 in the Keddie Ridge/North Arm areas of Indian Valley near Taylorsville. The fires threatened 90 residential structures and various outbuildings in Taylorsville. Conducted pedestrian surveys to assess the potential impacts to cultural resources caused by the 513 acre Mt. Hough Plumas fire within the Plumas National Forest. Archaeologist. 2016

APPENDIX B. PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH



Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County 900 Exposition Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO www.nhm.org

Vertebrate Paleontology Section Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

11 May 2018

Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. 1518 West Taft Avenue Orange, CA 92865-4157

Attn: Megan Wilson, Archaeologist & GIS Technician

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, Cogstone Project # 2177-08, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Megan:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, Cogstone Project # 2177-08, in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the Los Angeles USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 27 April 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that occur within the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The western one half of the proposed project area has surficial deposits composed of older Quaternary Alluvium, probably derived as fluvial deposits from the flood plain of the Los Angeles River that currently flows in a concrete channel just to the west. The eastern one half of the proposed project area has surficial deposits that consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the drainage from the slightly more elevated surrounding terrain. These younger Quaternary deposits usually do not contain significant fossil vertebrates, at least in the uppermost layers, but the underlying older Quaternary deposits found at varying depths may well contain significant vertebrate fossils.

Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from the older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1755, just north of due west of the proposed project area near the intersection of Hill Street and 12th Street, that produced a fossil specimen of horse, *Equus*, at a depth of 43 feet below the street. Our next closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits beneath the younger Quaternary Alluvium is LACM 2032, almost due north of the proposed project area near the intersection of Mission Road and Daly Street around the Golden State Freeway (I-5), that produced fossil specimens of pond turtle, Clemmys mamorata, ground sloth, Paramylodon harlani, mastodon, Mammut americanum, mammoth, Mammuthus imperator, horse, Equus, and camel, Camelops, at a depth of 20-35 feet below the surface. The pond turtle specimens from locality LACM 2032 were figured in the scientific literature by B.H. Brattstrom and A. Sturn (1959. A new species of fossil turtle from the Pliocene of Oregon, with notes on other fossil Clemmys from western North America. Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, 58(2):65-71). At our locality LACM 1023, just north of locality LACM 2032 near the intersection of Workman Street and Alhambra Avenue, excavations for a storm drain recovered fossil specimens of turkey, Meleagris californicus, sabre-toothed cat, Smilodon fatalis, horse, Equus, and deer, Odocoileus, at unstated depth. A specimen of the turkey, Meleagris, from this locality was published in the scientific literatus by D. W. Steadman (1980. A Review of the Osteology and Paleontology of Turkeys (Aves: Meleagridinae). Contributions in Science, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 330:131-207).

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the eastern portion of the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in those deposits that that extend down into older Quaternary sediments, and any excavations in the older Quaternary Alluvium exposed in the wester portion of the proposed project area, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally recover any potential vertebrate fossils without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D. Vertebrate Paleontology

Summel A. M. Level

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS

Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Type of List Requested: AB 52 and SB 18

CEQA Tribal Consultation List (AB 52) - Per Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subs. (b), (d), (e) and 21080.3.2

Required Information

Project Title: Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym

Local Government/Lead Agency: City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works

Contact Person: Chris Adams

Street Address: 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600

City: Los Angeles Zip: 90015

Phone: (213) 485-5910

Email: christopher.adams@lacity.org

Specific Area Subject to Proposed Action

County: Los Angeles City/Community: Los Angeles/Boyle Heights

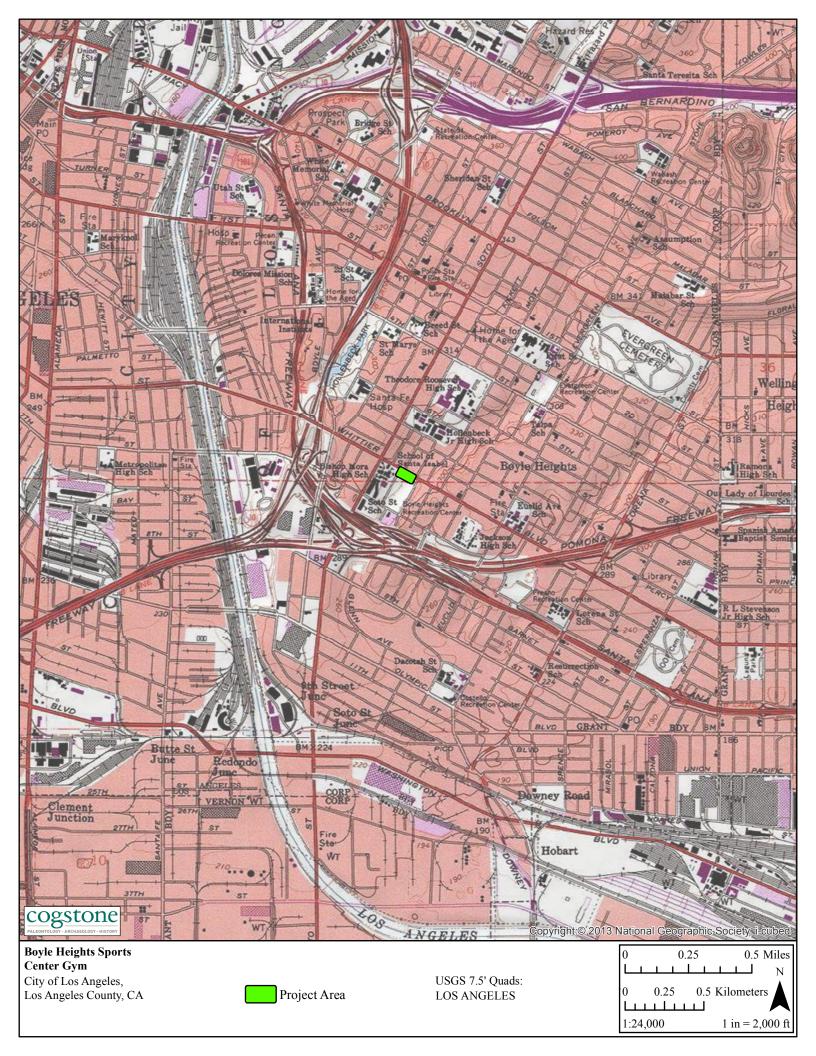
Project Description: The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering and the Recreation & Parks Department (RAP) are planning to build a new 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street.

Additional Request

Sacred Lands File Search - Required Information:

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): Los Angeles

T: 1S; R; 13W; Section 35



STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



April 30, 2018

Chris Adams
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works

Sent by E-mail: Christopher.adams@lacity.org

RE: Proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, City of Los Angeles, Community of Boyle Heights; Los Angeles USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Adams:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

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

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

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

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

- The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California
 Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE:
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

- 2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

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

- 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.
- 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
- 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.

Gayle Totton

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

(916) 373-3714

Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List Los Angeles County 4/30/2018

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393

Gabrieleno

Covina, CA, 91723 Phone: (626) 926 - 4131 admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson

P.O. Box 693

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino

San Gabriel, CA, 91778 Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson

106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,

#231

Los Angeles, CA, 90012 Phone: (951) 807 - 0479

sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson

P.O. Box 490

Bellflower, CA, 90707 Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez, 23454 Vanowen Street

gtongva@gmail.com

West Hills, CA, 91307

Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

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 Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Project, Los Angeles County.

The following list provided by the City of Los Angeles contains some dated contact information

TRIBAL CONTACTS – 2017 (AB-52) (SEE SOURCES BELOW) ADDRESS IN LA COUNTY OR LA ORIENTED (GABRIELINO/TONGVA/FERNANDENO/ETC.) ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION California Native American Heritage California Native American Heritage Commission Commission 915 Capitol Mall, Room 364 1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100 Sacramento, CA 95814 West Sacramento, CA 95691 (916) 653-4082 (916) 373-3710 nahc@pacbell.net (916) 373-5471 (FAX) LA City/County Native American Indian Commission Gloria J. Cuevas, Interim Director 3175 W 6th St., Room 403 Los Angeles, CA 90020 randrade@css.lacounty.gov (213) 351-5324 (213) 386-3995 (FAX) Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation Cindi M Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin 3094 Mace Ave, Apt B Address - N/A Private Costa Mesa, CA 92626 tattnlaw@gmail.com Calvitre@yahoo.com (310-570-6567 (714) 504-2468 Gabrielino/Tongva Gabrielino Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Mission Indians Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director Anthony Morales, Chairperson PO Box 86908 PO Box 693 Los Angeles, CA 90086 San Gabriel, CA 91778 samdunlap@earthlink.net GTTribalcouncil@aol.com (909) 262-9351 (cell) (626) 286-1631 Gabrielino/Tongva (626) 286-1758 (home) (626) 286-1262 (fax)

(020) 200 1202 (lux)	
Gabrielino/Tongva	
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Tribal Council	Bernie Acuna, Chairperson
Robert F Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural	1875 Century Park East, #1500
Resources	Los Angeles, CA 90067
PO Box 490	Bacuna1@gabrieinotribe.org
Bellflower, CA 90707	(619) 294-6660 (work)
gtonva@verizon.net	(310) 428-5690 (cell)
(562)-761-6417	(310) 587-0170 (fax)
(562)-761-6417 (fax)	Gabrielino
Gabrielino/Tongva	

The following list provided by the City of Los Angeles contains some dated contact information

Tribal Contacts – 2017 (AB-52) (See Sources Below) Address in LA County or LA Oriented (Gabrielino/Tongva/Fernandeno/Etc.)		
ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION	ORGANIZATION, CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS, EMAIL, PHONE, FAX, TRIBE AFFILIATION	
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067-4618 (310) 587-2203 (310)587-2281 (fax) Palmsprings9@yahoo.com (626) 676-1184 (cell) Gabrielino Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Conrad Acuna 1875 Century Park East, #1500 Los Angeles, CA 90067 (310) 587-2203 (fax) Gabrielino OR P.O. Box 180 Bonsall, CA 92003 Gabrielino/Tongva Tribe	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723 gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com andysalas07@yahoo.com (626) 926-4131 Gabrielino Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012 Gabrielino	
Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians Rudy Ortega, Tribal President Caitlyn Gully, Cultural/Environmental Dept Kimia Fatehi, Director of Public Resources 1019 2nd Street San Fernando, CA 91340 (818) 837-0794 (818) 837-0796 (fax) info@tatviam.org Gabrielino, Chumash, Tataviam, Yaqui, etc. San Fernando Band of Mission Indians John Valenzuela, Chairperson PO Box 221838 Newhall, CA 91322 Fernandeno	Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Director PO Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581 (951) 654-5544 x 4137 (951) 663-2579 Jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov Soboba	

Sources:

- 1. Listing from Native American Heritage Commission for LA Area Oct 3, 2012
- 2. Listing from various Cultural Surveys
- 3. CAL FIRE July 1, 2016, Native American Contact List
- 4. List from City Planning Department, November 14, 2016.

Tribal Organization	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Dates of Responses	Comments
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission, Gloria J. Cuevas	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu, Cindi Alvitre	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	-	-	On June 20, 218 it was learned that Ms. Cindi Alvitre is no longer responsible for Native American consultations for the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Anthony Morales	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Robert F Dorame	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	6/21/2018	On June 21, 2018 via phone conversation, Mr. Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, indicated that in the event human remains or cultural resources are observed during construction activities, that his Tribal organization be notified. Additionally, Mr. Dorame requested to be notified when the project is completed regardless if cultural resources are observed. He suggested that an archaeologist be present in some capacity during construction.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sandonne Goad	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Charles Alvarez	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Rudy Ortega	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.

Tribal Organization	Date(s) and Method of First Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Second Contact Attempt	Date(s) and Method of Third Contact Attempt	Dates of Responses	Comments
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Andrew Salas	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	**Email has been updated to admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sam Dunlap	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians, Joseph Ontiveros	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/20/2018, email	N/A	No response.
Donna Yocum San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/7/218, phone conversation	6/7/2018	Mr. John Valenzulea passed away November 16, 217. Ms. Donna Yocum has taken over the position of Chairperson for the Tribe. In a phone conversation on June 7, 2018 she indicated that she defers to the local Gabrielino tribes for Project located in downtown LA and indicated her Tribe comments on projects In the San Fernando Valley and in western San Bernardino County area.
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin	5/17/2018, certified mail	6/4/2018, email	6/7/2018, email	6/7/2018	On June 7, 2018 Mr. John Tommy Rosas indicated via that he will respond to the City of Los Angeles on a later date. No further responses were received by the City.

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GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP CITY ENGINEER

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700 LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Gloria J. Cuevas LA City/County Native American Indian Commission 3175 W 6th St., Room 403 Los Angeles, CA 90020

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Interim Director Gloria J. Cuevas:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information		
Name	Christopher Adams	
Title	Christopher Adams City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	
	Works	
Address:	I 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600	
City:	Los Angeles	
Tel:	(213) 485-5910	
E-Mail:	Los Angeles (213) 485-5910 christopher.adams@lacity.org	

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 27, 2018 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 that there are no recorded Native American sacred sites or heritage resources located within the Project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American tribal contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area and recommended that we contact you, among others.

A cultural resources records search was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area; however, 131 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one mile search radius. These resources include one prehistoric isolate (a unifacial granitic mano), seven historic archaeological sites, and 123 historic built environment resources. A pedestrian survey of the Project area will be scheduled later this month and you will updated regarding the results.

The City of Los Angeles would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources, sacred lands, and tribal cultural resources that you may have within the Project area. All information provided will be kept confidential.

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this Project. If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact Christopher Adams at the address above or via email christopher.adams@lacity.org or by phone (213) 485-5910. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Christopher Adams

Attachments: Project vicinity map

Project location map

Project aerial

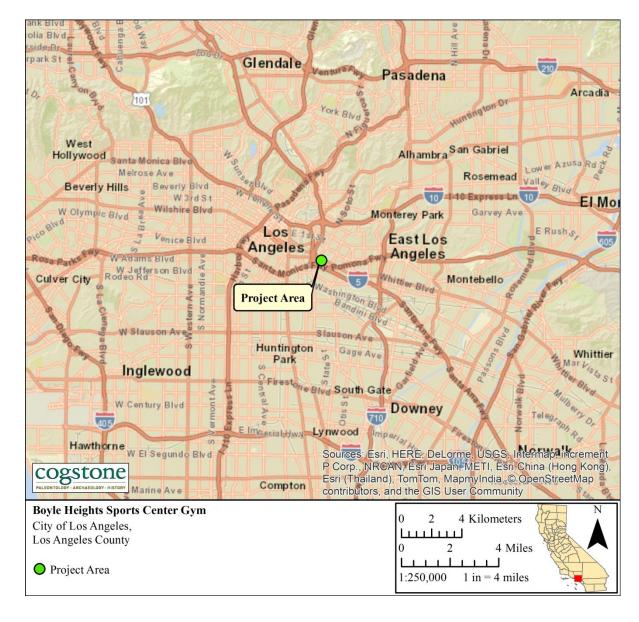


Figure 1. Project vicinity

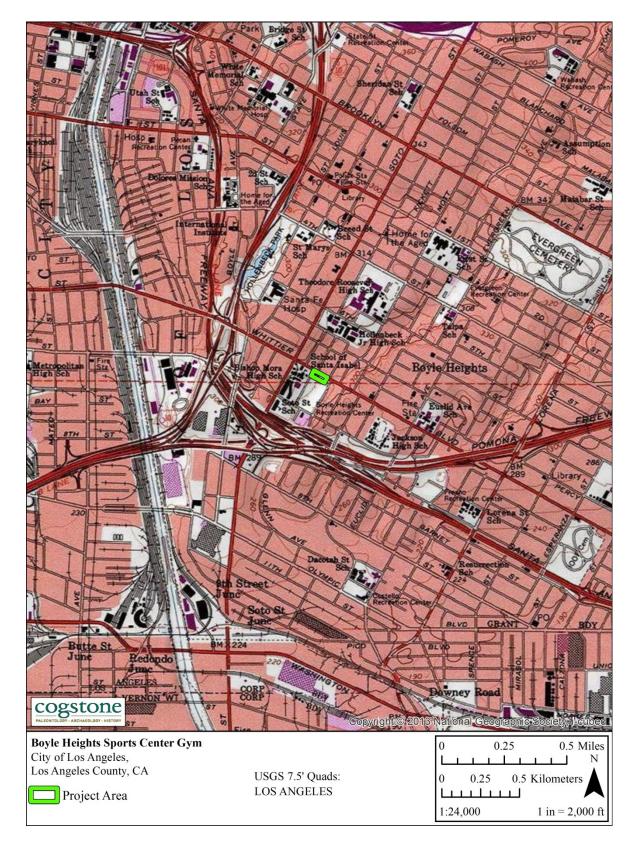


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. Project aerial

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GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700 LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Cindi M Alvitre Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu 3094 Mace Ave, Apt B Costa Mesa, CA 92626

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Chairwoman-Manisar Cindi M Alvitre:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Ti'At Society/Inter Tribal Council of Pimu in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information		
Name	Christopher Adams	
Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600	
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600	
City:	Los Angeles	
Tel:	Los Angeles (213) 485-5910 christopher.adams@lacity.org	
E-Mail:	christopher.adams@lacity.org	

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 27, 2018 to perform a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC responded on April 30, 2018 that there are no recorded Native American sacred sites or heritage resources located within the Project area. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American tribal contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the Project area and recommended that we contact you, among others.

A cultural resources records search was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area; however, 131 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one mile search radius. These resources include one prehistoric isolate (a unifacial granitic mano), seven historic archaeological sites, and 123 historic built environment resources. A pedestrian survey of the Project area will be scheduled later this month and you will updated regarding the results.

The City of Los Angeles would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources, sacred lands, and tribal cultural resources that you may have within the Project area. All information provided will be kept confidential.

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this Project. If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact Christopher Adams at the address above or via email christopher.adams@lacity.org or by phone (213) 485-5910. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Christopher Adams

Attachments: Project vicinity map

Project location map

Project aerial

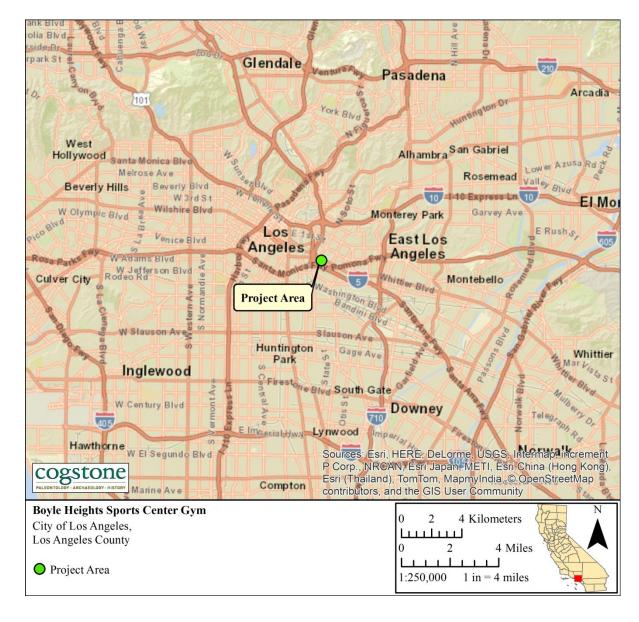


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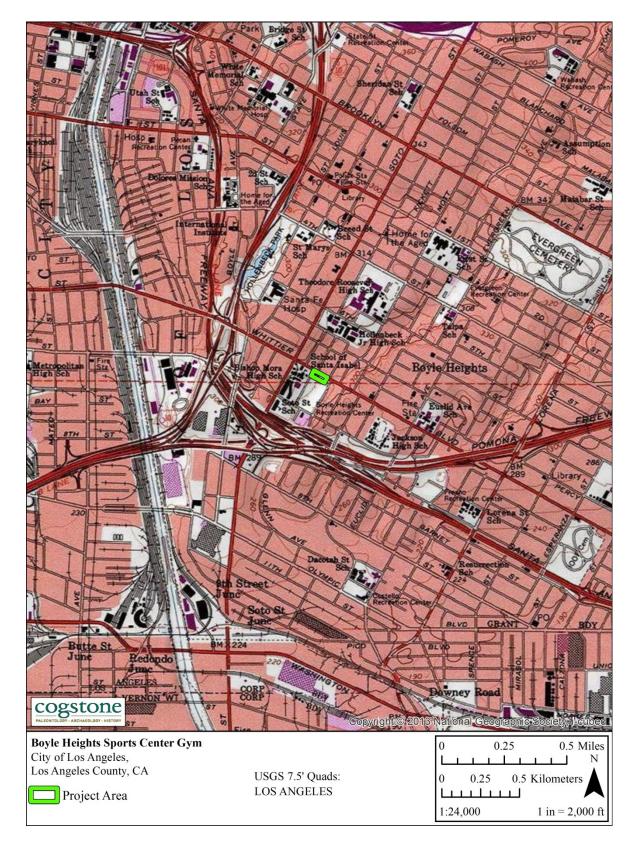


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. Project aerial

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1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700 LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Anthony Morales Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians PO Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Chairperson Anthony Morales:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information			
Name	Christopher Adams		
	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works		
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600		
City:	Los Angeles		
Tel:	(213) 485-5910		
E-Mail:	Los Angeles (213) 485-5910 christopher.adams@lacity.org		

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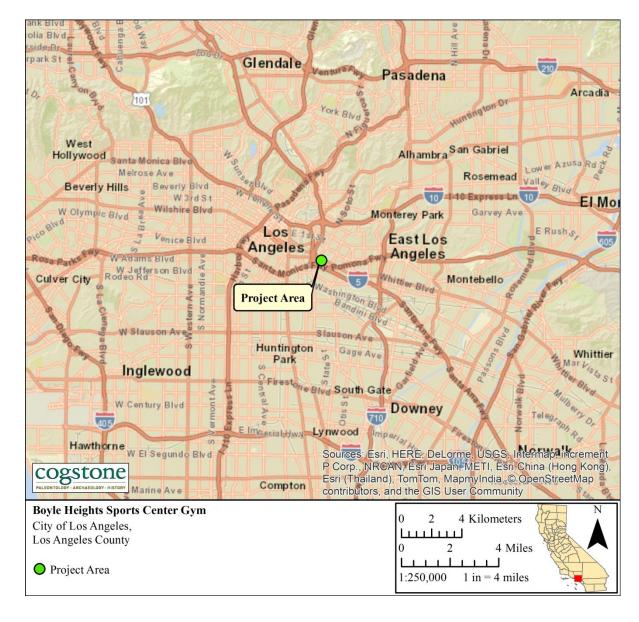


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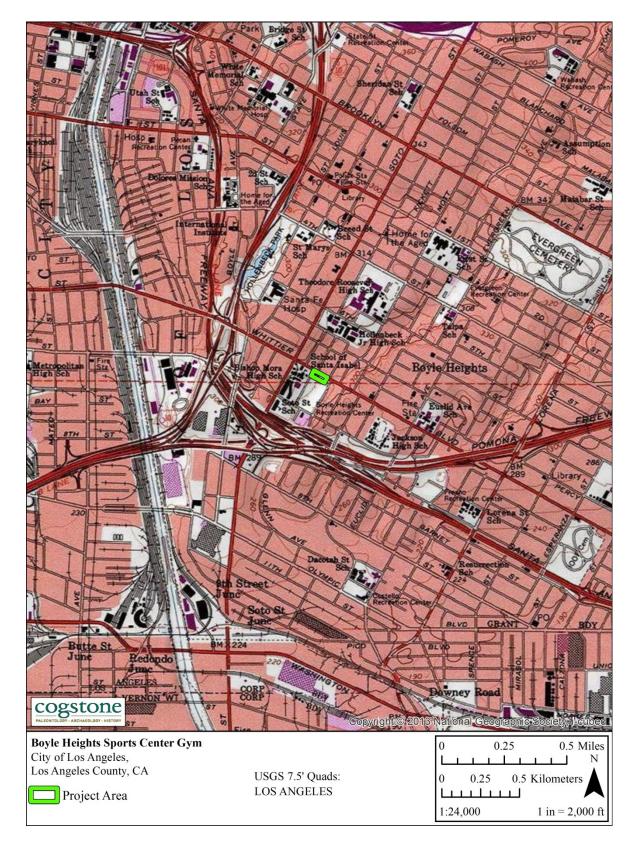


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CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Robert F Dorame Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council PO Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Tribal Chair/Cultural Robert F Dorame:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

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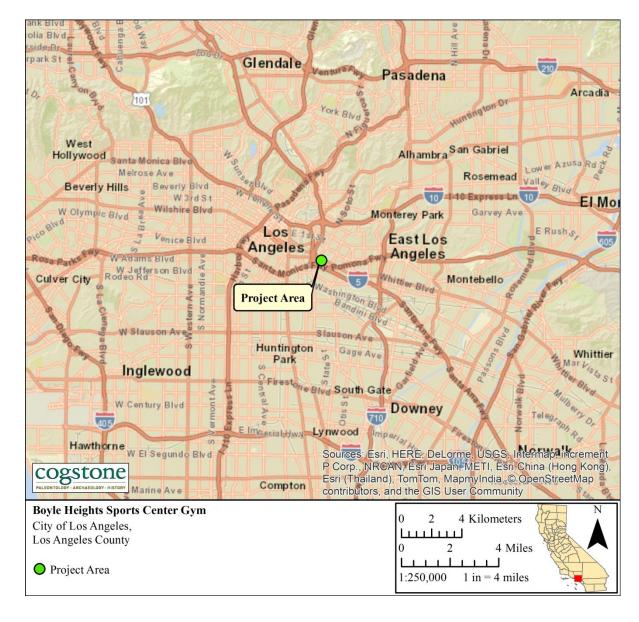


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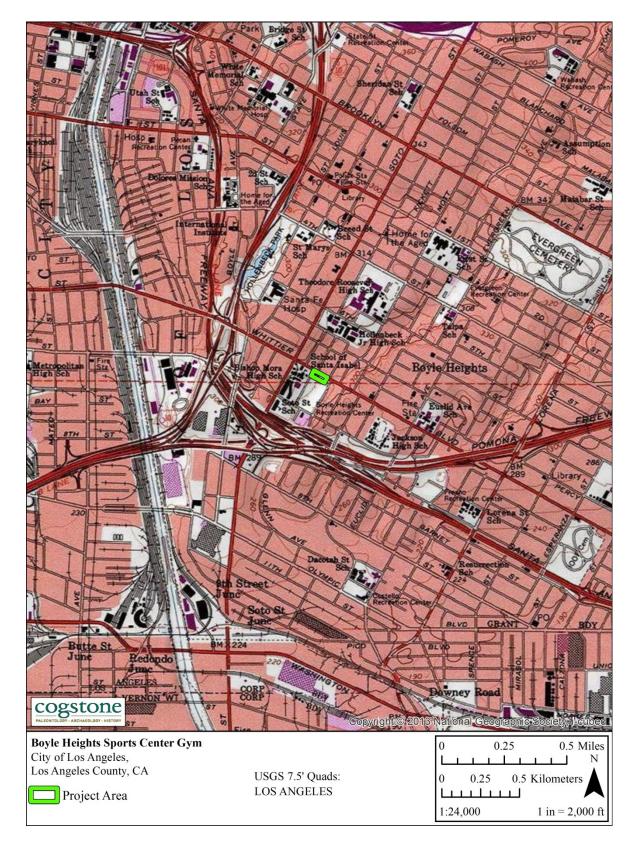


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http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Sam Dunlap Gabrielino/Tongva Nation PO Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Cultural Resource Director Sam Dunlap:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

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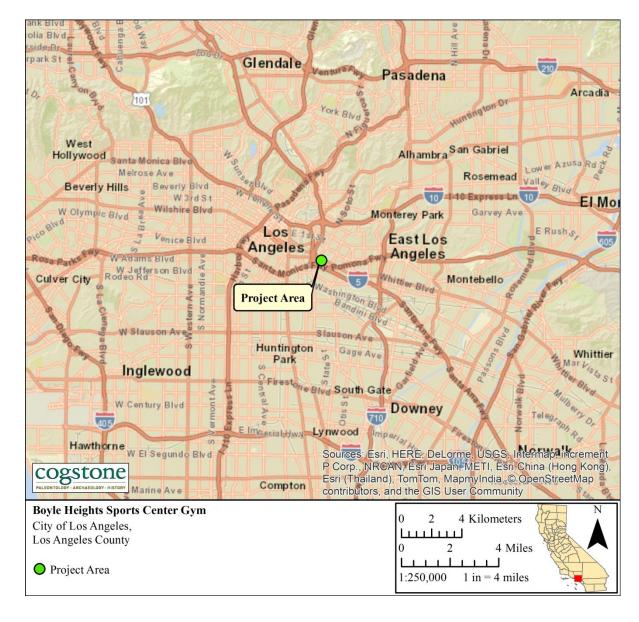


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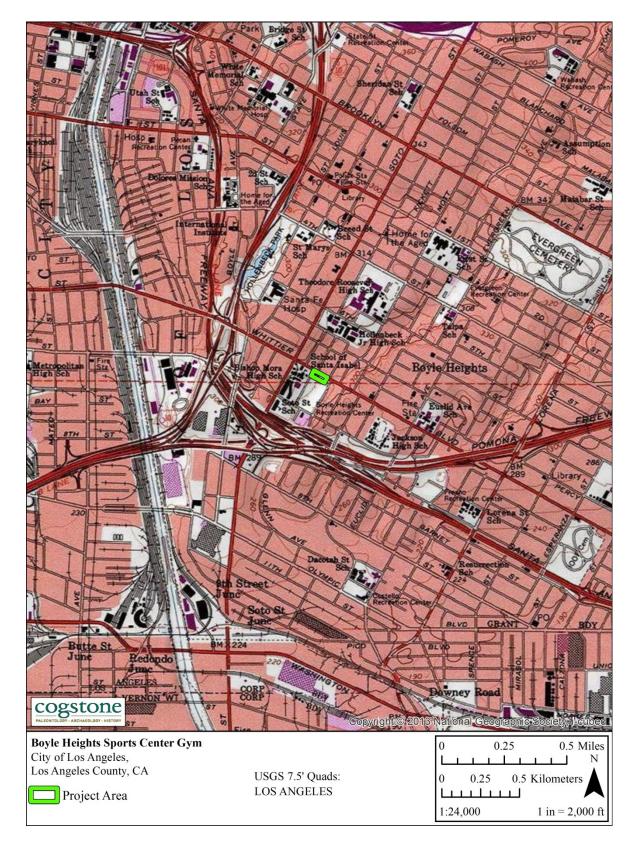


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CITY ENGINEER 1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700

LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

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

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Representative Charles Alvarez:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

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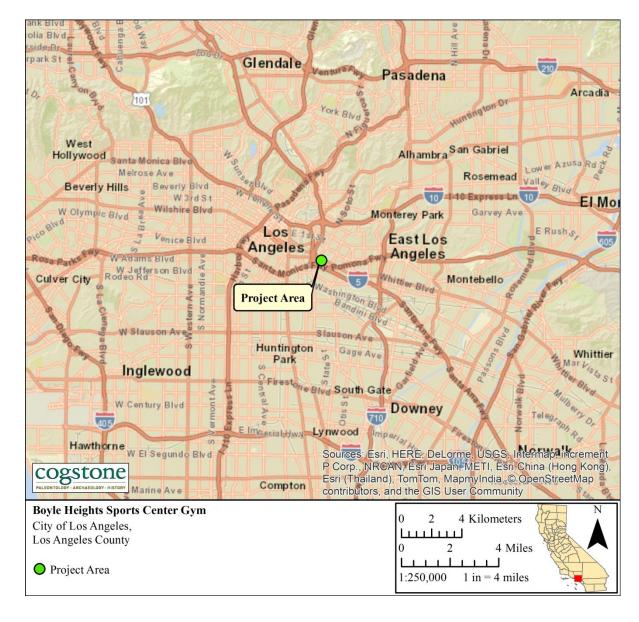


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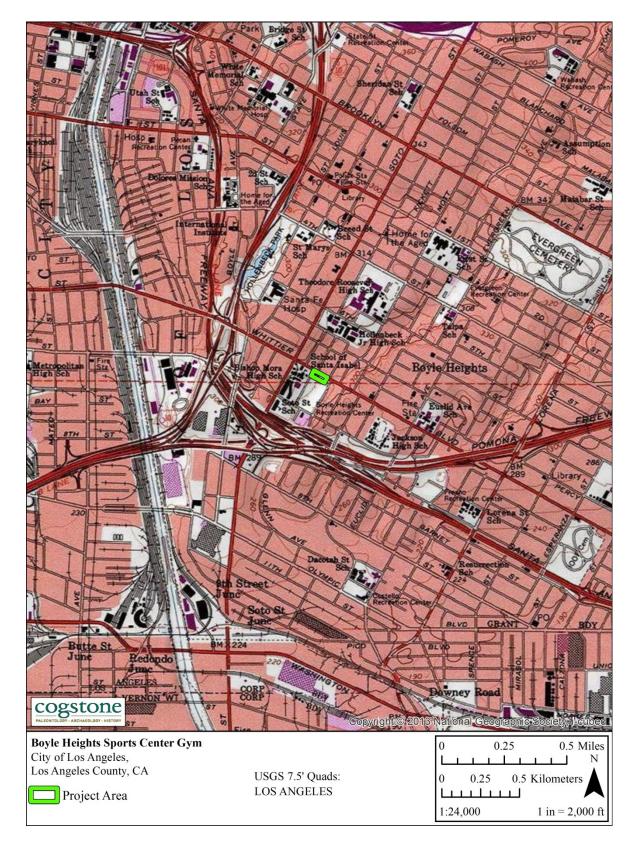


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http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Rudy Ortega Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 1019 2nd Street San Fernando, CA 91340

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Tibal President Rudy Ortega:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Fernandeno/Tataviam Band of Mission Indians in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

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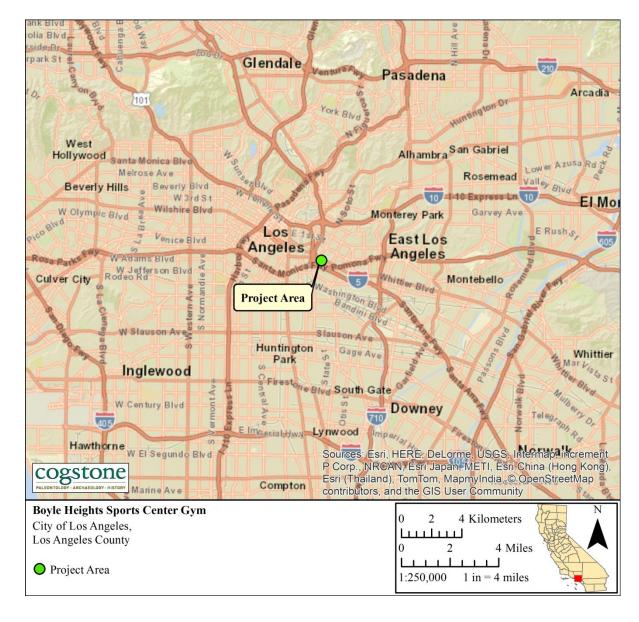


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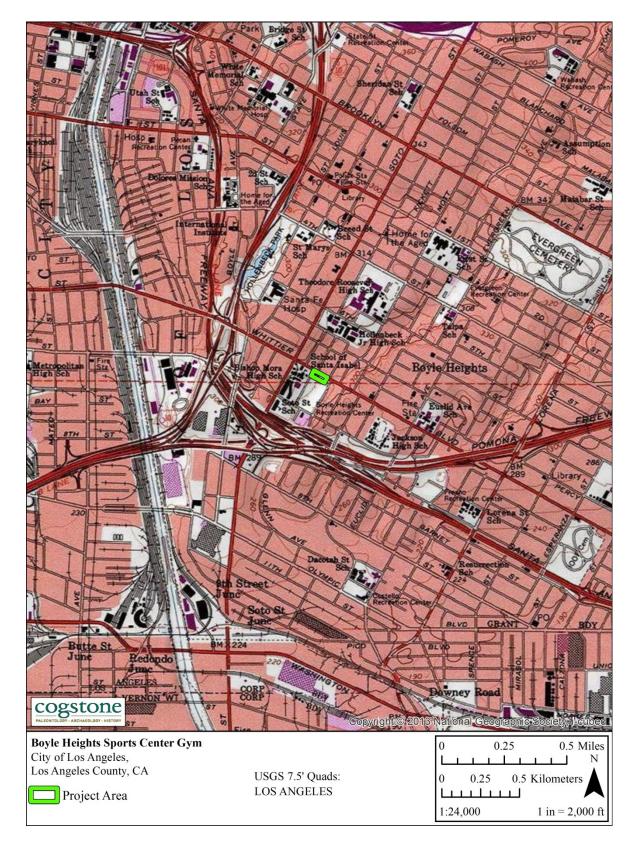


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http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

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

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Chairperson Andrew Salas:

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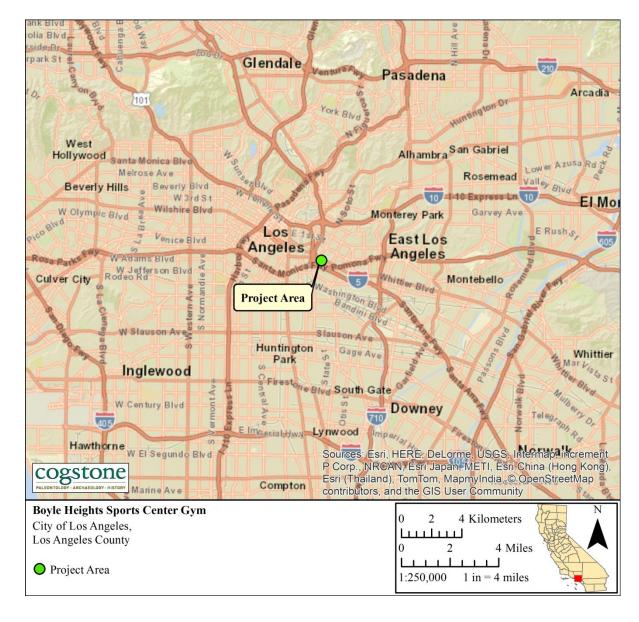


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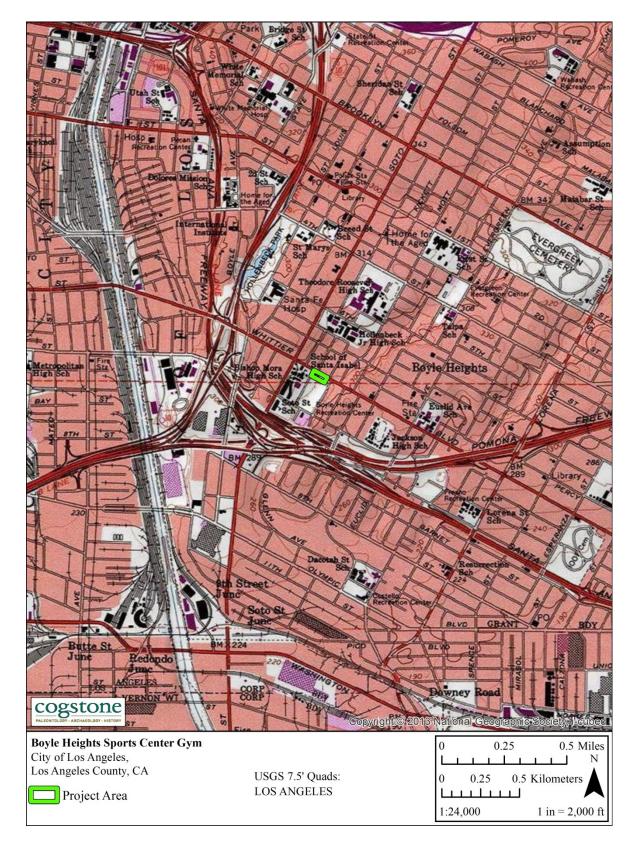


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CITY OF LOS ANGELES

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http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

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

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Chairperson Sandonne Goad:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information			
Name	Christopher Adams		
Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public		
	Works		
	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600		
City:	Los Angeles (213) 485-5910 christopher.adams@lacity.org		
Tel:	(213) 485-5910		
E-Mail:	christopher.adams@lacity.org		

A cultural resources records search was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton for the proposed Project area and a one-mile search radius on May 9, 2018. The results of the records search indicate that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area; however, 131 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one mile search radius. These resources include one prehistoric isolate (a unifacial granitic mano), seven historic archaeological sites, and 123 historic built environment resources. A pedestrian survey of the Project area will be scheduled later this month and you will updated regarding the results.

The City of Los Angeles would appreciate receiving any comments, issues and/or concerns relating to cultural resources, sacred lands, and tribal cultural resources that you may have within the Project area. All information provided will be kept confidential.

Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this Project. If you have any questions or concerns with the Project, please do not hesitant to contact Christopher Adams at the address above or via email christopher.adams@lacity.org or by phone (213) 485-5910. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Christopher Adams

Attachments: Project vicinity map

Project location map

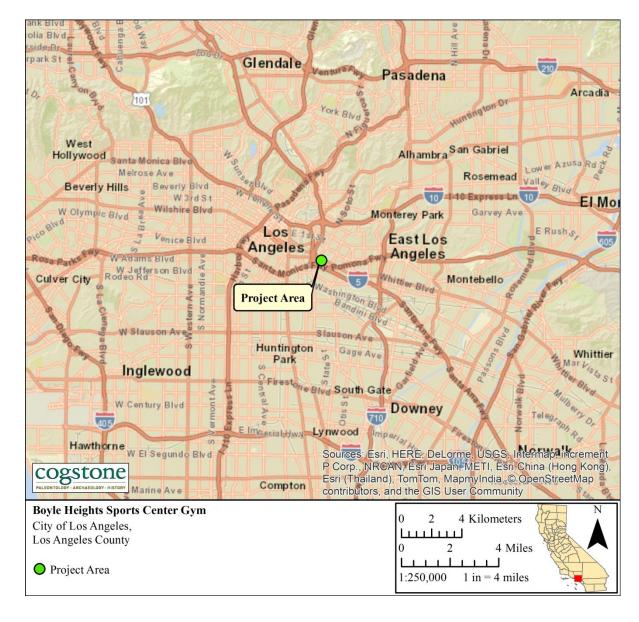


Figure 1. Project vicinity

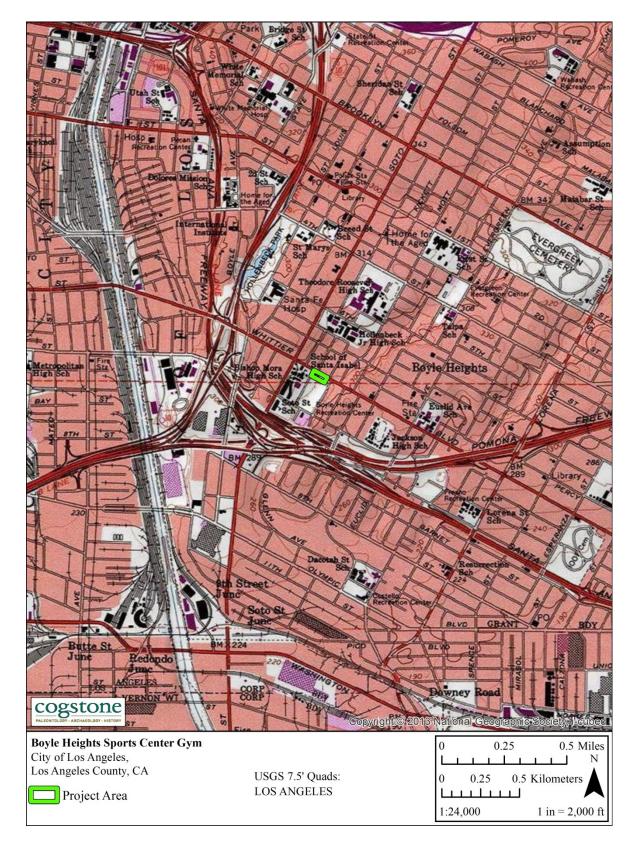


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. Project aerial

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

KEVIN JAMES

HEATHER MARIE REPENNING
VICE PRESIDENT

MICHAEL R. DAVIS
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

JOEL F. JACINTO

AURA GARCIA

DR. FERNANDO CAMPOS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CALIFORNIA



ERIC GARCETTI

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

GARY LEE MOORE, PE, ENV SP

1149 S. BROADWAY, SUITE 700 LOS ANGELES, CA 90015-2213

http://eng.lacity.org

May18, 2018

Joseph Ontiveros Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians PO Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: AB-52 Consultation Request for the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Cultural Resource Director Joseph Ontiveros:

The City of Los Angeles' Bureau of Engineers (LABOE) and the Recreation & Parks (RAP) Department proposes the Boyle Heights Sports Center Gym Environmental Documentation Project (Project). The Project proposes to develop a 10,000 square foot gym at the Boyle Heights Sports Center located at 933 S. Mott Street located in the City of Los Angeles (Figure 1). The gym will include a full-sized basketball court, staff offices for RAP, equipment storage rooms, restrooms, a plaza for special gatherings, green space, pedestrian paths, and additional parking. Two existing dilapidated buildings currently occupy the proposed site and will be demolished as part of the Project. The Project is located in the northwest corner of the Boyle Heights in a high density area with many schools and residential homes nearby (Figures 2 and 3). This Project will comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and the City is the CEQA lead.

We are contacting you because the Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians requested to be notified and provided information, under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 subdivisions (b), (d) and (e)), also known as AB 52, regarding projects with the City of Los Angeles' jurisdiction and within the traditional territory of the Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians. Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the formal notification of the proposed Project. The City of Los Angeles is requesting to consult with the Soboba Band, Luiseno Indians in order to identify tribal cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project. The point of contact for the City of Los Angeles is provided on the following page.

City of Los Angeles Point of Contact Information				
Name	Christopher Adams			
Title	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600			
	WOIKS			
Address:	1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600			
City:	Los Angeles			
Tel:	(213) 485-5910			
E-Mail:	Los Angeles (213) 485-5910 christopher.adams@lacity.org			

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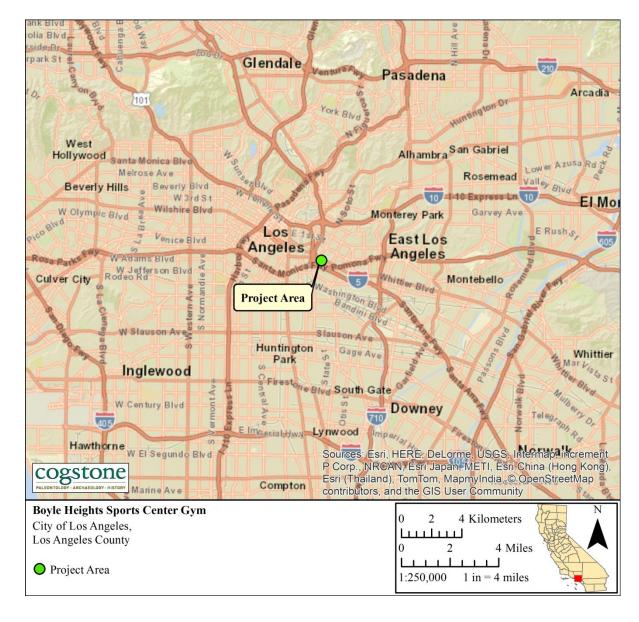


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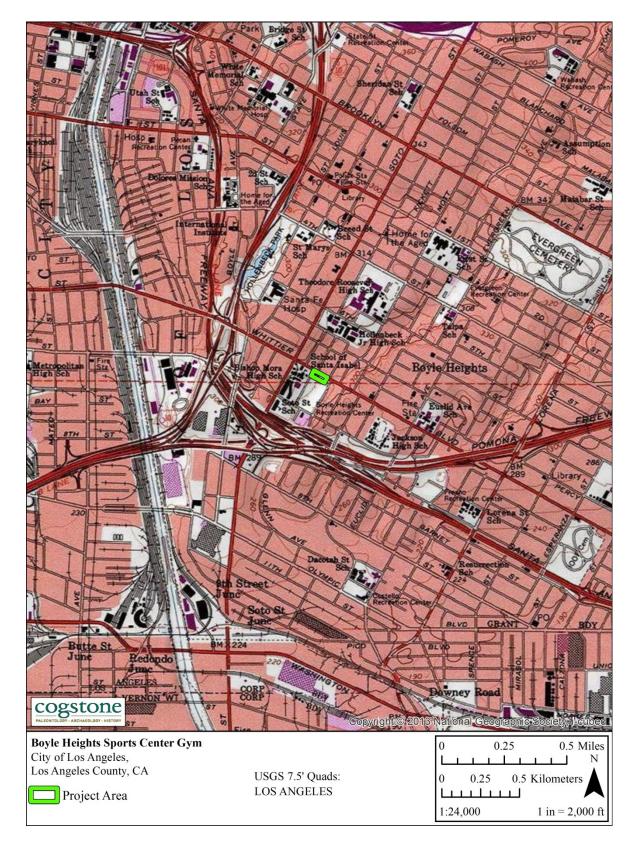
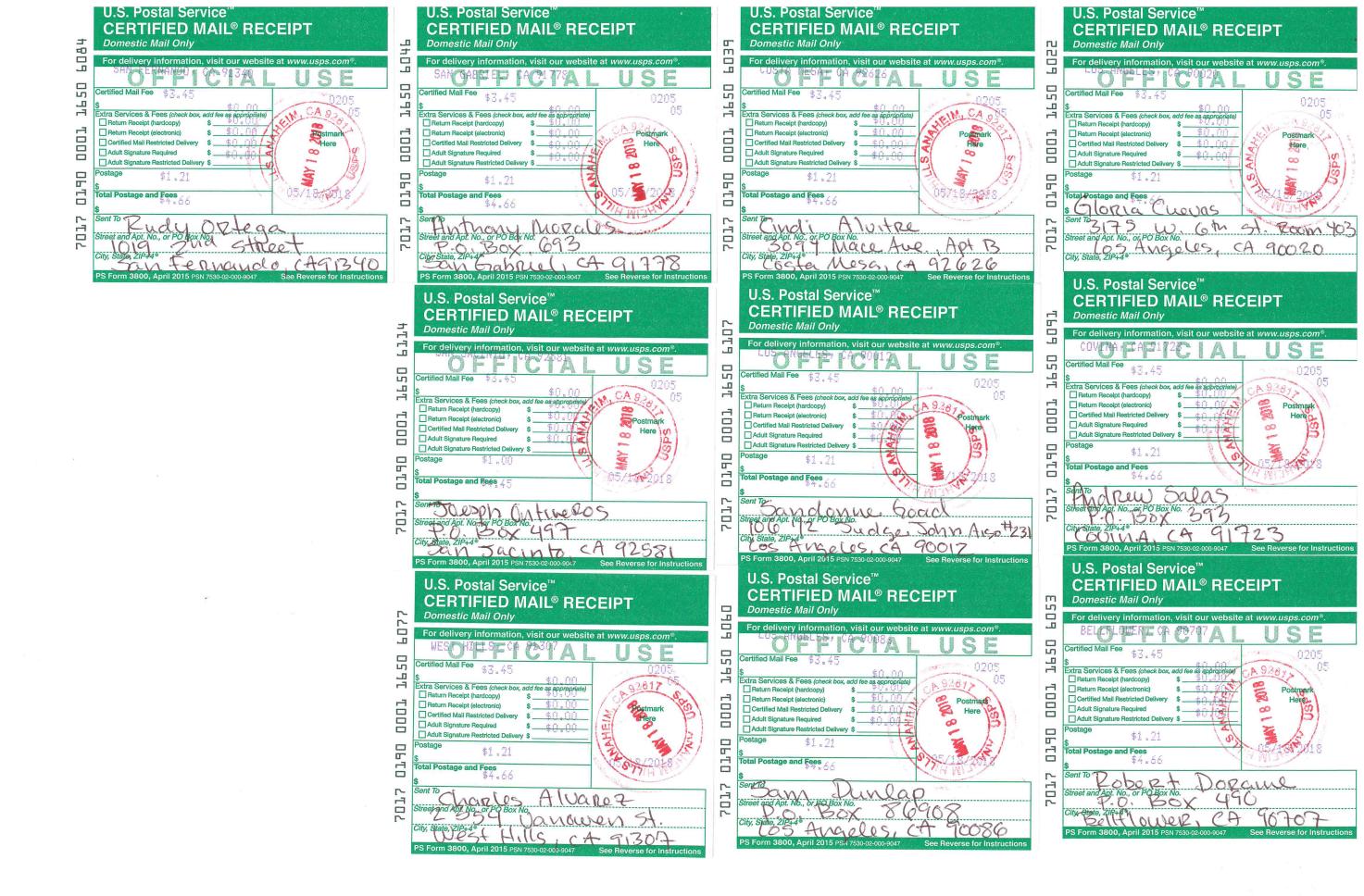


Figure 2. Project location



Figure 3. Project aerial



APPENDIX D: PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY RANKING CRITERIA

Cogstone 106

PFYC Description (BLM 2008)	PFYC Rank
Very Low . The occurrence of significant fossils is non-existent or extremely rare. Includes igneous or metamorphic and Precambrian or older rocks. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is usually unnecessary.	1
Low . Sedimentary geologic units that are not likely to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils. Includes rock units too young to produce fossils, sediments with significant physical and chemical changes (e.g., diagenetic alteration) and having few to no fossils known. Assessment or mitigation of paleontological resources is not likely to be necessary.	2
Potentially Moderate but Undemonstrated Potential. Units exhibit geologic features and preservational conditions that suggest fossils could be present, but no vertebrate fossils or only common types of plant and invertebrate fossils are known. Surface-disturbing activities may require field assessment to determine appropriate course of action.	3b
Moderate Potential. Units are known to contain vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant nonvertebrate fossils, but these occurrences are widely scattered and of low abundance. Common invertebrate or plant fossils may be found. Surface-disturbing activities may require field assessment to determine appropriate course of action.	3a
High . Geologic units containing a high occurrence of significant fossils. Fossils must be abundant per locality. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils are known to occur and have been documented, but may vary in occurrence and predictability. If impacts to significant fossils can be anticipated, on-the-ground surveys prior to authorizing the surface disturbing action will usually be necessary. On-site monitoring or spot-checking may be necessary during construction activities.	4
Very High. Highly fossiliferous geologic units that consistently and predictably produce vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils. Vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate fossils are known or can reasonably be expected to occur in the impacted area. On-the-ground surveys prior to authorizing any surface disturbing activities will usually be necessary. On-site monitoring may be necessary during construction activities.	5

Cogstone 107