

F-2 Cultural Resources Assessment Report

HOLLYWOOD CENTER PROJECT, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

January 2019



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Project Location:

Hollywood (CA) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quad
Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino
Base and Meridian

Acreage: Approx. 4.46 acres

Assessor Parcel Numbers: 5546-004-006; 5546-004-029; 5546-004-020; 5546-004-021; 5546-004-032; 5546-030-028; 5546-030-031; 5546-030-032; 5546-030-033; and 5546-030-034

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has conducted a cultural resources assessment for the Hollywood Center Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Project proposes to construct a mixed-use project on an approximately 4.46-acres (Project Site) in the Hollywood community of the City of Los Angeles (City), California. The City is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project includes a “West Site” and “East Site.” The West Site is located on Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5546-004-006 (1746-1764 N. Ivar Ave.); 5546-004-029 (6334 W. Yucca St.); 5546-004-020 (1745-1753 N. Vine St.); 5546-004-021; and 5546-004-032. The East Site is located on APNs 5546-030-028 (6236 W. Yucca St.; 1740-1768 N. Vine St.); 5546-030-031 (6270 W. Yucca St.); 5546-030-032 (1770 N. Vine St.); 5546-030-033 (1733-1741 N. Argyle Ave.); and 5546-030-034 (1720-1724 N. Vine St.).

The Project would develop the Project Site with 872 market-rate housing units; 133 senior affordable housing units; 30,176 square feet of commercial floor area; approximately 160,707 square feet of open space and amenities; 1,521 vehicle parking spaces; and 511 bicycle parking spaces. The West Site would include a 35-story mixed-use building “West Building”; and an 11-story “West Senior Building” with subterranean garage. The East Site would preserve the Capitol Records and Gogerty Buildings (Capitol Records Complex) and add a 46-story “East Building”; and also construct an 11-story “East Senior Building” with a five-story subterranean parking garage.

A Hotel Option associated with the East Site would replace 104 market-rate units within the East Building with a 220-room hotel. Under this Hotel option, there would be no change to building height and massing of the East Building, and the East Senior Building would be reduced from 11 stories to 9 stories with 48 affordable housing units.

A records search for the Project was conducted on April 3, 2018, at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University at Fullerton. The records search included a review of all recorded archaeological and historic architectural resources within the Project Site. The search included a 0.5-mile radius for archaeological resources, and adjacent historic architectural resources. The 0.5-mile radius is appropriate in developed urban areas in order to provide a context with which to conduct sensitivity analysis. The records search results indicate that 23 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site. Approximately 60 percent of the 0.5-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources surveys. Of the 23 previous studies, three studies overlap with the Project Site. These include LA-11797; LA-01578; and LA-03496. A total of four cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site, including one archaeological

resource and three historic architectural resources, two of which are historic architectural districts. Within the Project Site itself are two additional historic architectural resources located on the East Site, the Capitol Records Building at 1750 N. Vine Street, and the H.L. Gogerty Building at 6272-6284 Yucca Street. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) conducted by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 18, 2018, indicated that Native American cultural resources are not known to be located within the Project Site. Consultation required by Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) is ongoing between the City and Native American tribes and will be summarized in the EIR.

A cultural resources survey of the Project Site was conducted on July 31, 2018, with negative results. The entire Project Site is paved or otherwise developed.

As a results of this study, no archaeological resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. However, the records search, a historical map and aerial photo review, and a geoarchaeological review indicate that the Project Site is sensitive for both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources and there is potential for the discovery of subsurface archaeological deposits during ground disturbance. As such, recommended mitigation measures, including the retention of a Qualified Archaeologist, construction worker sensitivity training, archaeological monitoring, and procedures to be followed in the event of the discovery of archaeological resources or human remains, are provided in the *Conclusions and Recommendations* section at the close of this report.

HOLLYWOOD CENTER PROJECT

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has conducted a cultural resources assessment for the Hollywood Center Project (Project) in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Project proposes to construct a mixed-use project on an approximately 4.46-acre (194,495 square feet) site located at 1720-1770 North Vine Street; 1746-1760 North Ivar Avenue; 1733 and 1741 Argyle Avenue; and 6236, 6270, and 6334 West Yucca Street, Los Angeles, California 90028 (collectively, the “Project Site”), within the neighborhood of Hollywood, City of Los Angeles (City), California. The City is the lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This assessment addresses potential impacts to archaeological resources. A separate report prepared by Historic Resources Group (HRG), the *Hollywood Center Historic Resources Technical Report* (HRG 2018), addresses potential impacts to historic architectural resources. In addition, separate reports evaluating potential impacts to tribal cultural resources and paleontology have been prepared by ESA (2018) in support of the Project.

ESA personnel involved in the preparation of this report are as follows: Monica Strauss, M.A., R.P.A., program director; Sara Dietler, B.A., project manager and report author; Michael R. Bever, Ph.D., RPA, Principal Investigator and report author; Ashley Brown, M.A., report author; Amber-Marie Madrid, B.A., surveyor; and Stephan Geissler, GIS specialist. Resumes of key personnel are included in **Appendix A**.

Project Location

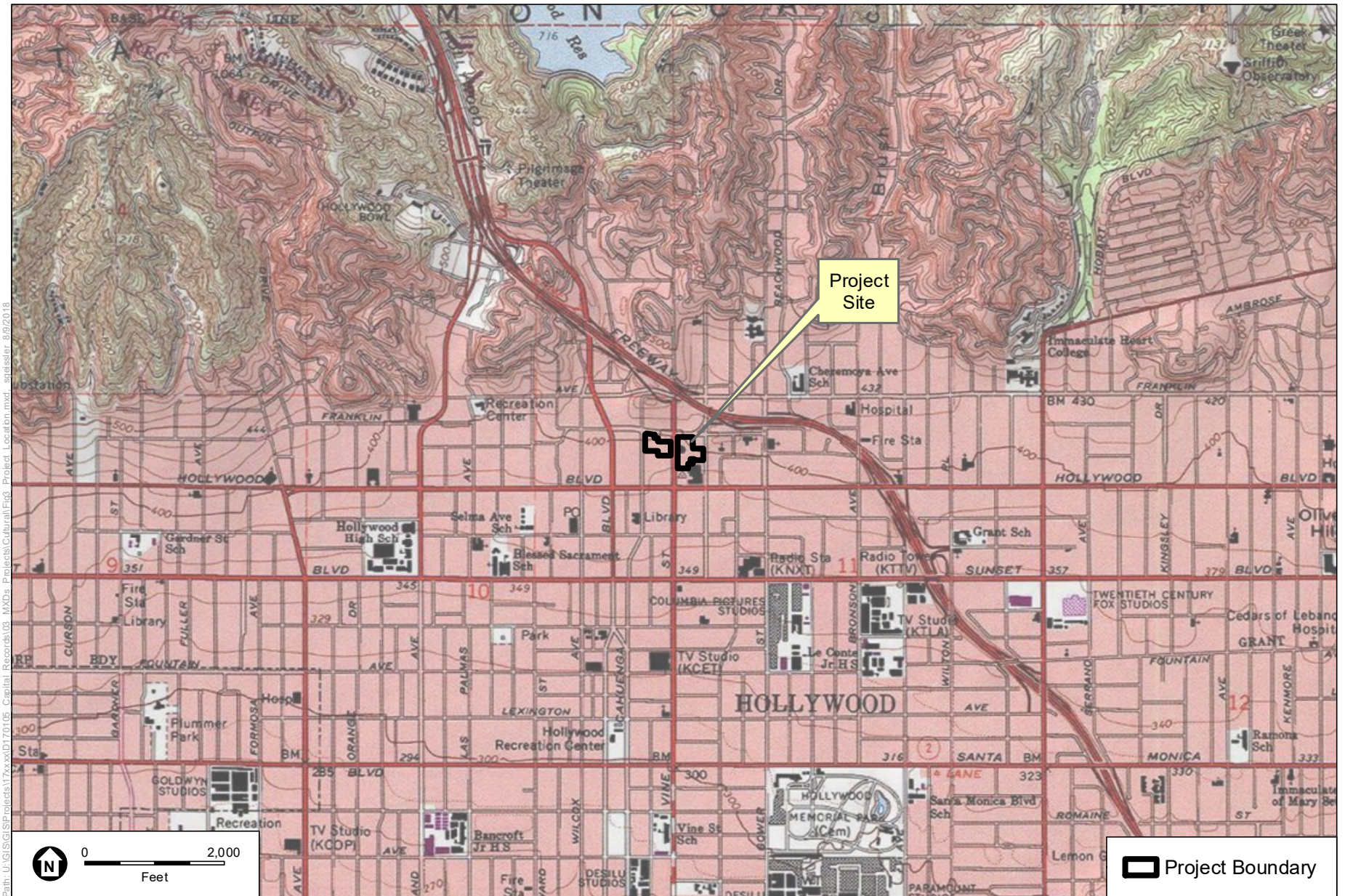
The 4.46-acre Project Site is located on ten parcels generally bounded on the north by Yucca Street, on the west by Ivar Avenue, on the east by Argyle Avenue, and on the south by Hollywood Boulevard, within the community of Hollywood (City of Los Angeles) (**Figure 1**). Vine Street bisects the Property, which creates two development subareas referred to as the West Site and the East Site. The West Site consists of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 5546-004-006 (1746-1764 N. Ivar Ave.); 5546-004-029 (6334 W. Yucca St.); 5546-004-020 (1745-1753 N. Vine St.); 5546-004-021; and 5546-004-032. The East Site consists of APNs: 5546-030-028 (6236 W. Yucca St.; 1740-1768 N. Vine St.); 5546-030-031 (6270 W. Yucca St.); 5546-030-032 (1770 N. Vine St.); 5546-030-033 (1733-1741 N. Argyle Ave.); and 5546-030-034 (1720-1724 N. Vine St.).

The West Site is generally bound by Ivar Avenue on the west, Yucca Street and two commercial buildings to the north, Vine Street to the east, and two commercial buildings to the south. The East Site is generally bounded by Vine Street to the west, Yucca Street to the north, Argyle Avenue to the east, and two commercial buildings to the south. The Capitol Records and Gogerty Buildings (Capitol Records Complex) is located on the East Site (**Figure 2**).

To the north and east of the Project Site is the Hollywood Freeway (Highway 101); to the south is the Hollywood neighborhood and Central Los Angeles; to the west is the neighborhood of Hollywood Heights. Specifically, the Project is located in Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian on the USGS Hollywood 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (**Figure 3**).

Project Description

The Project would be comprised of a new mixed-use development on the approximately 4.46-acre Project Site. The existing Capitol Records Complex, composed of the Capitol Records Building and the Gogerty Building, would be preserved; although portions of its supporting parking area along with some existing parking not adjacent to the Capitol Records Complex, would be reconfigured and relocated to the new East Site five-floor subterranean and grade-level parking garage. The remaining surface parking uses on the Project Site would be removed in order to develop a mix of land uses, including residential uses (market-rate and senior affordable housing units), commercial uses, parking, and associated landscape and open space amenities. Four new buildings are proposed, including a 35-story “West Building,” a 46-story “East Building,” and two 11-story senior buildings set aside for extremely-low and very-low income households (one building on each site). The Project would develop approximately 1,287,150 square feet of developed floor area, including 1,005 residential dwelling units (872 market-rate units and 133 senior affordable housing units) totaling approximately 1,256,974 square feet of residential floor area, approximately 30,176 square feet of commercial floor area (retail and restaurant uses), approximately 160,707 square feet of open space and amenities, 1,521 vehicle parking spaces, and 551 bicycle parking spaces. The Project would have a floor-area ratio (FAR) of 6.975:1 (up to 7:1), which includes the existing 114,303 square foot Capitol Records Complex (consisting of the 92,664 square-foot Capitol Records Building and 21,639 square-foot Gogerty Building), for a buildable area of 1,401,453 square feet.



SOURCE: USGS Topographic Series (Hollywood, CA).

Hollywood Center Project

Figure 3
Project Location

Under a proposed Hotel Option associated with the East Site, in lieu of the East Building Residential development described above, the Hotel Option would replace 104 of the market-rate units with a 220 room hotel such that the Project would contain 220 hotel rooms and 319 market-rate residential housing units (there would be no change to the building height and massing for East Building). Under the Hotel Option, the senior housing building on the East Site would be reduced from 11 stories to 9 stories and would contain 48 affordable housing units. There would be no change to the West Site described above under the Hotel Option. Thus, under the Hotel Option, the Project would develop approximately 1,272,741 square feet of developed floor area, including 884 residential dwelling units (768 market-rate units and 116 senior affordable housing units) totaling approximately 1,112,287 square feet of residential floor area, a 220-room hotel totaling approximately 130,278 square feet of floor area, 30,176 square feet of other commercial floor area, 147,366 square feet of open space and amenities, 1,521 vehicle parking spaces, and 554 bicycle parking spaces. The Hotel Option would have a FAR of 6.903:1 (up to 7:1), which includes the existing Capitol Records Complex, for a total buildable area of 1,387,044 square feet.

Assuming the two sites are built one after another, construction of the Project would be completed over an approximately six-year period. Activities would be phased, beginning on the West Site as early as 2021 and on the East Site in approximately 2024. Construction timing could vary for both sites and could potentially overlap on the West and East Sites, and the EIR will analyze the most conservative construction schedule. Project construction would require grading and excavation activities down to a maximum depth of 76 feet below existing grade for building foundations and five levels of subterranean parking. The Project would export approximately 321,675 cubic yards of soil and generate approximately 1,616 cubic yards of demolition debris (asphalt, interior and exterior building demolition, and general demolition debris). No import of soil is proposed.

Existing Conditions on Project Site

The Project Site is entirely developed and generally underutilized with the exception of the historic Capitol Records Complex. The East and West Sites slope from northeast to southwest with elevations ranging from about 404 feet elevation to 383 feet elevation (i.e., a grade change of approximately 21 feet). The sidewalk along Vine Street contains the Hollywood Walk of Fame and street trees.

The northern part of the West Site contains an approximately 1,237 square-foot single-story former car rental facility building, built constructed in 1978, that is currently used leased by American Musical and Dramatic Academy (AMDA) and used on a daily basis for sets and props. The remaining part of the West Site (approximately 78,512 square feet) contains a surface parking lot with a parking attendant kiosk. Existing access to the West Site is provided from a driveway off Vine Street and two driveways along Ivar Street. The entire site is enclosed by an iron gate.

The East Site contains the Capitol Records Complex, which includes the 13-story Capitol Records Building, and ancillary studio recording uses containing 94,882 square feet of floor area,

and as well as the two-story Gogerty Building containing 22,157 square feet of floor area, all of which total approximately 114,303 square feet of floor area. The Capitol Records Building, which reaches an above grade height of 165 feet, was built in 1956 and is the visual focal point of the Project Site. The adjacent Gogerty Building, constructed in 1930, was renovated in 2003 and reaches a height of 33 feet above grade. Both buildings within the Capitol Records Complex are considered historical resources. The remaining part of the East Site (approximately 38,931 square feet) contains surface parking lots with controlled gated access.

Regulatory Framework

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

State

California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of Section 21084.1 of CEQA and Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the *CEQA Guidelines*, then the site may be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083, which is as a unique archaeological resource. As defined in Section 21083.2 of CEQA a "unique" archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly

demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from

substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is no prescribed age limit for listing in the California Register, although California Register guidelines state that "sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the

events or individuals associated with the resource." (California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001¹)

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

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

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

Local

City of Los Angeles

The City enacted a Cultural Heritage Ordinance in April 1962 which defines Historic-Cultural Monuments. According to the Cultural Heritage Ordinance, Historic-Cultural Monuments are sites, buildings, or structures of particular historic or cultural significance to the City in which the broad cultural, political, or social history of the nation, state, or City is reflected or exemplified, including sites and buildings associated with important personages or which embody certain distinguishing architectural characteristics and are associated with a notable architect. These Historic-Cultural Monuments are regulated by the City's Cultural Heritage Commission and the City Council.

Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance Eligibility Criteria

The Los Angeles City Council adopted the Cultural Heritage Ordinance in 1967 and amended it in 2007 (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.7).

¹ For documents referenced in this Report, please see References for full citations.

The Cultural Heritage Ordinance establishes criteria for designating a local historical resource as an Historic-Cultural Monument. An HCM is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City, including historic structures or sites:

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

Setting

Natural Setting

The Project is located along the northern margin of the western Los Angeles basin at the adjacent foot of the southern slopes of the Santa Monica Mountains (in the portion known as the Hollywood Hills). The Los Angeles basin is formed by the Santa Monica Mountains to the northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains to the east. The basin was formed by alluvial and fluvial deposits derived from these surrounding mountains. The Project Site lies near a strategic point in the basin, where Cahuenga Pass connects the San Fernando Valley to the basin and near the confluence of the Los Angeles River and one of the main channels of Tujunga Wash (Schiffman, 2018²) in a relatively flat area of the western Los Angeles Basin. Prior to urban development and the channeling of the Los Angeles River, the Project Site (located 4.8 miles west of the Los Angeles River Channel) was likely covered with marshes, thickets, dense woodland, and grassland. The floodplain forest of the Los Angeles Basin formed one of the most biologically rich habitats in southern California. Willow, cottonwood, sycamore, and dense underbrush of alder, hackberry, and shrubs once lined the Los Angeles River as it passed near present-day downtown Los Angeles.

Prehistoric Setting

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

² The full citations for the materials referenced in this Report can be found in the Reference section.

occupations dating later than 5,000 years B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

Although many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, by 3,500 years B.P. a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson, 1994: 45-46; Wallace, 1955; Warren, 1968). These changes are associated with the period known as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace, 1955). Increased populations in the region necessitated the intensification of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson, 1994: 48 and 276). This was accomplished in part through the use of the circular shell fishhook on the coast, and more abundant and diverse hunting equipment. Evidence for shifts in settlement patterns has been noted at a variety of locations at this time and is seen by many researchers as reflecting increasingly territorial and sedentary populations. The Intermediate Horizon marks a period in which specialization in labor emerged, trading networks became an increasingly important means by which both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials were acquired, and travel routes were extended. Archaeological evidence suggests that the margins of numerous rivers, marshes, and swamps within the Los Angeles River Drainage served as ideal locations for prehistoric settlement during this period. These well-watered areas contained a rich collection of resources and are likely to have been among the more heavily trafficked travel routes.

The Late Prehistoric period, spanning from approximately 1,500 years B.P. to the mission era, is the period associated with the florescence of the contemporary Native American group known as the *Gabrielino* (Wallace, 1955). Coming ashore near Malibu Lagoon or Mugu Lagoon in October of 1542, *Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo* was the first European to make contact with the *Gabrielino* Indians. Occupying the southern Channel Islands and adjacent mainland areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the *Gabrielino* are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). The maps produced by early explorers indicate that at least 26 *Gabrielino* villages were within proximity to known Los Angeles River courses, while an additional 18 villages were reasonably close to the river (Gumprecht, 2001:26). Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game was hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978:538-542, 546; Reid, 1939 [1852]). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed with mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry (Reid, 1939 [1852]).

Ethnographic Setting

Gabrielino

The Project Site is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Takic-speaking Gabrielino Indians. The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. Prior to European colonization, the Gabrielino occupied a diverse area that included: the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San

Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers; the Los Angeles basin; and the islands of San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Kroeber, 1925:620). Their neighbors included the Chumash to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith, 1978:538). The Gabrielino language is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino were hunter-gatherers who lived in permanent communities located near the presence of a stable food supply. Subsistence consisted of hunting, fishing, and gathering. Small terrestrial game were hunted with deadfalls, rabbit drives, and by burning undergrowth, while larger game such as deer were hunted using bows and arrows. Fish were taken by hook and line, nets, traps, spears, and poison (Bean and Smith, 1978:546). The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and other sages, various grasses, and islay or holly-leafed cherry.

There were possibly more than 100 mainland villages and Spanish reports suggest that village populations ranged from 50 to 200 people (Bean and Smith, 1978:540). Prior to actual Spanish contact, the Gabrielino population had been decimated by diseases, probably spread by early Spanish maritime explorers. Villages are reported to have been the most abundant in the San Fernando Valley, the Glendale Narrows area north of downtown, and around the Los Angeles River's coastal outlets (Gumprecht, 2001:31). A map of Gabrielino villages, based on documents from the Portola expedition in 1769 and other ethnographic records, indicates that the closest Gabrielino site to the Project Site is the village and sacred site of *Kawegna*, the source of the name for Cahuenga Boulevard. This site is located approximately three miles northwest of the Project Site in the general area of Toluca Lake and Universal City. The next closest village to the Project Site is the village of *Maungna* (McCawley, 1996:55), once situated at the current location of Rancho Los Feliz, about 3.5 miles northeast of the Project Site.

Historic Setting

Regional Setting

Spanish Period (A.D. 1769-1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period. In 1769 Gaspar de Portolá led an expedition from San Diego, passing through the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley, on its way to the San Francisco Bay (McCawley, 1996:5-6). This was followed in 1776 by the expedition of Father Francisco Garcés (Johnson and Earle, 1990).

In the late 18th century, the Spanish began establishing missions in California and forcibly relocating and converting native peoples. The closest missions to the Project were Mission San Fernando Rey de Esapana, founded in 1797, located approximately 14 miles to the north; and Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, founded in 1771 in the north-central Los Angeles Basin, approximately 13 miles to the west of the Project. Mission San Fernando Rey de Esapana was

built to close the gap between Mission San Buenaventura and Mission San Gabriel. The location in what would become known as the San Fernando Valley had many advantages, including a friendly indigenous population, fertile soil, and the presence of four springs providing the mission with an abundant water supply (Krell, 1979).

In an effort to promote Spanish settlement of Alta California, Spain granted several large land concessions from 1784 to 1821. At this time, unless certain requirements were met, Spain retained title to the land (State Lands Commission [SLC], 1982).

Mexican Period (A.D. 1821-1848)

The Mexican Period began when Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. The new independent nation continued to promote settlement of California through the issuance of land grants. During the Mexican Period from 1821 to 1847, the Project Site was part of the large rancho known as “Rancho La Brea” and was only sparsely populated. During this period, the ranchos flourished, raising cattle, and producing meat and leather goods. Hides and tallow from cattle became a major export for native Hispanic Californians (*Californios*), many of whom became wealthy and prominent members of society. The *Californios* led generally easy lives, leaving the hard work to Hispanic cowhands (vaqueros) and Indian laborers (Pitt, 1994; Starr, 2007).

In 1833, Mexico began the process of secularizing the missions, reclaiming the majority of mission lands and redistributing them as land grants. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands would be returned to the Native populations, but this did not always occur (Milliken et al., 2009). Land from the Mission San Fernando remained in the possession of the Mexican government until 1846, when Pio Pico sold the property to Eulogio de Celis for \$14,000. The money was used to fund defensive efforts in response to the impending American invasion of Alta California. Three weeks later, the Americans captured the capital of Alta California in Monterey (Link, 1981).

The American conquest of California was swift and by the summer of 1846, the United States had control of the entire province. However, an insurgency led by Jose Maria Flores formed to oppose American forces in Los Angeles. “Captain Archibald Gillespie and a small American contingent were under siege in Government House, the building that served as U.S. headquarters in Los Angeles” (Link, 1981). While Flores and his men occupied the Americans in Los Angeles, Andres Pico formed an army of *Californios* to confront Lieutenant Colonel John Fremont and 500 Americans approaching from the north (Link, 1981). Pico confronted Fremont’s approaching force at the Cahuenga Pass. However, the rebellion was quickly suppressed as additional American forces led by Major General Stephen Kearny and U.S. Navy Commodore Robert Stockton liberated Gillespie and his men in Los Angeles.

Pico and his men, facing insurmountable odds as the only remaining force hostile to Americans in California, agreed to a truce. “On January 13, 1847, the signing of the Capitulation of Cahuenga took place on the kitchen table of the abandoned six-room adobe formerly occupied by Tomas Feliz and his family at the northern end of Cahuenga Pass” (Link, 1991). The signing of this document represents the end of hostilities between the *Californios* and the invading American

military. Today, the event is commemorated by a replica of the original adobe in Campo de Cahuenga State Historic Park.

American Period (A.D. 1848-present)

In 1846, the Mexican-American War broke out. Mexican forces were eventually defeated in 1847 and Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. California officially became one of the United States in 1850. While the treaty recognized right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy, and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney's fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr, 2007).

During the second half of the 1800s, agricultural land use patterns began to shift toward commercial and industrial uses. Acquiring Rancho La Brea as payment for surveyor services, Major Henry Hancock, for whom Hancock Park is named, began making commercial use of the tar fields in 1850 by selling refined tar and asphalt to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Control of most of the Rancho La Brea during the oil boom of the 1880s and 90s made the Hancock family one of the wealthiest in California.

The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, connecting San Francisco with the eastern United States. Newcomers poured into northern California. Southern California experienced a trickle-down effect, as many of these newcomers made their way south. The Southern Pacific Railroad extended the line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876. The second transcontinental line, the Santa Fe, was completed in 1886 and caused a fare war, driving fares to an unprecedented low. Settlers flooded into the region and the demand for real estate skyrocketed. As real estate prices soared, land that had been farmed for decades outlived its agricultural value and was sold to become residential communities. The subdivision of the large ranchos took place during this time (Meyer, 1981; McWilliams, 1946). During the first three decades of the 20th century, more than two million people moved to Los Angeles County, transforming it from a largely agricultural region into a major metropolitan area.

City of Los Angeles

On September 4, 1781, El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles was established not far from the site where Portolá and his men camped during their 1769 excursion. Father Juan Crespi, who accompanied the 1769 expedition, had noted the suitability of the area for supporting a large settlement. He named the river El Rio de Nuestra Senora la Reyna de Los Angeles de Porciuncula (The River of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula) (Gumprecht, 2001:37).

The pueblo was first established in response to the increasing agricultural needs of Spanish missions and presidios in Alta California. A land grant of 28 acres was issued to California Governor Felipe de Neve in 1781. A small group of colonists from Mexico then set out to develop a pueblo near the river. The original pueblo consisted of a central square surrounded by twelve houses and a series of agricultural fields. Thirty-six fields occupied 250 acres between the town and the river to the east (Gumprecht, 2001:43). An irrigation system that would carry water

from the river to the fields and the pueblo was the communities' first priority and was constructed almost immediately. The main irrigation ditch, or *Zanja Madre*, was completed by the end of October 1781. It was constructed in the area of present-day Elysian Park, and carried water south along Alameda Street to the pueblo and then beyond (Gumprecht 2001:44-81).

By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency and funding by the Spanish government ceased (Gumprecht, 2001:44). Fed by a steady supply of water and an expanding irrigation system, agriculture and ranching grew, and by the early 1800s the pueblo produced surplus wheat, corn, barley, and beans for export. A large number of livestock, including cattle and sheep, grazed in the surrounding lands. Wine production gained importance and vineyards blanketed the landscape between present-day San Pedro Street and the river (Gumprecht, 2001:47).

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain, Los Angeles became the capital of its California territory in 1835. But few visited the area and the town remained a “sleepy agricultural village” until the Gold Rush in 1848 (Gumprecht, 2001:56). During the Gold Rush, Los Angeles ranchers were able to command high prices for their cattle, as demand outstripped supply. After California was admitted to the Union in 1850, the population of Los Angeles tripled within the next decade (Gumprecht, 2001:56-57).

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

The population boom of the 1880s drove the demand for real estate in Los Angeles. Farmland south and east of the city began to be replaced by residential and commercial development. Large tracts of agricultural land, now far more valuable for residential development, were subdivided and sold (Gumprecht, 1999:83).

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

Hollywood

At the turn of the twentieth century, many small communities rose up within the former lands of Rancho La Brea and Rancho Los Feliz. A 1902 USGS Topographic Map notes the settlements of Sherman (site of future West Hollywood), Colegrove, and Hollywood as the primary towns within the vicinity. Also, the 1902 map depicts only a few major streets, which indicates that, aside from these residential settlements, the majority of the area was undeveloped, used for agriculture, or used for the production of various raw materials (e.g., oil, asphalt, etc.). As described by HRG in the Historic Resources Technical Report for this Project (2018: 24), A freight rail line was first constructed in 1887-1888, linking Hollywood and the neighboring community of Colegrove to downtown Los Angeles. The fields and orchards of the nineteenth century increasingly gave way to speculative real estate development by the turn of the twentieth century. Many of these new towns voted to join the growing metropolis of Los Angeles during this period.

In 1900, the Cahuenga Valley Improvement Association was established to guide real estate development in the area, just as the first electric track down the length of Prospect Avenue (present day Hollywood Boulevard) was completed. Other streetcar lines soon followed, including along Melrose Avenue, La Brea Avenue, Santa Monica Boulevard, Highland Avenue, Vine Street, Western Avenue, Vermont Avenue, Virgil/Hillhurst Avenues, Kenmore Avenue, Fountain Avenue, Talmadge Street, Hyperion Avenue, Los Feliz Boulevard, and Beachwood Drive (HRG, 2018).

In 1903, the City of Hollywood officially incorporated with a population of 700. In 1904, gas lines were laid, the streets were numbered, and a single track of the Los Angeles Pacific Railroad was placed perpendicular to the electric track already on Prospect Avenue. As the area became increasingly developed, churches, clubs, and schools were built in proximity to the grand single-family residences that lined Hollywood Boulevard and other nearby streets. By 1909, like many of its neighboring communities, Hollywood had experienced immense growth. While its population in 1903 was a mere 700, by 1909 it had reached 4,000. Though dwarfed by the neighboring city of Los Angeles with 100,000 inhabitants, the small City of Hollywood quickly began to experience water shortages, drainage issues, and sewage problems, and less than ten years later Hollywood began to reconsider its status as an independent city. In February of 1910, Hollywood was consolidated to the City of Los Angeles to take advantage the City's established sewer system and the anticipated new water supply created by the Los Angeles Aqueduct, which was then under construction. (HRG, 2018).

Soon after, the movie industry that would make Hollywood a nationally known name arrived in town. *Old California*, directed by D.W. Griffith, was the first film to shoot scenes in the city. Between 1911 and 1920, at least fifteen companies were making movies in the area. Successful companies expanded from their original makeshift structures to large studio complexes. L-KO Pictures Corporation, Paramount Pictures Corporation, Samuel Goldwyn Studios, Columbia Pictures Corporation, Warner Brothers, and Twentieth Century-Fox all constructed studio complexes in Hollywood during the 1920s. During this period the blocks near Sunset Boulevard and Vine Street, just to the south of the Project Site, were the core of motion picture filmmaking. Hollywood quickly became the world's center for movie production, escalating the local population to 50,000 (McKenna et al., 1999).

To accommodate the increased demand for housing as well as services and amenities, residential and commercial development in Hollywood increased dramatically. The large parcels of land which were once occupied by a bucolic landscape of citrus groves and single-family residences were disappearing, replaced more and more frequently by dense urban development (HRG, 2018).

Density in Hollywood increased substantially following World War II. In the hillsides, residences were built on previously undeveloped lots. In the flatlands, inexpensive stucco-clad apartment buildings were erected as infill in previously established residential neighborhoods. Along the major commercial corridors, earlier buildings were updated or replaced with new construction. During this period, some of the nation's most important Modernist architects were working in Los Angeles, building sleek commercial buildings in the flatlands and highly innovative residential projects in the hillsides, and a number of Hollywood residential and commercial properties developed during this period were designed by important Modernist architects, including Richard Neutra, Rudolph Schindler, Lloyd Wright, John Lautner, Craig Ellwood, Raphael Soriano, Gregory Ain, and Pierre Koenig (HRG, 2018).

By the 1950s, motion picture operations began to relocate to other areas, and the major industry in Hollywood shifted to tourism. During the early 1950s, the Hollywood Freeway cut through the northeast corner of Hollywood, and widespread automobile ownership coupled with the development of the freeway system pulled new development to previously outlying areas on the West Side and in the San Fernando Valley. Later in the decade, the famous Capitol Records Building was constructed on Vine Street and the Hollywood Walk of Fame was created on Hollywood Boulevard as a tribute to actors, directors, and other contributors to the entertainment industry (HRG, 2018).

By the 1980s the Hollywood community was in a state of economic decline as commercial development became focused more intensely to the west at Century City, along the Wilshire corridor in Westwood, and in Downtown Los Angeles. The Community Redevelopment Agency of Los Angeles established the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area in 1986 to encourage development in the area. Among the goals of the agency were to revitalize the historic core and preserve historically significant buildings.

At the dawn of the new millennium, Hollywood began to experience a resurgence that continues today. In June 1999, the Hollywood extension of the Los Angeles County Metro Rail Red Line subway connected Downtown Los Angeles to the San Fernando Valley, with stops along Hollywood Boulevard at Western Avenue, Vine Street, and Highland Avenue. Additionally, the establishment of the city's Adaptive Reuse ordinance greatly facilitated the reuse of under-utilized historic buildings into new housing. New, large-scale mixed-use projects – Hollywood & Highland (including the Kodak Theater), the Renaissance Hotel, the W Hotel at Hollywood and Vine – along with the Red Line subway stations, have helped to revitalize Hollywood's streets and its economy, bringing with it an influx of new residents and tourists, higher rents, and new development pressures. The fervor with which the area was developed in the 1920s has returned, as private enterprise and public planners flock to Hollywood to redevelop and revitalize the area (HRG, 2018).

Project Site Development

As described in more detail in the Historic Resources Technical Report for this Project (HRG, 2018), the Capitol Records Building is located at 1750 N. Vine Street in the western portion of the East Site. The thirteen-story building was constructed in 1956 as the headquarters for Capitol Records, Inc. Design of the building is credited to architect Louis Naidorf working in the office of noted Los Angeles architect Welton Beckett. The building consists of a circular tower rising from a broad rectangular base. The building's base and tower rise 150 feet in height. The tower is capped by an 82-foot, perforated metal trylon. According to the California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), most recently published in 2011, the Capitol Records Building was found eligible for the National Register by consensus, it is listed in the California Register. The building was more recently found eligible for the National Register in the survey of the Hollywood Community Development Area completed in 2010 and is considered a historic resource. As described in more detail Historic Resources Technical Report for this Project (HRG, 2018) the H.L. Gogerty Building is located at the southeast corner of Vine and Yucca streets, at 6272-6284 Yucca Street (1770 N. Vine Street): is a two-story commercial building, commonly referred to as the "H.L. Gogerty Building" in honor of the architect responsible for its original design, is located just north of the Capitol Records Building at the southeast corner of Vine and Yucca streets on the East Site. Constructed in 1930, 1770 Vine Street was designed in the Art Deco style by noted local architect Henry L. Gogerty (1894-1990). The building is irregular in plan with poured concrete cladding and a flat roof. Original features included a curved façade, recessed window and door openings, stepped entry surrounds, and vertical piers projecting above the roofline.

Originally constructed as a series of storefronts with office spaces above, the building has been substantially altered since its original construction. In 2001, the Gogerty Building was incorporated into the Capitol Records property and was attached to the Capitol Records building with a one-story addition connecting the two buildings. It appears that this project reconstructed much of the Gogerty Building while preserving the primary north- and west-facing facades. According to the 2011 HRI, the Gogerty Building was determined ineligible for the National Register and not evaluated for California Register or Local Listing. In 2008, the property was found eligible for listing in the California Register by the Hollywood Community Redevelopment Area Survey, published in 2010. Because the building has been found eligible for listing in the California Register through survey evaluation and is today part of the Capitol Records property designated as a Historic-Cultural Monument, it is treated herein as a historic resource. The structure located at 6334 West Yucca Street is a single-story commercial building located just west of 6316-6318 & 6320-6324 Yucca Street, at the southeast corner of Yucca Street and Ivar Avenue. It was constructed in 1978 and is currently leased by the AMDA and used on a daily basis for sets and props.

Archival Research

SCCIC Records Search

A records search for the Project was conducted on April 3, 2018, at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC)

housed at California State University at Fullerton. The search included a 0.5-mile radius for archaeological resources, and adjacent historic architectural resources. The 0.5-mile radius is appropriate in developed urban areas in order to provide a context with which to conduct sensitivity analysis.

Previous Cultural Resources Investigations

The records search results indicate that 23 cultural resources studies have been conducted and are presently on-file with the SCCIC within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 1**).

Approximately 60 percent of the 0.5-mile records search radius has been included in previous cultural resources surveys. Of the 23 previous studies, three studies overlap with the Project Site. These include LA-11797; -01578; and -03496.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

Author	SCCIC# (LA-)	Title	Year
Anonymous	LA-01578*	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	1983
Anonymous	LA-03496*	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	n.d.
Romani, Gwendolyn R.	LA-03682	Results of Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Located on the North Side of Yucca Street, Between North Las Palmas Avenue and North Cherokee Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	1997
Duke, Curt	LA-04580	Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, California	1999
Atchley, Sara M.	LA-04909	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	2000
McKenna, Jeanette A.	LA-05095	Descriptive and Historical Date Photographic Record, and Floor Plans Pertaining to the "tav Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	1999
Norwood, Richard H.	LA-05322	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for a 60 Acre Property 20th Street West and West Avenue G, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	2000
Duke, Curt	LA-05348	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_056_a, County of Los Angeles, California	2000
Van Horn, David M. and Wayne Bonner	LA-06447	National Historic Preservation Act (nhpa) Section 106 Evaluation of Sprint Pcs Wireless Communications Facility La54xc706a (astro), 1975 N. Beachwood Drive, Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California	2001
Harper, Caprice D.	LA-06811	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 234-01 Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	2003
McKenna, Jeanette A.	LA-07992	Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Site of the "tav Celebrity Theatre" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	2002
Anonymous	LA-08020	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study	1987
Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	LA-08251	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	2004
Wlodarski, Robert J.	LA-09405	Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site (ESS Storage), Located At 1860 Vine St., Los Angeles, California 90028	2008
Bonner, Wayne H. and K. A. Crawford	LA-09546	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11691A (Music Box), 6122 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	2008

Author	SCCIC# (LA-)	Title	Year
Stewart, Noah M.	LA-10149	Finding of no adverse effect: US 101 from Alameda Street Underpass to Barham Boulevard Overcrossing	2009
Bonner, Wayne	LA-10264	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS6668A/LA54XC706 (Astro), 1975 North Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	2010
Anonymous	LA-10507	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	1983
Bonner, Wayne	LA-10915	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	2010
Stewart, Noah and Allison, Noah	LA-11783	Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	2012
Chattel, Robert	LA-11797*	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	2010
Stewart, Noah	LA-11992	Findings of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	2009
Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	LA-12155	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03615E (Wilcox) 1557 Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	2012
*Indicates study overlaps the Project Site			

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The records search results indicate that one archeological resource and three historic architectural resources (two historic architectural districts) have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project Site (**Table 2**). Within the Project Site itself there are two historic resources, the Capitol Records Tower described above and the Gogerty Building which are further evaluated and described in the Historic Resources Technical Report for this Project (HRG 2018). As there are currently no records of the buildings on file with the SCCIC these two resources are not included in t. The one archaeological resource (P-19-003545) is a historic archeological site and consists of a foundation, structure pads, privies, a dump, and a trash scatter. The other three resources are historic architectural resources and consist of the Halifax Apartment Building (P-19-186999); the Vista Del Mar/Carlos Historic District (P-19-176308); and the Hollywood Boulevard Commercial and Entertainment Historic district (P-19-174178). As mentioned, within the Project Site itself are two additional historic architectural resources located on the East Site, the Capitol Records Building at 1750 N. Vine Street, and the H.L. Gogerty Building at 6272-6284 Yucca Street. All are historic architectural resources which are discussed in detail in the Hollywood Center Historic Resources Technical Report prepared for the Project (HRG, 2018).

TABLE 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES

P-Number	Permanent Trinomial	Other Designation	Description	Approximate Distance to the Project Site	Date Recorded	Eligibility
P-19-003545	CA-LAN-003545H	Confidential	Confidential	Confidential	2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Unknown
P-19-174178		OHP Property Number - 074407; Resource Name - Hollywood Blvd Commercial & Entertainment District	Hollywood Blvd Commercial & Entertainment District	Adjacent to the South of the West Site	1984 (C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage); 2010	1D
P-19-176308		OHP Property Number - 100892; Resource Name - Vista Del Mar- Carlos District	Vista Del Mar- Carlos District	One block east of the East Site	1984 (L. Heumann & C. McAvoy, Hollywood Heritage/CRA)	1D
P-19-186999		OHP Property Number - 115096; Resource Name - Halifax Apts; Voided - 19-176739	Halifax Apartments	0.5-block to the west of the West Site.	1998 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	1S

1D: Contributor to a district or multiple property listed in NR by Keeper. Listed in CR

1S: Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR.

Fern Dell (Griffith Park)

Although outside the 0.5-mile records search area, the nearest prehistoric site is 1.5-miles from the Project Site is Los Angeles Cultural Monument (HCM) No. 112. Located within Griffith Park, Fern Dell (P-19-001096) is an early Gabrielino Indian Site. According to the HCM nomination, villages of the Gabrielino “dotted the river valleys and clustered along the Pacific Coast.” Archaeological surveys uncovered the sites of villages at “the mouth of Fern Dell Canyon leaving no doubt that fairly large settlements existed” in northern Los Angeles, and received “Water from canyons leading from the Hollywood Hills” (Cultural Heritage Board, 1973).

Additional Research

Additional research included a Sacred Lands File (SLF) request, a geoarchaeological review, a review of online newspaper databases and photo collections, census data, city directories, historical society archives, Los Angeles Public Library, Calisphere, California State Library, and Archive.org. The results of this research have been incorporated into the *Historic Setting* section and other relevant sections of this report. A review of historic maps, aerial photographs, and building permits was also conducted, and the results of this research are provided in the following sections.

Sacred Lands File Search

The NAHC maintains a confidential Sacred Lands File (SLF) which contains sites of traditional, cultural, or religious value to the Native American community. The NAHC was contacted on

April 5, 2018 to request a search of the SLF. The NAHC responded to the request in a letter dated April 18, 2018. The results of the SLF search conducted by the NAHC indicate that Native American cultural resources are not known to be located within the Project Site and surrounding area (**Appendix B**). The City is conducting consultation with appropriate tribes per CEQA requirements as modified by AB 52. The results of this consultation will be summarized in the EIR.

Geoarchaeological Review

Geologic mapping of the vicinity (Dibblee, 1991) shows that the Project Site is underlain by alluvial fan deposits that consist of Holocene and late Pleistocene age gravel, sand, and silt, underlain by middle Pleistocene age alluvial fan deposits consisting of silt, sand, and gravel. These deposits were laid down by floods and debris flows from the mountains to the north. A geotechnical report prepared for the site (Langan, 2012) indicates that beneath the modern asphalt and paving at the surface is a layer of artificial fill that extends between 1.5 to 7 feet below ground surface (bgs), which likely represents a historic disturbance layer. The fill is noted as containing brick, which could indicate the presence of historic period archaeological materials. Below the fill is Younger Alluvium, extending to depths of 18 to 23 feet below surface. The Holocene age of the Younger Alluvium indicates that there is potential for the presence of buried prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project Site. Below the Younger Alluvium is Old Alluvium, which generally is too old to contain archaeological materials. Given the depth of proposed excavation of 82 feet bgs for the installation of subterranean parking and foundations, the Project will encounter both the artificial fill and the Younger Alluvium.

Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to provide historical information about land uses of the Project Site and to contribute to an assessment of the Project Site's archaeological sensitivity. Available topographic maps include the 1894 Los Angeles, 1896 Santa Monica, 1900 Los Angeles, 1902 Santa Monica 15-minute quadrangles; and the 1926, 1948 1953, 1966 and 1972 7.5-minute quadrangles. The available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the Project Area included the following years: 1907, 1913, 1919, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1969, and 1970. Historic aerial photographs were available for the years 1928, 1938, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1964, and 1977 (EDR, 2017).

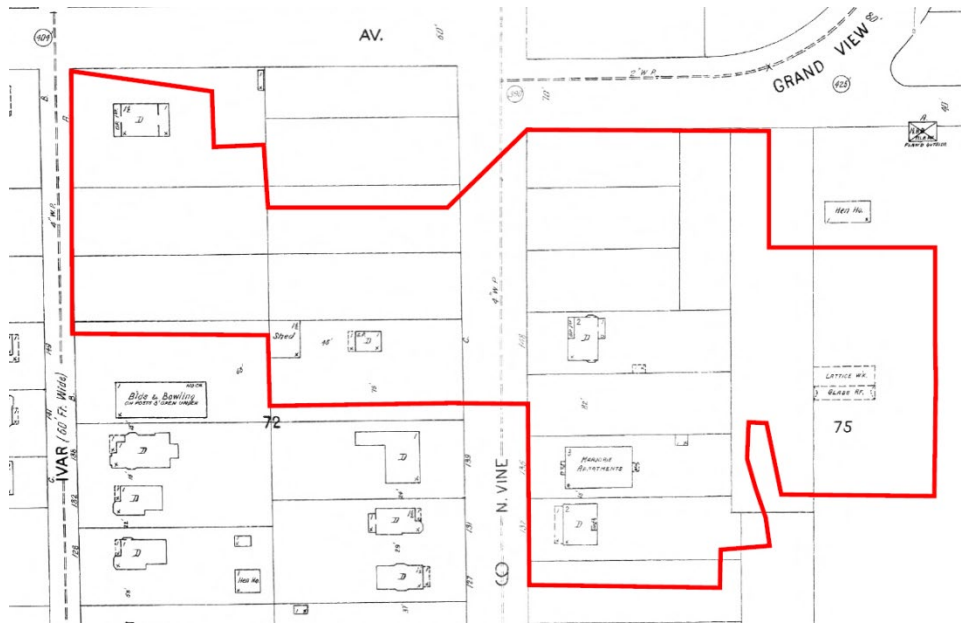
Topographic Map Review

The available USGS topographic maps from 1894 through 1902 show the early town of Hollywood and several streets laid out including Yucca Street and Cahuenga Boulevard; the Project Site appears to be undeveloped. In 1926, the Project Site shows development along the east and west sides of Vine Street, including several smaller structures and one larger structure. Much larger buildings appear along the main thoroughfare of Hollywood Boulevard by this time. The next available map from 1948 shows redevelopment southeast of the Project Site, and indicates a large building (Hollywood Pantages Theatre) at the corner of Argyle Avenue and Hollywood Boulevard. The structures that were present on the 1926 map no longer appear. By 1955, the area around Hollywood has changed dramatically, and US 101 (Hollywood Freeway) has been constructed to the north of the Project Site. The Project Site, however, shows no indication of change on this map. The 1966 map shows that the Project Site as developed and the Capitol Records building has been constructed. The final historic topographic map shows no change to the Project Site in 1972.

Sanborn Map Review

The first available Sanborn map from 1907 depicts the Project Site to be sparsely developed (**Figure 4**). On the corner of Ivar Avenue and Yucca Street there was a 1½-story dwelling with ancillary shed (1777 Vine). On the west side of Vine Street (1751 Vine) there was a one-story dwelling with a large 1½ shed at the rear. On the east side of Vine Street there was a two-story dwelling with a privy; a three-story apartment building labeled “Marjorie Apartments” with a one-story ancillary building to the rear (1736 Vine Street); and a two-story dwelling adjacent to the south of the apartment building (1732 Vine Street). To the east on what would later be Argyle Avenue, a building labeled “lattice work and glass roof,” is depicted which most likely was a greenhouse. To the north of the greenhouse and Project Site was a henhouse, and to the east of that along Yucca Street was a large residence. Also depicted on this map is a 4” water pipe down the middle of Vine Street and Ivar Street.

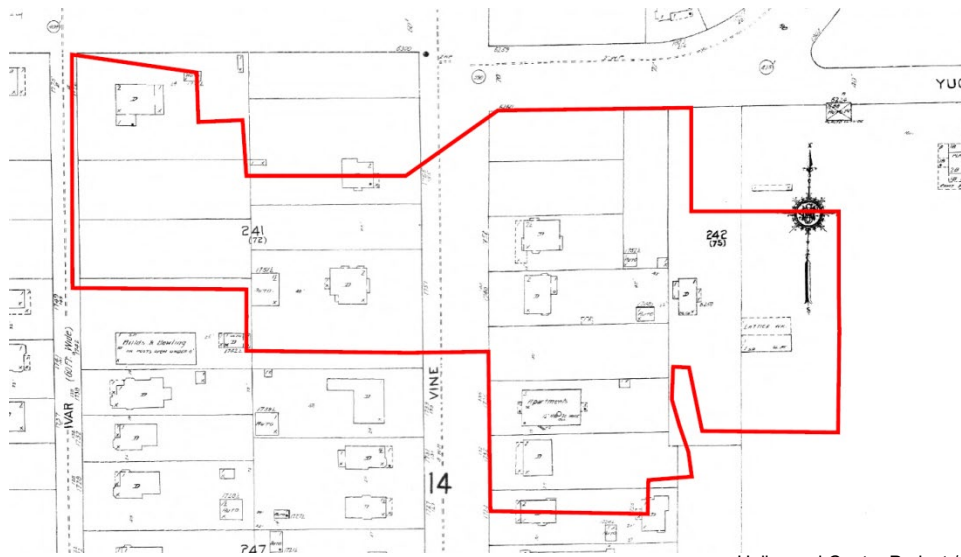
The next available map dates to 1913, and shows the same improvements as in 1907; however, 1777 Vine Street now has a garage and an addition to the dwelling (**Figure 5**). A two-story dwelling has been built at 1765 Vine Street, with a small ancillary building at the rear property line. At 1724 Vine Street, there have been two additional dwellings built with a one story-garage. 1748 Vine Street has been improved with a two-story dwelling with a one-story garage, as has 1752 Vine Street with a 2 ½-story dwelling and a one-story garage. On what is now Argyle Avenue, a dwelling has been constructed towards the middle of the block and is labeled 5250 (Yucca Street).



Hollywood Center Project / D170105.00

SOURCE: EDR, 2017

Figure 4
1907 Sanborn map, Project Site outlined in red

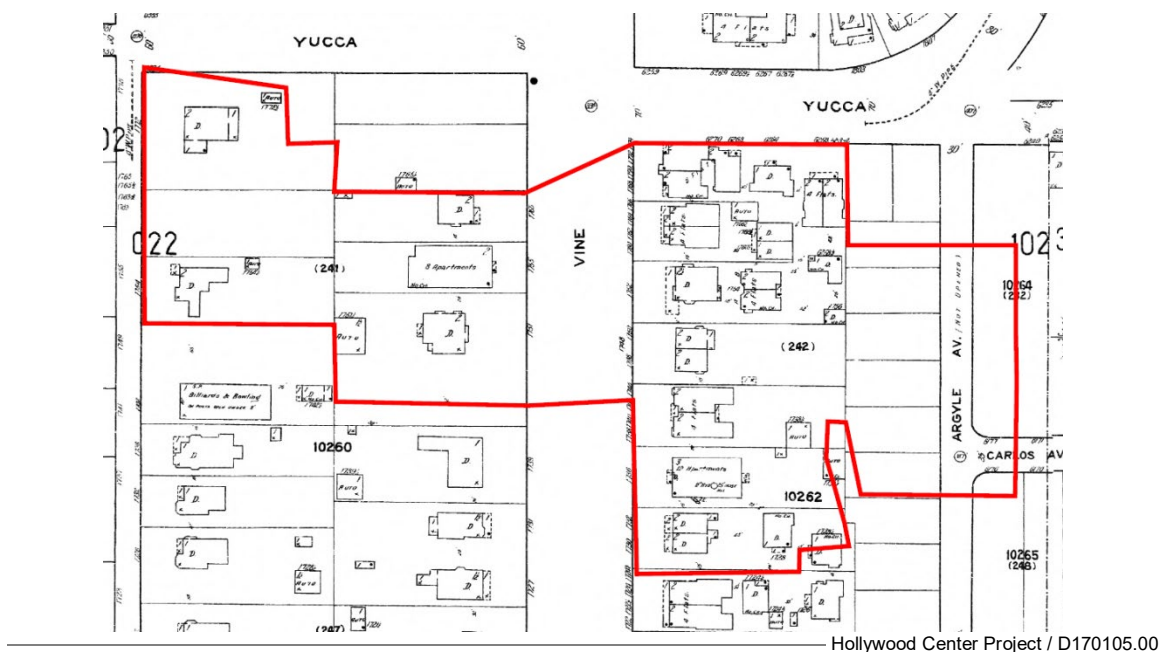


Hollywood Center Project / D170105.00

SOURCE: EDR, 2017

Figure 5
1913 Sanborn map, Project Site outlined in red

In 1919, further development had occurred within the Project Site and within the surrounding neighborhood (**Figure 6**). Few lots remained undeveloped along the 1700 blocks of Vine and Ivar Streets. A two-story dwelling has been added to 1754 Ivar Street, as well as a two-story apartment building at 1755 Vine Street. The west side of Vine Street was fully developed with a two-story duplex and two two-story dwellings located at 1730-1732 Vine Street. North of the Marjorie Apartments at 1736 Vine Street, indicated a two-story duplex was at 1748-1750. At 1752 Vine Street, and a two-story fourplex had been built to the rear of the 2 ½-story dwelling. At 1760-1766 Vine Street, the lot was fully improved with a two-story apartment building with four flats, a one-story garage at the rear, and an additional duplex behind the apartment building. At the corner of Vine and Yucca streets (1768-1774 Vine), displayed one large improvement, which includes a two-story apartment building with six flats. At the rear of the improvements at 1752 through 1774 Vine Street, additional structures were built and have Yucca Street addresses. These include: 6264 Yucca, a one-story dwelling; 6258, a two-story fourplex; and 6258 ½, a one-story dwelling. Argyle Avenue has been added to this Sanborn map, but is indicated as “not opened”. Additionally, smaller lots along Argyle Avenue, all vacant, have been added.

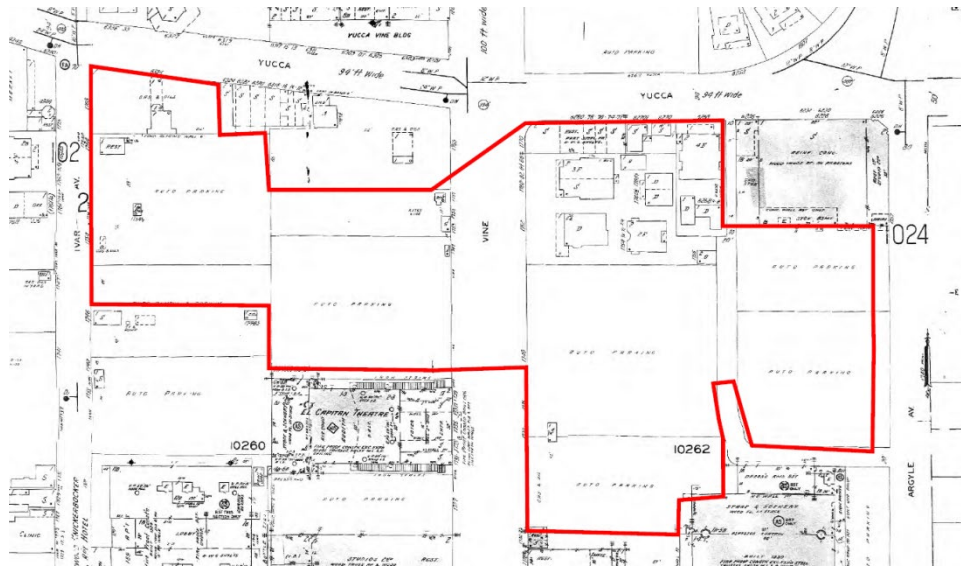


SOURCE: EDR, 2017

Hollywood Center Project / D170105.00

Figure 6
1919 Sanborn map, Project Site outlined in red

The next available map, dated 1950, shows that a majority of the Project Site has been redeveloped, and featured many surface parking lots. At the corner of Yucca and Vine streets a gas and oil station had been added. Additionally, stores and a restaurant have been added along Yucca Street (**Figure 7**).



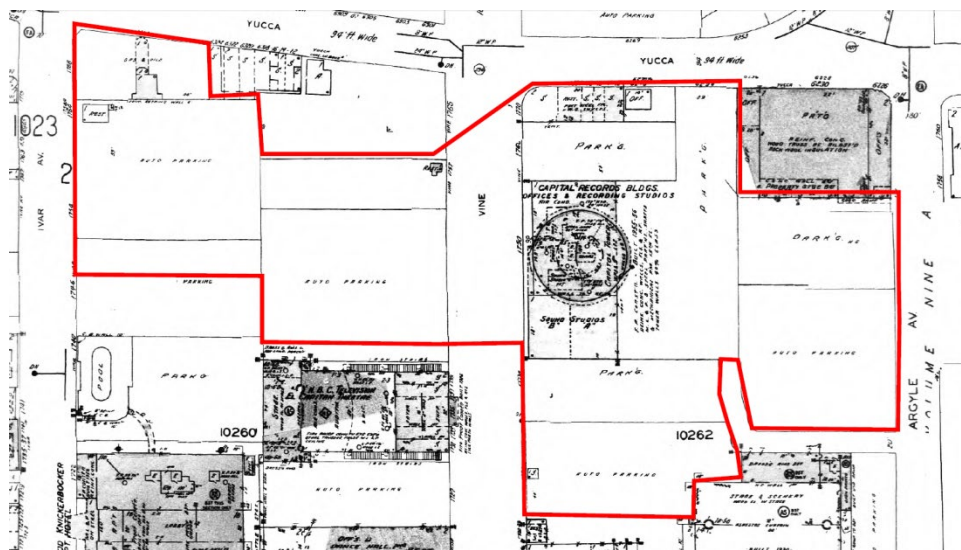
Hollywood Center Project / D170105.00

SOURCE: EDR, 2017

Figure 7

1950 Sanborn map, Project Site outlined in red

Five years later, the additional residences located close to the corner of Vine and Yucca streets had been removed for parking lots. The only remaining dwelling during that time was at 6258 Yucca Street. In 1960, additional improvements were made to the Project Site, including the construction of the Capitol Records Building on Vine, and an office building on Yucca (Figure 8). More recent Sanborn maps do not show additional alterations or improvements to the Project Site.



Hollywood Center Project / D170105.00

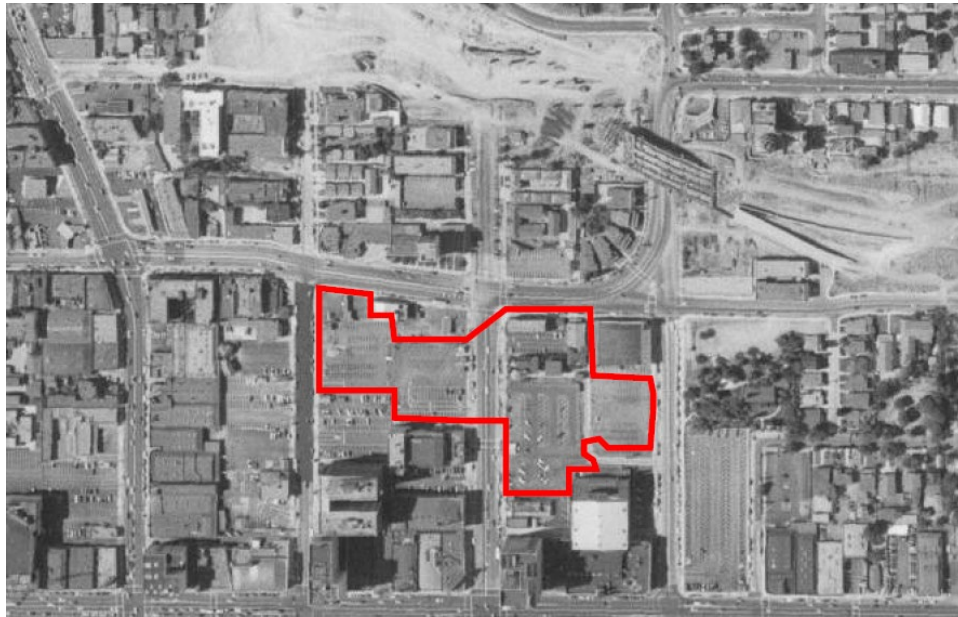
SOURCE: EDR, 2017

Figure 8

1960 Sanborn map, Project Site outlined in red

Aerial Map Review

Aerial imagery of the Project Site begins in 1928, and similar to the 1919 Sanborn map, shows that the Project Site has been improved with single-family and multi-family residences. To the southwest of the Project Site, Hollywood Boulevard is primarily built-up with commercial buildings, as to the northeast and northwest the surrounding area consist of primarily residential neighborhoods. In 1938, it appears that that Project Site is transitioning from residential to commercial buildings and parking lots. Also by 1938, the adjacent lots to the southeast have now improved with the Pantages Theatre. The 1948 and 1952 aerials show that much of the Project Site has been redeveloped for surface parking, except for an apartment building on the west side of Vine and the group of dwellings on the east side of Vine. (**Figure 9**). A 1954 aerial photo shows no additional changes to the Project Site; however, it does show that the Hollywood Freeway (US 101) has been constructed north of the Project Site and that large swaths of residential neighborhoods have been removed.

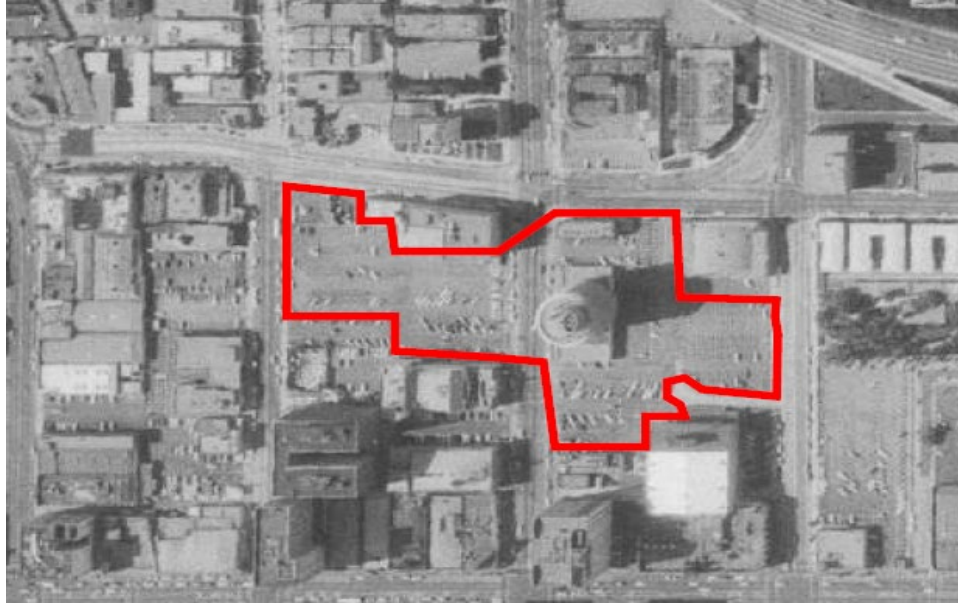


SOURCE: EDR, 2017

Hollywood Center Project / D170105.00

Figure 9
1952 aerial imagery, Project Site outlined in red

In a 1964 aerial image, the Project Site is depicted as redeveloped in some areas, and Capitol Records has been constructed along the east side of Vine Street (**Figure 10**). The remaining Project Site consisted of a majority of surfaced parking lots, with a commercial building at the corner of Vine and Yucca streets. In subsequent years, the Project Site remains unchanged, except for the commercial building at the corner of Yucca and Vine streets, which was redeveloped or added to between 1994 and 2002.



SOURCE: EDR, 2017

Hollywood Center Project / D170105.00

Figure 10
1952 aerial imagery, Project Site outlined in red

Cultural Resources Survey

Survey Methods

A cultural resources survey of the Project Site was conducted on July 31, 2018, by ESA archaeologist Amber-Marie Madrid, B.A. The reconnaissance-level survey was aimed at identifying archaeological resources and the potential for archaeological resources within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. The Project Site is entirely developed. The few landscaped surfaces on the Project Site were intensively inspected for the presence of archaeological materials. Existing on-site buildings and structures, as well as the immediate surroundings, were photographed. Two parking lots on the West Site were fenced and inaccessible. However, both lots were photographed and examined from adjacent locations, and both lots are paved. Overview photos of the Project Site are shown in **Figure 11**.

Survey Results

The entire Project Site is developed with buildings or parking lots. No archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey. Both documented historic buildings and undocumented buildings likely greater than 45 years of age were identified and are fully addressed in the separate Historical Resources Technical Report prepared for the Project (HRG, 2018).



View of East Site to NE, Vine Street at left, Capitol Records Building at upper left



View of a portion of West Site, to S

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

As a result of the archival research and archaeological resources survey conducted for the Project, no archaeological resources have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. However, this does not preclude the possibility that subsurface archaeological deposits underlie the Project Site. Such resources could qualify as historical resources under CEQA, and impacts to any such resources would constitute a significant impact on the environment.

The historic map and aerial photo review indicates that the Project vicinity, including the Project Site, is located in an area that has seen various phases of development—initially residential and subsequently commercial—since the early 1900s. Evidence of this past development in the form of subsurface historic period archaeological deposits, including privies, foundation remnants, and trash scatters, could be present. Indeed, in the Project vicinity, a historic period archaeological site that contains a foundation, structure pads, privies, a dump, and a trash scatter was previously recorded. A layer of artificial fill beneath the Project Site containing bricks, as observed in the geotechnical study (Langan, 2012) also supports this assessment

The current development within the Project Site that would be subjected to excavation primarily consists of surface parking lots, and construction of these lots would not have likely destroyed any potential subsurface remnants associated with the previous residential dwellings if any such remnants do exist. The geotechnical report prepared for the Project indicates that the Project Site is underlain by 1.5 to 7 feet of historic fill, which likely represents a historic disturbance layer. Such layers are unlikely to represent imported fill but instead be the result of historic development and demolition and can contain historic period archaeological resources. Furthermore, the area is located less than two miles from the natural course of the Los Angeles River, less than near the intersection of Cahuenga Pass with the Los Angeles basin, and may have been a focus of prehistoric human habitation. Holocene age Younger Alluvium in the subsurface of the Project Site, beneath artificial fill, indicates that it may contain buried archaeological deposits. Though unlikely, as no previously known burial sites or cemeteries have been identified, the Project Site could also contain human remains.

Given the possibility of subsurface archaeological deposits, both prehistoric and historic period, implementation of the Project including the ground-disturbing activities proposed to extend 75 feet bgs, may significantly impact archaeological resources. The following recommendations are provided to reduce impacts to archaeological resources and human remains to a level of less than significant.

Recommendations

- Prior to issuance of a grading permit and prior to the start of any ground-disturbing activity, the Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (Qualified Archaeologist) to oversee an archaeological monitor who shall be present during construction excavations such as demolition,

clearing/grubbing, grading, trenching, or any other construction excavation activity associated with the Project, including peripheral activities such as sidewalk replacement, utilities work, and landscaping which may occur adjacent to the Project Site. The frequency of monitoring should be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, the materials being excavated (younger sediments vs. older sediments), the depth of excavation, and, if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered. Full-time monitoring may be reduced to part-time inspections, or ceased entirely, if determined adequate by the Qualified Archaeologist. Prior to commencement of excavation activities, Archaeological Sensitivity Training should be given for construction personnel. The training session will be carried out by the Qualified Archaeologist and should focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event.

- In the event that historic (e.g., bottles, foundations, refuse dumps/privies, railroads, etc.) or prehistoric (e.g., hearths, burials, stone tools, shell and faunal bone remains, etc.) archaeological resources are unearthed, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A 50-foot buffer within which construction activities shall not be allowed to continue shall be established by the Qualified Archaeologist around the find. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. All archaeological resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist. If any prehistoric archaeological sites or historic archaeological sites that may be important to Native American Tribes or human remains are encountered within the Project Site or any area of Project-related disturbance, consultation with interested Native American parties shall be initiated and conducted by the City and the Qualified Archaeologist to apprise them of any such findings and solicit any comments they may have regarding appropriate treatment and disposition of the resources. If a resource is determined by the Qualified Archaeologist to constitute a “historical resource” pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the Qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resources. The Qualified Archaeologist and the City shall consult with appropriate Native American representatives in determining appropriate treatment for unearthed cultural resources if the resources are prehistoric or Native American in nature. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If in coordination with the City, it is determined that preservation in place is not feasible, appropriate treatment of the resource shall be developed by the Qualified Archaeologist in coordination with the City and may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any archaeological material collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school, Tribe, or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

- Prior to the release of the grading bond, the Qualified Archaeologist should prepare a final report and appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report should include a description of resources unearthed, if any, treatment of the resources, results of the artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register of Historical Resources and CEQA. The report and the Site Forms should be submitted by the Applicant to the City, the South Central Coastal Information Center, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the development and required mitigation measures.
- If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the Project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC. The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the land owner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access by the land owner to inspect the discovery. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Upon the discovery of the Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this mitigation measure, with the MLD regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.
- Whenever the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendants and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

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Appendix A

Personnel



Monica Strauss, RPA

Director, Southern California
Cultural Resources Group

EDUCATION

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

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

AA, Humanities, Los
Angeles Pierce College

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE

Treatment of Historic
and Prehistoric Human
Remains

Archaeological
Monitoring

Complex Shell Midden
Sites

Groundstone Analysis

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA),
#12805

Society for California
Archaeology (SCA)

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

QUALIFICATIONS

Exceeds Secretary of
Interior Standards

CA State BLM
Permitted

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

Relevant Experience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Sara Dietler

Archaeologist

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology,
San Diego State
University

19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATION

California BLM Permit,
Principal Investigator,
Statewide

Nevada BLM Permit,
Paleontology, Field
Agent, Statewide

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American
Archaeology (SAA)

Society for California
Archaeology (SCA)

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

Relevant Experience

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

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

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

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



Ashley Brown

Senior Architectural Historian

EDUCATION

M.A. Public History:
Historic Preservation,
Middle Tennessee
State University

B.A. History,
California University
of Pennsylvania

5 YEARS EXPERIENCE

RECOGNITIONS

Minong, Traditional
Cultural Property
National Register
Nomination – Agency:
Grand Portage Band
of Lake Superior
Chippewa

Grand Portage CCC
Indian Division Bridge
– Agency: National
Park Service and
Grand Portage Band
of Lake Superior
Chippewa

Ashley Brown is a senior architectural historian with more than five years of academic and professional experience preparing documentation to address the restoration, rehabilitation, and adaptive reuse of historic properties—including historic structures reports, preservation and interpretation plans, and National Register of Historic Places nominations. Ashley also has experience contributing to California Environmental Quality Act CEQA-level documents. She is adept at developing and implementing historic resources surveys to address architectural, building, and cemetery condition assessments utilizing such programs ArcGIS and Survey123. Ashley continues to expand her knowledge of Southern California history by conducting primary source research and developing historic contexts.

Relevant Experience

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), East Hollywood District Yard Cultural Resources Technical Report, Los Angeles, CA. *Architectural Historian and Report Author.* ESA prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) Distribution Yard No. 2, which was built by the Bureau of Power and Light in 1926. Ms. Brown evaluated the District Yard for architectural and historic significance at the local, state, and federal levels.

Maguire Properties, 755 Figueroa Street Cultural Resources Technical Report, Los Angeles, CA. *Cultural Resources Specialist.* Ms. Brown authored project specific historic context for the 755 Figueroa Street Cultural Resources Report and identified archaeological potential for Project site. The Report was used in a MND for two new residential tower units in downtown Los Angeles.

Sportsmen's Lodge Hotel Historic Resources Assessment, Studio City, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager and Report Author.* Ms. Brown evaluated the Sportsmen's Lodge Hotel, which was identified by SurveyLA as part of the Sportsmen's Lodge Historic District for historic and architectural significance at the local, state, federal levels. The hotel was designed in the Mid-Century Modern style by James D. Barrington and was identified for its historical associations with the Sportsmen's Lodge.

3600 Wilshire Boulevard Historic Resource Assessment and Impacts Analysis, Los Angeles, CA. *Project Manager and Report Author.* Ms. Brown evaluated 3600 Wilshire Boulevard, a Modern style office building designed by master architect Robert Tyler, of Welton Becket and Associates for significance at the local, state, federal levels. Included in this report was CEQA Impacts Analysis. This CEQA document was used to support a MND.



Vanessa N. Ortiz, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Specialist

EDUCATION

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

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

7 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of
Professional
Archaeologists
#30984230

Society for American
Archaeology

California Cultural
Resources
Preservation Alliance

Society for California
Archaeology

Lambda Alpha Honors
Society

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

Relevant Experience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



April 18, 2018

Vanessa Ortiz
Environmental Science Associates

Sent by E-mail: vortiz@esassoc.com

RE: Proposed Hollywood Center EIR (D170105.00) Project, City of Hollywood; Hollywood
USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Ortiz:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/18/2018**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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

Tataviam

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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

Tataviam

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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

Tataviam

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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

Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

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

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