

Appendix S

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE DISTRICT NOHO PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eyestone Environmental, LLC retained Dudek to assist in the identification and documentation of potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that could occur as a result of activities proposed for the District NoHo Project (Project). The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The District NoHo Project is located in the North Hollywood–Valley Village Community Plan Area of Los Angeles within 15.9 acres of land owned by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). Specifically, the Project site is generally located at 11264–11280, 11320, 11163–11277, 11331–11347, Chandler Boulevard; 11204–11270 Cumpston Street; 5300–5320 Bakman Avenue; and 5311–5373, 5340–5356 Lankershim Boulevard and the Off-Site Metro Parking Areas are located at 11100 Chandler Boulevard (East Lot) and 11440 Chandler Boulevard (West Lot). The Project is proposing the development of a transit-oriented development with a mix of uses that includes market rate and affordable multi-family residential units, community-serving retail and restaurant uses, and office space that is integrated with bicycle, bus, rail, and parking facilities. The Project is located within public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 North, Range 14 West, Sections 17 and 18, located on the *Burbank* and *Van Nuys*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangles.

This report documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation completed by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. One Native American resource was identified within the Project site and surrounding records search area through the SCCIC records search (completed June 15, 2020); however, no Native American resources were identified through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed May 27, 2020). Results of archival review indicate that the Project site was adjacent to a major railroad line and routinely re-developed through the years. These developments may have impacted or destroyed potential TCRs that may have been present on or immediately below the surface. However, there does not appear to have been any subsurface structures, such as a below-grade parking lot or basement, and the majority of the Project site is covered by asphalt parking lot and extant buildings, which may have capped unknown TCRs below the surface.

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent project notification letters by the City on June 8, 2020. Representatives included: Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation; Chairperson Donna Yocum, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians; Robert F. Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Chairperson Scott Cozart, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Chairperson Thomas Torte, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians; Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Jairo Avila, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission

Indians; Rudy Ortega, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians; and Sandonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation.

Andrew Salas, of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation), contacted the City on June 16, 2020 requesting formal consultation regarding the Project. A consultation call between the Department of City Planning (City) and Kizh Nation representatives regarding the Project was held on September 2, 2020. The Tribe asserted that the area was sensitive for tribal cultural resources based on ethnographic and historical documentation of past Native American use and the potential for unanticipated buried TCRs to be present. The Kizh Nation provided documentation to the City via email this same day, including excerpts from literature referenced, screenshots of historic maps and a description of each provided source. The Kizh Nation also provided the City with mitigation language for consideration for the management of TCRs based on this information.

Jairo Avila, of the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), contacted the City on June 18, 2020 requesting formal consultation regarding the Project. Mr. Avila also requested to review the following documents: grading/excavation plans; geotechnical report; and cultural resource assessment report. A subsequent email was sent to the City by Mr. Avila on January 14, 2021, stating that there are tribal cultural resources (TCRs) within “walking distance”; however, Mr. Avila also states in the email that to date, there are no TCRs that have been reported within the Project site. The FTBMI also provided the City with mitigation language for consideration for the management of TCRs based on this information.

To date, no other responses have been received from the tribal contacts regarding TCRs or other concerns about the Project and it is assumed that consultation is concluded. Government to government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the Project site.

Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation for TCRs appears to be necessary. Should future information be provided that indicates the presence of a TCR that may be impacted by the Project, appropriate mitigation must be included in the environmental document. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant. As noted, Dudek completed a separate archaeological study. It was the recommendation of this study that archaeological monitoring be completed within areas of the Project not presently occupied by existing buildings or the Metro station. This monitoring has been included as mitigation within the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document. In addition, mitigation pertaining to the inadvertent discovery of potential TCRs has been included specifically for this resource type. This mitigation will appropriately address the potential impacts associated with the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and, should such a cultural resource represent a potential TCR, this mitigation will also effectively facilitate the processes outlined in the established condition of approval for TCRs.

1 INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental, LLC retained Dudek to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the District NoHo (Project), which is generally located at 11100, 11264-11280, 11320, 11,440, 11163-11277, 11331-11347, Chandler Boulevard; 11204-11270 Cumpston Street; 5300-5320 Bakman Avenue; and 5311-5373, 5340-5356 -Lankershim Boulevard, Los Angeles, California (Project site) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation completed by the lead agency, the City of Los Angeles (City), pursuant to California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. This study closes with a summary of recommended management strategies.

1.1 Project Personnel

Linda Kry, BA, RA, co-authored this report and provided management oversight. Adriane Gusick, BA, co-authored this report. Jennifer De Alba, BA, and Kira Archipov, BS, contributed to the report. Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, co-authored the report, and provided management recommendations for TCRs. Samantha Murray, MA, contributed to portions of the cultural context. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

1.2 Project Location

The Project site falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 North, Range 14 West, within Sections 17 and 18 of the *Burbank* and *Van Nuys*, California 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey Quadrangle (USGS) (Figure 1). Specifically, the Project site is located at 11100, 11440, 11163-11347 Chandler Boulevard, 5311-5430 Lankershim Boulevard, 11204-11270 Cumpston Street, and 5300-5320 Bakman Avenue within the North Hollywood-Valley Village Community Plan Area of Los Angeles. The Project site is generally bounded by Tujunga Avenue to the west, Cumpston Street to the north, Fair Avenue to the east, and Weddington Street to the south. The Project site encompasses 15.9 acres and is comprised of four parcel groups located generally north/east and west/south of Lankershim Boulevard. The Project also includes two dedicated off-site Metro parking areas known as the Metro West Parking and Metro East Parking lots. The Metro West Parking lot is generally located at the southwest corner of the intersection of North Chandler Boulevard and Tujunga Avenue. The Metro East Parking lot is generally located on the north side of Chandler Boulevard between Fair Avenue and Vineland Avenue (Figure 2).

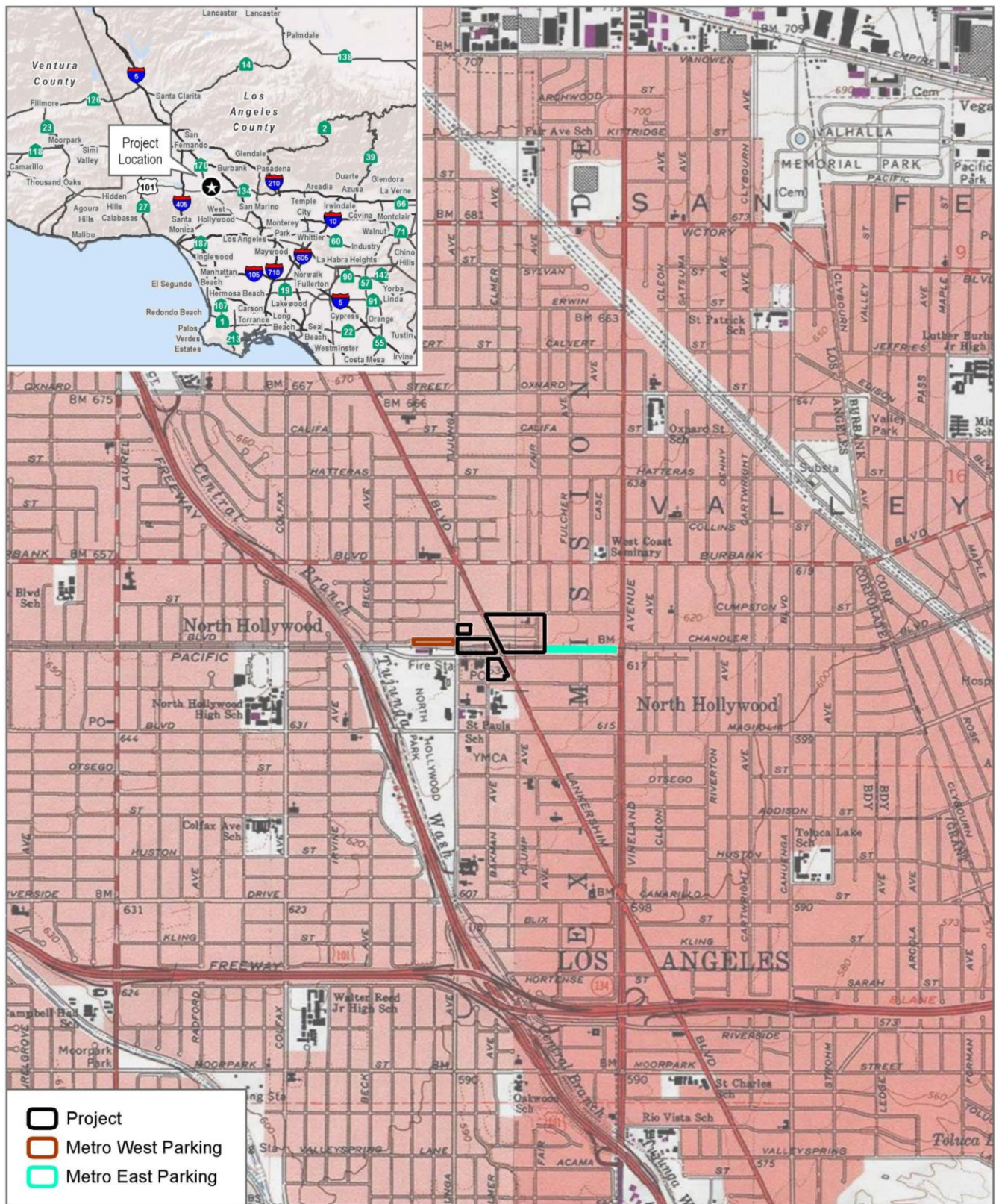
1.3 Project Description

NoHo Development Associates, LLC proposes the development of approximately 15.9 acres of land owned by Metro at and including the terminus of Metro's B (Red) Line and G (Orange) Line as part of a joint development effort with Metro. The overall vision is a transit-oriented development with a mix of uses that includes market rate and affordable multi-family residential units, community-serving retail and restaurant uses, and office space that is integrated with bicycle, bus, rail, and parking facilities (collectively, the Project). The Project is designed in conformance with Metro's North Hollywood Guide for Development and intended to promote the goals of the City's future Orange Line Transit Neighborhood Plan, which includes the North Hollywood Station. The Project is anticipated to be constructed in multiple phases over a period of approximately 15 years, with full buildout anticipated in 2037.

The Project would revitalize and expand transit facilities at Metro's North Hollywood Station, including the Metro B (Red) Line portal entry, bus terminal for the Metro G (Orange) Line, LADOT's Commuter Express, and local/regional buses with integration of retail uses within the historic Lankershim Depot. Surrounding these transit improvements would be the development of: 1,523,528 square feet of residential uses comprised of 1,216 market rate units and 311 affordable residential units representing 20 percent of the total proposed residential density; 105,125 square feet of retail/restaurant uses; and up to approximately 580,374 square feet for office uses.¹ New buildings would range from one story to 28 stories in height. The Project would also include approximately 210,700 square feet of open space with extensive amenities located throughout the Project site. The proposed uses would be supported by up to 3,313 vehicle parking spaces and up to 1,158 bicycle parking spaces for Project uses. Up to 274 vehicle parking spaces for Metro uses in both on- and off-site locations and up to 166 Metro Bike Hub bicycle parking spaces would also be included as part of the Project. Project parking would be provided in both subterranean and above-grade structures as well as within surface lots. The prominent component of the Project would be the creation of a public transit and event plaza with retail, food, and beverage uses that would create a new public amenity and community gathering place for North Hollywood. Additionally, as part of the Project, certain surplus City rights-of-way are proposed to be merged into the Project site which, if approved, would bring the total lot area to 16.07 acres. Overall, at buildout, the Project would remove 49,111 square feet of existing floor area and construct 2,209,027 square feet of new floor area, resulting in a net increase of 2,159,916 square feet of new floor area within the Project site.

¹ The Project includes a potential land use exchange of up to 75,000 square feet of retail/restaurant uses for up to 75,000 square feet of office space should future market conditions warrant.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE DISTRICT NOHO PROJECT



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Van Nuys & Burbank Quadrangles

DUDEK 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Regional and Vicinity Map

District NoHo Project

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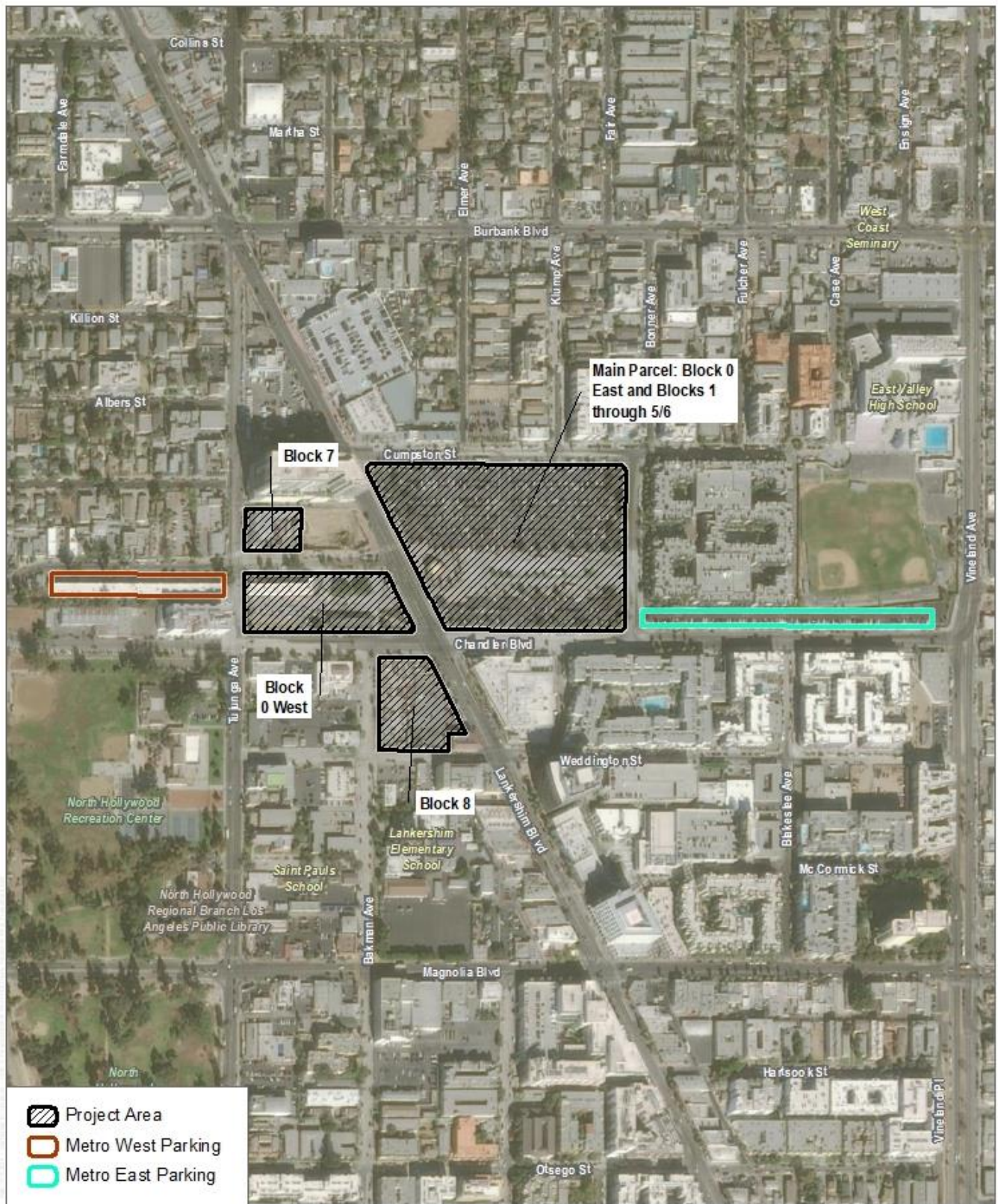


FIGURE 2
Project Area Map
District NoHo Project

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

2.1 State

2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

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

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

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

must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Project site and off-site Metro parking areas are located in the southeast portion of the San Fernando Valley, approximately 2 miles north of the Santa Monica Mountains and 4 miles southwest of the Verdugo Mountains. The Project site and off-site Metro parking areas are approximately 1.7 miles north of the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash, a major tributary of the Los Angeles River. Whilst entirely surrounded by mountains of the Transverse Ranges, the San Fernando Valley is characterized as a relatively flat alluvial fan. Elevation at the Project site averages 632 feet above mean sea level sloping gently downwards to the southeast. The Project site and off-site Metro parking areas are underlain by Pleistocene to Holocene Quaternary alluvium and marine sediments generated by the Transverse Ranges encircling the San Fernando Valley. Soils within the Project site are dominated by unconsolidated, coarse-detrital of the Urban land-Palmview-Tujunga complex (USDA 2020).

The Project site and off-site Metro parking areas are located within the North Hollywood–Valley Village Community Plan area. The area surrounding the Project site and off-site Metro parking areas is characterized by a variety of uses, including a car dealership, residential uses, and surface parking to the north; a theater, recording studio, restaurant, commercial, and residential uses to the south; residential uses to the east; and commercial uses and a United States Post Office to the west of the Project site. In addition, Lankershim Elementary School is located approximately 200 feet south of the Project site on Bakman Avenue; East Valley High School is located approximately 0.2 mile northeast of the Project site on Vineland Avenue; and Amelia Earhart High School is located approximately 0.6 mile west of the Project site on Colfax Avenue. A Greyhound Bus station is also located approximately 0.2 mile south of the Project site on Magnolia Boulevard. The North Hollywood Recreation Center is also located approximately 500 feet west of the Project site at the southwest corner of Tujunga Avenue and Chandler Boulevard.

The 15.9-acre Project site includes four parcel groups located generally north/east and south/west of Lankershim Boulevard. Parcel 1 is comprised of approximately 10.7 acres located east of Lankershim Boulevard and is currently improved with the Metro B (Red) Line subway east portal, a surface parking lot, and a local bus plaza. Parcels 2, 3, and 4 are located west of Lankershim Boulevard. Parcel 2 is comprised of approximately 1.8 acres and improved with a surface parking lot adjacent to an existing historic building containing a restaurant. Parcel 3 is comprised of approximately 2.7 acres and improved with industrial/warehouse buildings, the G (Orange) Line Bus plaza, the B (Red) Line subway west portal, and the historic Lankershim Depot Building. Parcel 4 is comprised of approximately 0.7 acre and improved with one- and two-story industrial/warehouse buildings. The existing uses are located within one and two story buildings that comprise approximately 50,836 square feet. In total, 1,098 surface parking spaces are located on the Project site. Landscaping within and surrounding the Project site and off-site Metro parking areas is limited

to trees and shrubs throughout the surface parking areas, along the adjacent roadways, and around some building perimeters.

4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

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

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

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

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

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

4.2 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s largely relies on later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims, often combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories

within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

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

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

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

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztec family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztec ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

4.2.1 Gabrielino (Gabrieleño)/Tongva

The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

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

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

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

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh water

and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

Tools and implements used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands Groups was conducted using plank canoes as well as tule balsa canoes. These canoes were also used for general fishing and travel (McCawley 1996). The collected food resources were processed food with hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

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

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

Fernandeño

Fernandeño speakers, a dialect of Gabrielino, occupied the northeastern most section of the larger Gabrielino territory. Fernandeño takes its name from the establishment of Mission San Fernando, located in the modern-day northcentral San Fernando Valley in eastern Los Angeles County, because it was the dominant language of indigenous peoples housed at the Mission. Though the names Fernandeño and Gabrielino represent two groups of the larger, Tongva group, these names resulted from Spanish colonization and are not necessarily representative of a specific ethnic or tribal group since traditional tribal names are unknown in the post-Contact period.

4.2.2 Tataviam

The project area falls south the ethnographic boundary of the Tataviam (Kroeber 1925). In general, the subsistence strategies were very similar to the Gabrieleño to the south, although adapted to more mountainous

terrain. The Tataviam territories included the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River drainage east of Piru Creek, but also encompassed the Sawmill Mountains to the north and the southwestern portion of the Antelope Valley. Relatively little is known about the Tataviam. Most of what is known today about the Tataviam comes from the work of Alfred L. Kroeber and John P. Harrington, and data obtained from one consultant named Juan José Fustero (Johnson and Earle 1990).

Some scholars suggest that the Tataviam may have spoken a language that was uncommonly used in southern California, or that they may have spoken a Takic language like their southern neighbors (King and Blackburn 1978). One scholar has suggested that the northern edge of Western Tongva lands were home to the Tataviam Takic speakers, a related but separate language from Northern Takic (Mithun 1999:539). It is suggested that Tataviam villages varied in size from large centers containing close to 200 people, intermediate villages containing 20-60 people, and small settlements containing 10-15 people (King and Blackburn 1978). Permanent family dwellings were known as Ki'j and consisted of 12 to 20 foot diameter dome-shaped structures fashioned from willow branches.

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

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

4.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

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

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the

first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

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

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

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

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

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

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

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

4.4 Project Site Historic Context

4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

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

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

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

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

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On June 15, 2020, staff at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, provided the results of a CHRIS records search for the Project and a half (0.5)-mile records search buffer. Due to COVID-19, the SCCIC notified researchers that they are only providing data for Los Angeles County that are digital. This search included their digitized collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project Site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. Dudek reviewed the SCCIC records to determine whether implementation of the proposed Project would have the potential to impact known and unknown cultural resources. The confidential records search results are provided in Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicate that 33 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1977 and 2015. Of these, six studies are mapped as overlapping the Project site and off-site Metro parking areas. Table 1, below, summarizes all 33 previous cultural resources studies followed by a brief summary of digitally available previous investigations that overlap/intersect the Project site. The reports that were provided by the SCCIC are sufficient to characterize the Project site and off-site Metro Parking areas. Moreover, the absence of the digitally unavailable reports does not materially impact the analysis or conclusions of this study. Dudek also reviewed two reports provided by Metro that are not in the CHRIS database or on file with the SCCIC. Both of these reports (Rogers 2012 and Lamb 2015) are also summarized below.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-03496	Anonymous	-	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-03725	Anonymous	1977	Historic Property Survey Burbank Boulevard Form Clyborn Avenue to Lankershim Boulevard	Outside
LA-03789	Anonymous	1996	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey/class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-west Transportation Corridor Study Area, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04022	McLean, Deborah K.	1998	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 694-01, 11605 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04318	McLean, Deborah K.	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La 694-09, 11272 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04858	Smith, Philomene C.	2000	Nasr Cold Plane Existing Pavement on Various On/off-ramps on Route 170 and One on Ramp Route 5 With Rubberized Asphalt Concrete	Outside
LA-06734	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_505_a, County of Los Angeles	Outside
LA-06906	Billat, Lorna	2000	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility CA-5690f/north Hollywood, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-07819	Stickel, Gary E.	1997	A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the LA Cellular Installation of a Monopole and Attendant Facilities at Cell Site #370r Located at 11674 Burbank Blvd. in North Hollywood, California	Outside
LA-07835	Whitley, David S. and Joseph M. Simon	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey/class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-west Transit Corridor, Brt Alternative, Study Area, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-07930	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Global Signal Telecommunications Facility Candidate 3019406 (Hollywood Park), 11676 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08102	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2001	Historic Property Survey Report: Proposed LAUSD East Valley New High School No. 1b Site, Los Angeles, California	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08103	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	A Cultural Resources Overview and Architectural Evaluation of the Citibank Building on Lankershim Blvd., North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08247	Sylvia, Barbara	2000	The Project Proposes to Rehabilitate the Pavement at the Caltrans Shop 7 Equipment Service Center in North Hollywood to Replace the Existing Fence With a Security Fence Along the Perimeter of the Facility and to Install High Mast Lighting	Overlaps
LA-08251	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	2004	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Outside
LA-08254	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2004	Results of a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09097	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless NI-073-01 (SBC-magnolia), 11272 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09518	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen Crawford	2008	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Candidate SV11812A (Burbank and Cleon), 10844 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09785	Wayne H. Bonner	2008	Cultural Resources Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11812A (Burbank and Cleon), 10844 Burbank Blvd., North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, CA.	Outside
LA-10177	Chattel, Robert Jay	2008	Relocation of Phil's Diner, Los Angeles (North Hollywood), CA	Outside
LA-10180	Hatheway, Roger G.	1981	Determination of Eligibility Report, North Hollywood Redevelopment Project	Overlaps
LA-10507	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Overlaps
LA-10537	Slawson, Dana	1995	Cultural Resources Technical Report - Historic Map Review, Metro Rail Line, Segment 3, North Hollywood Station	Overlaps

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-10543	Gust, Sherri	2003	Archaeological Initial Study Report and mitigation plan for the San Fernando Valley MRT Fiber Optic Line Project, Cities of Canoga Park, Burbank and Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-10563	Slawson, Dana N.	2000	Historical Resources Impact Assessment: Lankershim Boulevard Billboards Project	Outside
LA-11280	Larocque, Mark	2011	Hollywood Park 878062, 11676 Burbank Blvd., No. Hollywood	Outside
LA-11603	Bonner, Wayne	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate NL0073-01 (NL0073-01, LA-694, SBC-Magnolia), CASPR No.3551018390, 11272 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11906	Liban, Emmanuel	2012	Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Project Update	Overlaps
LA-12005	Hilton, Elizabeth	2011	Historic Property Survey Report Burbank Boulevard Widening Project from Lankershim Boulevard to Cleon Avenue	Outside
LA-12505	Wallace, James, Dietler, Sara, and Kry, Linda	2012	Draft Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment San Fernando Valley Water Recycling Project City of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-12994	Lamb, Meghan; Richards, Courtney D.	2015	Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, MOL/MRL North Hollywood, City of North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Overlaps
*N/A	Rodgers, Leslie	2012	Section 106 Consultation: Proposed Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station	Overlaps
*N/A	Lamb, Meghan	2015	Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Final Cultural Resources Report	Overlaps
*Note: Report is on file with Metro only.				

LA-10180

The *Determination of Eligibility Report, North Hollywood Redevelopment Project* was prepared by Roger E Hatheway in 1981 for the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Los Angeles (Agency). This study was conducted in support of the Agency's comprehensive architectural/historical survey program. This study reviews previously identified structures that were potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP to determine eligibility of the historic built environment resources within the survey area. No archaeological resources were identified within the current Project site as a result of this 1981 study.

LA-10507

The *Technical Report - Historical/ Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report* was prepared by Westec Services, Inc. in 1983 for the Southern California Rapid Transit District. The study consists of a literature review, archival research, and a pedestrian field survey. No archaeologically significant resources were identified within the current Project site as a result of this 1983 study.

LA-11906

The letter report *Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Project Update #FTA120615A²* was prepared by Emmanuel C.B. of Metro in 2012 for State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) from the Department of Parks and Recreation. This supplemental letter report discusses a change in project plans to include a landscaping area adjacent to the Lankershim Transit Center Depot (Depot), which is a NRHP eligible building, located within the current Project site. The purpose of the letter is to get SHPO concurrence that the proposed landscaping improvements would have no adverse effects to archaeological resources and no effect on the Depot. The 2012 report does not include an update on Metro's request for SHPO concurrence on "No Adverse Effect" on historic properties.

LA-12994

The Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report: *Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority MOL/MRL, North Hollywood, City of North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California* was prepared by Meghan Lamb, MA, RPA, from Paleo Solutions for Metro in 2015. The report documents monitoring services completed by Paleo Solutions for AECOM Technical Services, Inc. in support of a Metro project that proposed the construction of an approximately 150-foot underground pedestrian passage between the street-level North Hollywood Metro Orange Line Bus Rapid Transit station and the underground North Hollywood Metro Red Line subway station, located within the current Project site. A CHRIS records search completed for the project did not identify any previously recorded archaeological resources within the study area.

² In December 2019, Metro began updating transit line names from its color-coded system to a letter/symbol system. During the transition phase, line names will include both the letter and color. However, this report was published in 2012 and includes the previous line names.

However, observations of subsurface soils during construction monitoring determined that the area had been subject to extensive previous subsurface disturbance as a result of development and artificial fill was documented between 5 and 15 feet below the ground surface. Although no intact archaeological deposits were encountered during construction activities, 19 isolated historic-age artifacts were recovered from previously disturbed mixed-fill soils extending throughout the project area. A post-field analysis of the diagnostic or dateable resources revealed a date range from the mid to late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Given that these resources were determined to have been displaced from their original context, no information could be gleaned with regard to their significance to human behavior or activity. For these reasons, these resources were determined to be non-significant cultural resources and therefore ineligible for NRHP or CRHR listing. The report concludes that the archaeological sensitivity of the project area is low for archaeological deposits up to 5 feet below the existing ground surface and low to moderate for depths between 5 to 50 feet. Additionally, the report states there is a potential to encounter more historical-age resources within the project area outside of the areas and depths monitored and as such, recommended mitigation for future ground-disturbing activities within the project area.

Other Reports Reviewed

Dudek reviewed two additional reports provided by Metro for the proposed Project site. These reports were not included in the CHRIS database or on file with the SCCIC and therefore, do not have a report number. Both reports are summarized below.

Section 106 Consultation: Proposed Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station (Rogers 2012), documents the results of a Section 106 consultation for a proposed underground bus connection station, conducted on behalf of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. The area of study overlaps the proposed Project site within Block 0 West and Block 8. The study consists of Native American consultation, archival records search, and a pedestrian field survey. The study identified three previously recorded cultural resource within a 1-mile of the proposed Project and five built environment resources within a 0.25-mile of the proposed Project, none of which intersect the proposed Project site. The 2012 study notes there are “No Adverse Effects” under Section 106 anticipated for the built environment resources. Rogers concluded that due to the severe level of previous ground disturbance, the area of study has low to moderate potential to encounter intact archaeological deposits. No new cultural resources were identified during the course of the 2012 study.

Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Final Cultural Resources Report (Lamb 2015), documents the results of a cultural resources report for a proposed underground bus connection station, conducted on behalf of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. The area of study overlaps the proposed Project site within the eastern half of Block 0 West. The study consists of an archival records search, pedestrian survey, and details the results of construction monitoring. The records search identified one previously recorded cultural resource isolate within a 1-mile of the area of study. Monitoring activities uncovered 19 historic-era artifacts; all were determined to be not significant. Lamb

concluded that the soils in the area have been extensively disturbed to a maximum depth of 15 feet below ground surface due to the significant level of urbanization. In the event of any additional ground disturbance in the area, the 2015 report recommends a qualified archaeological monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities.

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that three previously recorded archaeological resources are located within the records search area (Table 2). All three resources are located within the Project site. The resources consist of one prehistoric site and two historic-period archaeological sites. Table 2, below, summarizes all three archaeological resources identified within the Project site followed by a brief summary of each.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Age and Type	Description	Year and Recorded by	Proximity to Project Site
003306	003306H	Historic Site	Trash pit consisting of restaurant ceramics, glass bottles, metal, and sundae dishes, dated to as early as the late 18 th century.	2003 (Robin Turner)	Overlaps
003307	003307H	Historic Site	Architectural remnants with trash scatter and lens inside, date undetermined.	2003 (Robin Turner)	Overlaps
100281		Prehistoric Isolate	Sandstone bowl isolate.	1998 (Alice Hale)	Overlaps

P-19-003306

Resource P-19-003306 is a historic refuse deposit that was recorded by Robin Turner in 2003. Material items identified include ceramic tableware, glass bottles, and miscellaneous metal that date between the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The site was documented to be in poor condition due to damaging grading activities. Artifacts were collected and are currently at the San Bernardino County Museum.

P-19-003307

Resource P-19-003307 was recorded by Robin Turner in 2003 as a collection of remnant architectural features and trash scatter including both domestic and commercial trash, specifically glass, ceramics, and metal. The site is in poor condition due to damaging grading activities; artifacts were collected and are currently at the San Bernardino County Museum.

P-19-100281

Prehistoric isolate P-19-100281, was recorded by Alice Hale in 1998. This area represents Block 8 of the present Project site. The isolate is a sandstone bowl uncovered three meters below the ground surface. The sandstone bowl measures 25 centimeters (cm) in diameter by 12 cm in height and 9.5 cm in depth with a rim thickness of 3 cm. The bowl was found intact, in excellent condition with an asphaltum stain on the exterior rim and discovered in accordance with a clear soil change. The bowl was collected; however, the site record does not specify where it is currently kept. Hale does state that the deposit in which the bowl was discovered was intact and that there are possibly more resources at that location, though no other cultural material was observed when the bowl was recovered.

5.2 Review of Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps

Dudek consulted historic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn Maps) to understand development of the Project site and surrounding area. Topographic maps are available for the years 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1921, 1926, 1932, 1941, 1948, 1955, 1960, 1962, 1967, 1968, 1974, 1975, 1981, 1987, 1994, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2020a). Historic aerials are available for the years 1952, 1954, 1964, 1972, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1989, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 (NETR 2020b). Sanborn Maps are available for the year 1927 (Sanborn Maps 1927).

The first USGS topographic map showing the Project site and off-site Metro parking areas dates to 1894 and shows Southern Pacific railroad tracks in the approximate location of where Cumpston Street is currently and also three structures west of Lankershim Boulevard. The 1894 topographic map has the Project site and off-site Metro parking areas labeled as Toluca. The topographic maps from the following years show no change to the Project site until 1921. The 1921 topographic map shows the railroad tracks as present within the northern section of the Project site, just south of Cumpston Street, however, by this time they were referred to as the Pacific Electric tracks. The 1921 topographic map also shows an increase of development within the Project site including city roads and multiple structures along those roads. The 1926 topographic maps show the Pacific Electric tracks as directly north of Chandler Boulevard, running east-west through the Project site. The topographic maps from the following years show no significant change to the Project site until 2012, however, the topographic maps only show alternating halves of the Project site from 1960 to 1994. The 2012 topographic map shows the railroad tracks as no longer present. The 2015 and 2018 show significant changes to the Project site since 2012.

The topographic maps from 1926 to 1941 depict two structures within the Metro West Parking area. The 1926 to 1941 topographic maps also depict a structure within the center of the Metro East parking area, Pacific

Electric tracks bisecting the eastern half of the Metro East parking area, and railroad tracks directly north of the Metro East parking area. The 1948 to 2018 topographic maps show no change to the Metro West Parking area. The 1948 topographic map does not show a structure within the center of the Metro East Parking area but does show the Pacific Electric track bisecting the eastern half of the Metro East parking area and railroad tracks directly north of the parking area. The 1955 to 1994 topographic maps do not show the Pacific Electric track, only the Southern Pacific railroad tracks directly north of the Metro East Parking area.

The first historic aerial showing the Project site dates to 1952 and shows the Project site as developed with multiple structures present including the railroad. However, the quality of the photo makes it difficult to determine the exact location of the railroad tracks in relation to where Chandler Boulevard is currently located. The 1954 historic aerial shows the railroad tracks directly north of Chandler Boulevard. The historic aerials show the Project site as heavily developed up until 1994. The 1994 historic aerial shows a decrease in structures south of Cumpston Street. The 2003 historic aerial shows the sections of the Project site both east and west of Lankershim Boulevard and north of Chandler Boulevard as they are currently. The section of the Project site south of Chandler Boulevard had five structures present in 2003. The 2005 historic aerial shows the section of the Project site south of Chandler Boulevard as only having two structures present, both located within the southwest corner of the parcel. According to the historic aerials, the section of the Project site south of Chandler Boulevard did not appear in its current state until sometime after 2014.

The 1952 to 1964 historic aerials show the Metro West Parking area as developed with structures. The 1952 historic aerial show the western half of the Metro East Parking area as developed with structures and the Electric Pacific railroad within the eastern half. The 1954 historic aerial also shows the Electric Pacific railroad within the eastern half of the Metro East Parking area, as well as the western half of the parking area as a parking lot with structures within the central portion and along Fair Avenue. The 1964 to 2004 historic aerials show the Metro East Parking area as developed with structures. The 1972 to 1980 historic aerials show the Metro West Parking area as an empty lot. The 1989 to 2016 historic aerials show the Metro West Parking area as it is currently. The 2005 to 2014 historic aerials show the Metro East Parking area as a dirt lot, with a few scattered trees along the perimeter. The 2016 historic aerial shows the Metro East Parking lot as it is currently.

The Sanborn Maps for the Project site dates to 1927. According to the Sanborn Map, the Project site south of Cumpston Street, east of Lankershim Boulevard, and north of Chandler Boulevard, was developed and consisted of multiple establishments including Planins Mill and lumber storage, an automobile garage, Auto Sales and Service, Four Square Gospel, and Honey Extracting and Storage, as well as multiple additional structures which are not labeled on the map. The northern parcel of the Project site that is located west of Lankershim Boulevard, north of Chandler Boulevard, and east of Tujunga Avenue contained four structures, although their use is not labeled on the map. The southern parcel that is located west of Lankershim Boulevard, north of Chandler Boulevard, and east of Tujunga Avenue contained multiple establishments including an Auto Service and associated structures, a laundry, plumbing supplies, a feed store, and storage facilities. The Project site located south of Chandler Boulevard consisted primarily of a dry good warehouse, an unlabeled structure south of the warehouse, and auto parking. All of these establishments were located

along the western half of the parcel. The Sanborn Map displays the area west of Lankershim Boulevard, east of Tujunga Avenue, and both north and south of Chandler Boulevard as containing four railroad tracks and a Southern Pacific Electric Station. Within the Project site along Fair Avenue are railroad tracks and buildings associated with Blanchard Lumber Company.

5.3 Dudek Extended Phase I Investigation

Based on the review of information provided by the SCCIC as previously discussed in Section 5.1.2, Previously Recorded Cultural Resources, it was considered possible that prehistoric resources associated with isolate P-19-100281 could fall within Block 8 of the Project, presently a gravel staging and storage yard located southwest of Chandler and Lankershim Boulevards. Dudek archaeologists Linda Kry and Samuel Johnson conducted the excavation of three exploratory shovel test probes (STPs) on September 1, 2020 to determine subsurface conditions within Block 8 of the Project site. This pedestrian survey and extended Phase I (XPI) is documented fully in a separate archaeological report (Kry and Giacinto 2020). Probing involved the excavation of three STPs: one STP was excavated near the northern portion of the yard, one near the central portion, and one near the southern limits of Block 8. STPs were placed in areas that were unobscured by construction staging equipment, vehicles, and office trailers.

In general, documented soils were observed to be disturbed from 0-200 centimeters below the surface (cmbs) and likely extends beyond the terminated depth. The STPs were terminated at 200 cm as deeper depths were beyond the reach of the hand tools used for the subsurface testing. No intact archaeological deposits were observed to be present, although soils throughout contain potential mixed historic-era debris. The presence of a square nail identified in STP 3 does suggest that refuse may be as old as the nineteenth century or early twentieth century. This is consistent with findings at the Metro station, immediately north of Block 8. No intact soils or prehistoric cultural material was observed. Soils appeared to be mixed, however are considered to have potential to contain historic-era archaeological deposits at depth, as has been documented by archaeological investigations immediately to the north. Block 8, as well as other portions of the Project, appear to have a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources, and it remains unclear why the prehistoric stone bowl was present.

5.4 Native American Correspondence

5.4.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on May 23, 2020, to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on May 27, 2020, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC provided a list of nine Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project site. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek; however, in compliance with AB 52, the City has

contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested Project notification. Documents related to the NAHC search are included in Appendix C.

5.4.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and requires the lead agency to notify any California groups (who have requested notification) of the Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Pursuant to AB 52, the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning sent project notification letters on June 8, 2020 to all NAHC-listed Native American tribal representatives on their AB 52 Contact List. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Contacted individuals included: Andrew Salas, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation; Chairperson Donna Yocum, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians; Robert F. Dorame, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council; Chairperson Scott Cozart, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians; Chairperson Thomas Torte, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians; Anthony Morales, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; Charles Alvarez, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe; Jairo Avila, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians; Rudy Ortega, Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians; and Sandonne Goad, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. All documents relating to AB 52 Consultation are provided in confidential Appendix D.

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer of the FTBBI, contacted the City on June 18, 2020 requesting formal consultation regarding the Project. Mr. Avila also requested to review the following documents: grading/excavation plans; geotechnical report; and cultural resource assessment report. A subsequent email was sent to the City by Mr. Avila on January 14, 2021, stating that there are TCRs within “walking distance”; however, Mr. Avila also states in the email that to date, there are no TCRs that have been reported within the Project site. The FTBBI also provided the City with mitigation language for consideration for the management of TCRs based on this information. To date, no other responses have been received from the FTBBI regarding TCRs or other concerns about the Project and the City closed consultation on February 15, 2022.³

Chairman Andrew Salas, of the Kizh Nation, contacted the City on June 16, 2020 requesting formal consultation regarding the Project. A consultation meeting between the Kizh Nation and the City was held on August 13, 2020. Following the consultation, the Tribe sent an email to the City that included screen shots of five historical map images along with a review of each map and screen shots of eight pages of text from literary sources. The Kizh Nation did not provide explanatory text for any of the eight literary sources, but the sources appear to be in reference to the Tujunga Wash, rancherias, villages, and the Cahuenga Pass, though specificity on how this information relates to the Project was not provided. Table 3, below, provides the Kizh Nation’s summary for each respective historical map.

³ The City sent a corrected close of consultation letter to FTBBI on February 28, 2022.

Table 3. Summary of Historical Maps Provided by the Kizh Nation

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents
1871	U.S. West 1871-83 Land Classification map	The Kizh Nation states that there are many trade routes around the Project site and often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail.
1881	Map of The County of Los Angeles by H.J. Stevenson, U.S. Dept. Surveyor 1881	The Kizh Nation states that there are many trade routes around the Project site and often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail. The map is also provided to show the Project's close proximity to a railroad. The Kizh Nation states that railroads were placed on top of traditional trade routes and therefore, represents a geographically defined location of a trade route.
1898	Official Map of The County of Los Angeles, California – 1898 Compiled by E.G. Wright County Surveyor	No description or explanatory text for this map was provided by the Kizh Nation.
1901	USGS 1:250000-scale Quadrangle for Southern California Sheet No. 1, CA 1901	This map is provided to show the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project site. The Kizh Nation states that seasonal or permanent hamlets, permanent trade depots, ceremonial and religious sites, and burials and cremations took place along these watercourses. Additionally, the Kizh Nation states that these waterways are considered "cultural landscapes." Furthermore, there is higher than average potential to encounter TCRs and human remains during ground-disturbing activities near larger bodies of water. The map was also provided to show the Project's close proximity to a railroad. The Kizh Nation states that railroads were placed on top of traditional trade routes and therefore, represents a geographically defined location of a trade route.

Table 3. Summary of Historical Maps Provided by the Kizh Nation

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents
1938	Kirkman – Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D. – 1937 A.D.	This map was provided to show the trade routes around the Project site, the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project site and show that the Project location is within the Village of Cahuenga/Maungna. According to the Kizh Nation, village use areas were usually shared between village areas and were commonly used by two or more adjoining villages depending on the type, quantity, quality, and availability of natural resources in the area. Therefore, human activity can be pronounced within the shared use areas due to the combined use by multiple villages and TCR's may be present in the soil layers from the thousands of years of human activity within that landscape.

In addition to the historical maps summarized in Table 3, Chairman Salas provided the City with a letter from Dr. E. Gary Stickel regarding proper CRM monitoring (dated August 22, 2018). In this letter, Dr. Stickel discusses the inadequacy of an archaeological pedestrian survey for the identification of subsurface cultural material, the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) to detect unknown burials prior to project construction, and the reliability of the use of a GPR, and a statement of the use of a monitoring program for project compliance. Additionally, Dr. Stickel states that the only exception of a monitoring program would be when a subject property has been extensively disturbed and all soil deposits to contain cultural material has been removed and/or destroyed. Chairman Salas also included a screenshot of an email from NAHC analyst, Frank Lienert which stated that negative Sacred Lands File Searches do not preclude the existence of sites within the search area, which is explicitly stated on all negative Sacred Lands File Search results. The NAHC also states that they recommend that the requestor contact all tribes on the consultation lists. Additionally, Mr. Salas provided a letter from the SCCIC noting that the absence of archaeological resources within a specific area does not mean that no such resources exists and that there is always a chance that there are unrecorded archaeological resources on the surface or buried within an area.

Based on the summary provided in Table 3, including screenshots of letters from an unknown consulting firm, the NAHC, and the SCCIC, the Kizh Nation believes that there is a higher than average potential to impact TCRs within the Project site. As such, Chairman Salas provided the City with proposed mitigation measures for the Project, including retaining a Native American Monitor to be present during all ground disturbing activities and implementing various protocols and procedures in the event that tribal cultural resources or archaeological resources and human remains are identified within the Project site. No additional

record of consultation beyond this exchange has been provided to date; consultation is considered to be concluded.

5.5 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the Project site and Off-site Metro Parking Areas. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map (Figure 3). Based on this map, the Project site is situated within a stretch of the Little Tujunga wash and approximately 1.4 miles north of the meandering Los Angeles River, which overlaps and parallels the Spanish road of El Camino Real. According to the map, the Portolá Route is depicted as traveling just south of and parallel to El Camino Real approximately 1.8 miles south of the Project site. This is consistent with the account of Father Juan Crespi, a member of the Portola expedition, who documents having passed southeast through the Cahuenga Pass on January 16, 1770. This map shows the presence Native American village sites, symbolized as a red structure on the map, approximately 7.1 miles west (named village Siutcanga), two mapped approximately 4.6 miles to the southeast (name undocumented), and one mapped approximately 4 miles to the east. The named village of Cahuenga is not included on this map, but is thought to fall near the northern end of the Cahuenga Pass, near Universal Studios approximately 1.5 miles to the southeast. In addition to the village sites, the map depicts a church dated 1805 on a Mission Road, approximately 0.6 miles east of the Project site. The northwestern terminus of the Mission Road connects to the San Fernando Mission, which is mapped approximately 9 miles north/northwest of the Project site. Also depicted on the map are two battlefield sites, one dated December 5, 1831 mapped approximately 2.5 miles west/northwest of the Project site and a second battle site dated [December] 1846, approximately 4.9 miles to the west/southwest.

It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portola expedition (circa 1769-1770). While the map is a valuable representation of post-mission history, substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features would require review of archaeological or other primary documentation on a case-by-case basis.

At the time of Portolá's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Project site would have been occupied by the Fernandeano sub-group of the Gabrieleño/Tongva (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrielino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleño/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). It should be noted that the size of points on this map reflect the number of

individuals to missions, and may be a relatively good indicator of the relative size of each village within the areas most affected by missionization; village locations are shown in blue and red in order to highlight discussions within this ethnographic study, which are not relevant to the present summary (NEA and King 2004). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. Solid green lines are showing strong inter-tribal separation, whereas dashed lines show areas where adjacent tribes/ tribal sub-groups had greater frequencies of exchange and other interactions. According to these maps the two closest known villages to the Project site are *Siutcabit* (More commonly spelled *Siutcanga* in McCawley 1996:35), approximately 7.1 miles west of the Project site (presumed to be CA-LAN-43) and *Cabuepet* (or more commonly spelled *Cahuenga*), located near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass, approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Project site. Both villages are further discussed below.

There is evidence that the village of Cahuenga was one of the most populated prehistoric habitation areas in the area. As previously noted, it was likely located approximately 4 miles east of the Project near present-day Universal Studios. Mission records indicate that 123 Native American neophytes came from this village, second only to the number of individuals from Yanga in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004). Campo de Cahuenga was also in this vicinity, which is the site where the 1847 treaty between General Andres Pico and Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Fremont marked the surrender of Mexican California to the United States (Westec 1983). In general, the mapped position of both Siutcanga and Cahuenga have been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region.

The Gabrieleño community of Siutcabit is believed to have been located at Rancho El Encino (NEA and King 2004), a 4,461 acre tract of land granted to three ex-mission Indians named Ramón, Francisco, and Roque. When the Portolá expedition passed through the San Fernando Valley in 1769, the explorers stopped at a large freshwater pool located near “a populous Indian village” (McCawley 1996: 38). It is believed that the Spanish explorers stopped in an area near present-day Encino, and historians have suggested that the village observed by the Spaniards was in fact Siutcabit. In the mid-1980s, archaeological investigations in Encino revealed evidence of a large village site (CA-LAN-43) that may have been Siutcabit. The village was described then as very populous, with as many as 200 people. NEA and King indicate that, based on their research, there were relatively few kinship ties between Gabrieleño members of this village and peripheral tribes (2004). Archaeological work north of Woodland Hills, approximately 13 miles west of the Project site, revealed evidence of a village site (CA-LAN-43), including remnants of an ancient stream bed and a cemetery (McCawley 1996: 38). As noted by the LA Times, Los Encino State Historic Park, located approximately 7 miles to the west of the Project site, has also been the location of identified and reburied human remains and associated cultural material (LA Times: 1985). Radiocarbon testing dated the site to as early as 5,000 B.C. Most of this site has since been destroyed by development (McCawley 1996).

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño traditional use area. As discussed in Section 5.1.2, a prehistoric stone bowl was reportedly

collected from the Project area. This observed, the level of previous disturbance and record of previous findings must be taken into account when considering the potential for buried prehistoric resources to be present. As documented in the previous summary of report LA-12994, the Project site parcel west of Lankershim Blvd and north of Chandler Blvd, Block 0, was documented to have been covered by 5 to 15 feet of historic-era fill, comprised of mixed soils from the surrounding area. No prehistoric material or surface soils with potential to contain intact prehistoric deposits were documented to be present during monitoring efforts in this area; although historic-era material dating to the mid-to-late nineteenth century and early twentieth century was documented to be present. Consultation with traditionally affiliated Native American tribes to date has not identified any known TCRs that would be impacted by the proposed Project.



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SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

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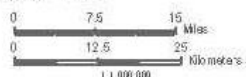
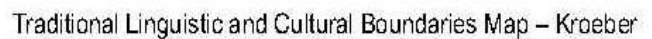


FIGURE 4
Traditional Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries Map – Golla

District NoHo Project

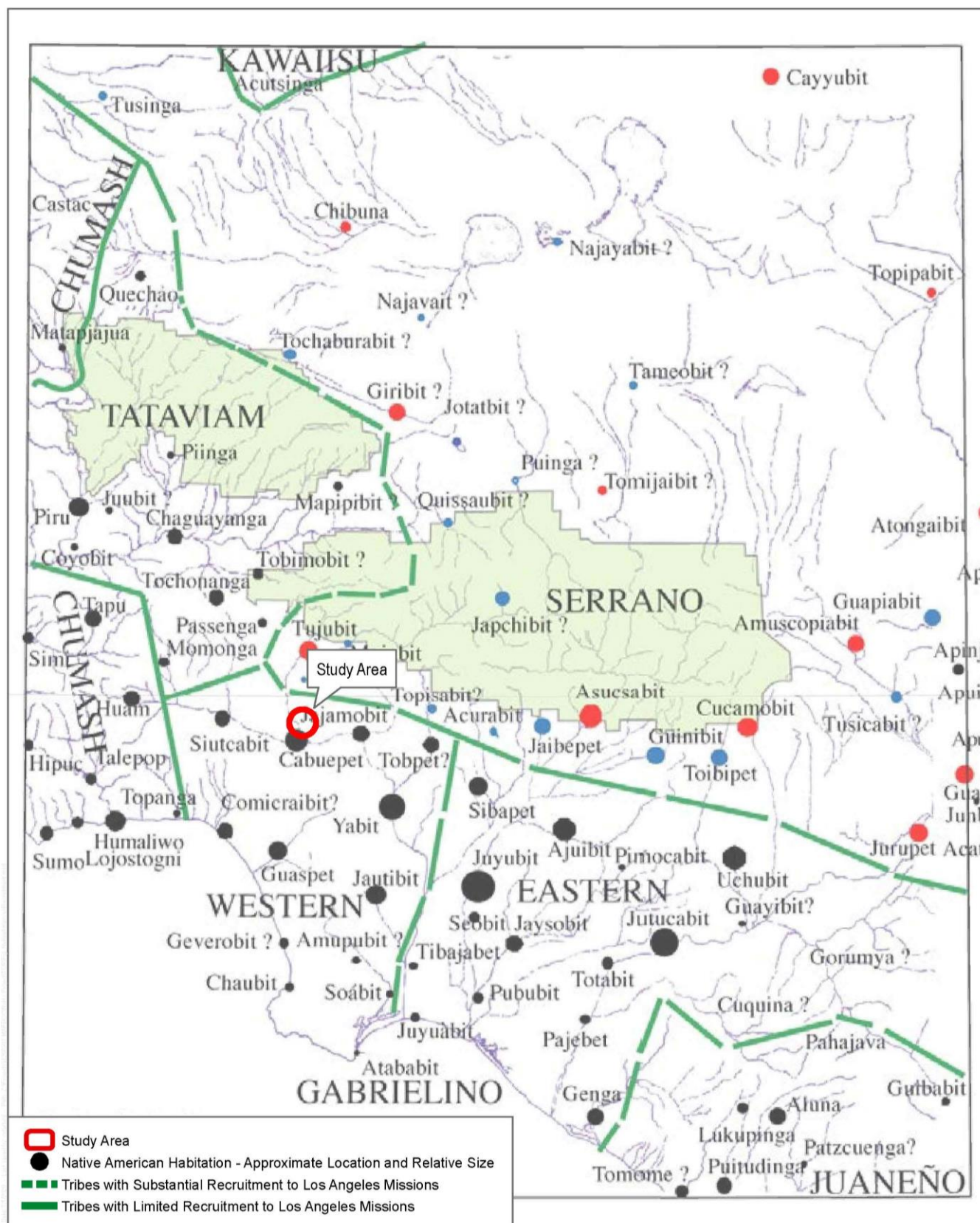
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SOURCE: NEA and King 2004 Ethnographic Overview of the Angeles National Park - Figure 2

FIGURE 6

Mission-Era Native American Villages Map

District NoHo Project

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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Review of Information Provided During Consultation and Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC § 21084.2). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking.

Dudek reviewed the information provided by the FTBBI during the course of the AB 52 process. Although Mr. Avila stated that there are TCRs within “walking distance” of the Project site in his correspondence with the City on January 14, 2021, Mr. Avila also stated within that same response that to date, there are no TCRs that have been reported within the Project site. The FTBBI also provided the City with mitigation language for consideration for the management of TCRs based on this information. To date, no other responses have been received from the FTBBI regarding TCRs or other concerns about the Project and the City closed consultation on February 15, 2022. No specific mitigation language as provided by the FTBBI is required for the Project.

Dudek also reviewed the comments provided by the Kizh Nation during AB 52 consultation to determine whether the Project would cause a substantial adverse impact to TCRs. The following is provided to address comments provided by the consulting tribe as summarized in Section 5.4.2, Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation. The discussion below is informed by our background research, which is described in Section 5, above.

The Kizh Nation provided screenshots of the 1871, 1898, and 1938 maps and stated that that there are trade routes near the Project site that often included isolated burials and cremations. Based on the archaeological record, as documented by CHRIS records search results, no isolated burials or cremations were identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site. The referenced maps are spatially generalized, i.e. the location and relative distance to these trade routes in relation to the Project site may vary significantly. Also of importance to consider, early maps such as the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map are intended to represent cartographic interpretation of often brief historical descriptions. The locations of prehistoric trade routes, in particular, should be understood as the cartographer’s best guess at connecting key map elements or known points of interest. As such, these maps do not provide material evidence that the Project could potentially impact a TCR.

The Kizh Nation provided screenshots of the 1881 and 1901 maps with the intent of demonstrating the Project’s close proximity to a railroad and suggested that railroad corridors were placed along optimal travel routes also used by prehistoric people. While this is an interesting concept and it is possible that portions of railroads fell along prehistoric routes of travel, no specific correlation is documented or otherwise substantiated between historical/modern and prehistoric travel routes in this region through the

archaeological evidence. As previously discussed in Section 5.2, Review of Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps, the railroad that once bisected the Project site was removed sometime in the early 2010s and the removal of rail lines and associated features would have disturbed soils likely to contain cultural materials. Moreover, as previously discussed in Section 5.1.1, Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies, Report LA-12994 documents construction monitoring activities for a Metro project that overlaps the current Project site, generally along the route of the former east-west traveling Southern Pacific railroad tracks. According to report LA-12994, monitoring observations for that Metro project determined that the area had been subject to extensive previous subsurface disturbance as a result of development and artificial fill was documented between 5 and 15 feet below the ground surface. This suggests that any intact cultural material within the former route of the Southern Pacific railroad tracks may have been removed, displaced, or destroyed.

The 1901 and 1938 maps provided by the Kizh Nation to show the hydrography and waterways that existed around the Project area, which provided for seasonal or permanent seasonal or permanent hamlets, trade depots, and ceremonial and religious sites. Further, the Tribe stated that these waterways are considered “cultural landscapes” and have the potential to encounter human remains during ground-disturbing activities. A review of the 1938 map does depict a roughly northwest-southeast trending wash associated with the Little Tujunga wash is depicted on the 1938 map as overlapping the Project site; however, the map provided appears to be highly generalized and, therefore, the distance of this wash in relation to the Project site may vary significantly. The CHRIS records search results did not identify isolated burials or cremations within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Project site, nor is there any specific landscape-focused documentation correlating the historical washes with specific patterns of prehistoric use. As such, these maps do not provide material evidence that the Project could potentially impact a TCR.

According to the Kizh Nation, the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map (which is also provided in this report as Figure 3) shows that the Project site is located within the sacred village of Cahuenga/Maungna. However, as previously discussed in Section 5.5, Ethnographic Research and Review, which addresses the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map, the village of Cahuenga is documented through mission-era records as approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the Project site.

The Kizh Nation provided a letter from Dr. Stickel regarding the reliability of an archaeological pedestrian survey, the use of a GPR to identify burials, and the implementation of a monitoring program for project compliance. Dr. Stickel states in his letter that the exception to the necessity of a monitoring program would be when a subject property has had all soil deposits that would contain cultural materials removed and/or destroyed. Additionally, the Kizh Nation provided screen shots of a statement from the NAHC and a letter from the SCCIC regarding the potential to encounter subsurface archaeological resources regardless of the negative SLF and CHRIS records search results. These are important reminders to appropriately consider each project and its related potential to encounter unrecorded cultural resources, however, they do not provide any substantial project-specific information relating to cultural resources or TCRs.

A search initiated by Dudek of the NAHC's SLF (completed May 27, 2020) was negative for the presence of Native American resources. Records on file with the SCCIC document a prehistoric isolate to have been identified within Block 8 of the Project site, which is presently used as a graveled staging and storage area. With the intent of further investigating the potential for prehistoric resources, Dudek completed a pedestrian survey and an exploratory subsurface investigation of this area. Subsurface soils in the area were found to have been substantially disturbed, containing mixed soils and historic-era material to a depth of at least 200 cmbs. Documentation of archaeological monitoring for construction of the Metro station located immediately north of this area, which allowed for direct observation of subsurface conditions, indicates that soils have been mixed with fill from adjacent areas to a depth of up to 5 to 15 feet below the surface. Dudek's subsurface exploratory excavation of Block 8 indicated that mix soils containing historic-era debris were present up to 200 cm (6.56 ft) below the surface. These two lines of independent information, taken together, strongly suggest that subsurface soils with Block 8 are also underlain by disturbed historic-era fill soils. As such, while the initial documentation of this isolate can not be substantiated given the limited detail included in the related site record, based on other information and direct observation of subsurface conditions, the potential for encountering prehistoric cultural resources within the Project site is considered low.

As noted, Dudek completed a separate archaeological study. It was the recommendation of this study that archaeological monitoring be completed within areas of the Project not presently occupied by existing buildings or the Metro station. This monitoring has been included as mitigation within the Cultural Resources section of the Draft EIR. This mitigation will appropriately address the potential impacts associated with the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and, should such a cultural resource represent a potential TCR, this mitigation will also effectively facilitate the processes outlined in the established condition of approval for TCRs.

For these reasons, the comments, maps, text, and letters/statements submitted by the Kizh Nation do not constitute substantial evidence that the Project could potentially cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any TCRs. The character and severity of past disturbance within, and in the vicinity of, the Project site, suggest that subsurface soils are unlikely to support intact prehistoric cultural resources or TCRs. No specific known TCRs have been identified within the Project site through tribal consultation that would be impacted. Consultation completed to date has represented a good faith and reasonable effort; consultation pursuant to AB 52 is assumed to be concluded.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the above, the City finds that the Project Site does not contain any known resources determined by the City to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1 (e.g., TCRs). **Nevertheless, out of an abundance of caution, and based on consultation with the Tribes, the extensive area of excavation required under the Project, and reported proximity to past trade routes, impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources would be considered potentially significant prior to mitigation.**

The Project would include excavations to a maximum depth of approximately 60 feet bgs which would extend below the existing fill at the Project Site, and these excavations could potentially encounter and affect any potential unknown subsurface TCRs that may be present at the Project Site. Despite the low likelihood of resources on site, out of an abundance of caution, mitigation measures related to TCRs are included in the event that such a resource is discovered. Mitigation Measures identified in Section IV.B, Cultural Resources, of this Draft EIR, include language which also considers potential TCR impacts. Specifically, CUL-MM-4 includes a worker training program that covers tribal cultural resources in addition to cultural resources as part of the training program. CUL-MM-5 implements monitoring for Cultural Resources, and requires the monitor to be a qualified tribal cultural expert capable of monitoring the site and identifying any potential resources. Finally, in the event that a resource is uncovered and is identified as a potential tribal cultural resource, CUL-MM-6 requires that the procedures set forth below under Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures TCR-MM-1 be followed. TCR-MM-1 sets forth standard procedures were a resource to be discovered on site as part of construction activities.. Should a potential TCR be inadvertently encountered during Project excavation and grading activities, TCR-MM-1 requires for temporarily halting of construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and the Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project. If the City determines that a potential resource appears to be a TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources. The Applicant would then implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible. The recommendations would then be incorporated into a TCR monitoring plan and once the plan is approved by the City, ground disturbance activities could re-commence. Additionally, as part of the consultation process, the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians requested to be consulted in the event TCRs are encountered during construction. The City has included a provision in TCR-MM-1 to consult further with both the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and Kizh Nation in the event TCRs are encountered. Through TCR-MM-1, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements.

As such, based on the City's discretion and consultation with Tribal Representatives, out of an abundance of caution it is determined that potential Project impacts on any currently unknown TCRs that may be present at the Project Site would significant prior to mitigation.

6.2.1 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure TCR-MM-1: In the event that objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities (i.e., excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, driving posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil, or a similar activity), all such activities shall temporarily cease in the immediate vicinity of the potential resource until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities in the immediate vicinity of the potential resource and contact the following:

1. all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project (including but not limited to the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians and Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians);
 2. and the Department of City Planning at (213) 473-9723.
- If the City determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be tribal cultural resource, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
 - If any tribe recommends monitoring of future ground disturbances, and such monitoring is determined to be reasonable and feasible, a culturally affiliated tribal monitor shall be retained by the City at the Applicant's expense, in addition to the archaeological cultural monitoring that is separately required pursuant to Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-5.
 - The qualified archaeologist identified in Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-5 and the culturally affiliated tribal monitor shall determine if the tribal recommendations are reasonable and feasible, at which point the Applicant shall implement the recommendations, in addition to the measures below.
 - The Applicant shall submit a tribal cultural resource monitoring plan to the City that includes all recommendations from the City and any affected tribes that have been reviewed and determined by the qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor to be reasonable and feasible. The Applicant shall not be allowed to recommence ground disturbance activities in the immediate vicinity of the potential resource and any radius identified in the tribal or City recommendations until this plan is approved by the City.
 - If the Applicant does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist or by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor, the Applicant may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant and the City who has the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The Applicant shall pay any costs associated with the mediation.
 - The Applicant may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by the qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
 - Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton.
 - Notwithstanding the above, any information determined to be confidential in nature, by the City Attorney's office, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the general public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California Public Resources Code, and shall comply with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

With implementation of the above mitigation measure, in tandem with CUL-MM-4 through CUL-MM-6, impacts to TCR would be less than significant.

6.2.2 Cumulative Impacts

As provided in Section III, Environmental Setting, of this Draft EIR, a total of 34 related projects have been identified. While the Project and the related projects are proposed within a geographic area that has experienced past Native American activity, they are also located within a highly urbanized area that has been extensively disturbed and developed over time; many of the related projects, like the Project, are proposed on sites where the soils have been highly disturbed and mixed, and that include imported fill. In addition, impacts to TCRs tend to be site-specific unless multiple projects impact the same TCR such as could occur in the vicinity of a Native American village; however, per the previous Project-level analysis, no Native American villages are known to have existed in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. Furthermore, as indicated in the previous Project-level analysis, the Project would not impact any known TCRs and would result in less than significant impacts to any unknown subsurface TCRs that may be unearthed at the Project Site with implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-MM-1 and CUL-MM-4 through CUL-MM-6; therefore, the Project would not contribute considerably to cumulative TCR impacts. Lastly, each of the related projects would be required to mitigate any impacts to known TCRs and, like the Project, would be required to adhere to AB 52 consultation requirements and either the City's inadvertent discovery COA for TCRs or mitigation as applicable. For all these reasons, cumulative impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

Cumulative impacts with regard to TCRs would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required. Impacts were determined to be less than significant without mitigation. Therefore, no mitigation measures were required, and the impact level remains less than significant.

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APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)

SCCIC Records Search

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

APPENDIX B

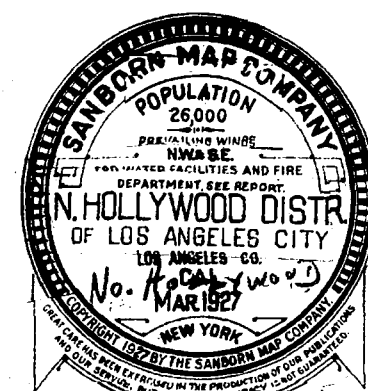
Sanborn Maps

ADDITIONAL INDEX FEBRUARY, 1938

NORTH HORTSMORE DISTRICT, CAL.

[illegible]* Estimated water consumption of 1000 g/m²/day.

CORRECTION RECORD		
REV. NO.	DATE OF CORRECTION	ATTACHED BY
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5	8-46	Refined 7-22-47
6	10-48	Refined 7-25-49

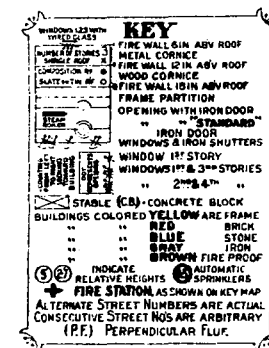


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WATER FACILITIES:- SUPPLIED BY LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL AQUEDUCT THROUGH 36", 12", 6", 4" RIVETED STEEL, STEEL AND CAST IRON PIPES.- ABOUT 185 SINGLE HYDRANTS.- PRESSURE IN BUSINESS SECTION, 85 POUNDS

FIRE DEPT :- LOS ANGELES ENGINE CO. N° 60. - 12 FULLY PAID MEN.
1-SERGEANT TRIPLE COMB. PUMP & HOSE. - 80-GAL WATER TANK &
WATER PUMP - 400'-2" HOSE & 400'-16" HOSE IN RESERVE.

FIRE ALARM : BY TELEPHONE ONLY.
FIRE LIMITS : NONE.
LIGHTS : ELECTRIC.
GRADES : LEVEL
STREETS : PARTLY PAVED.



DATE OVER ORIGINAL INDEX

NORTH HOLLYWOOD DISTRICT, CAL.

NEW INDEX AUGUST 1946

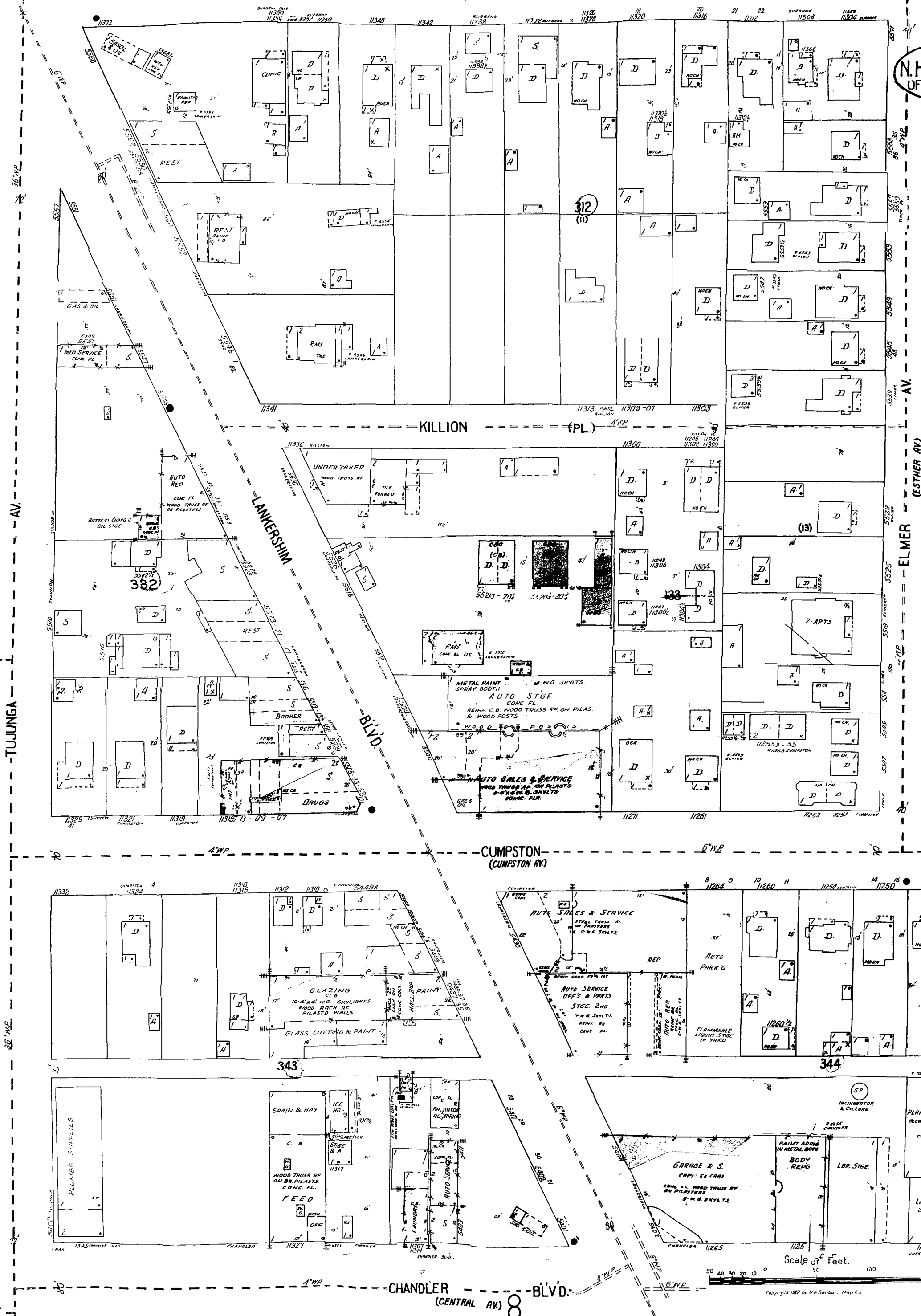
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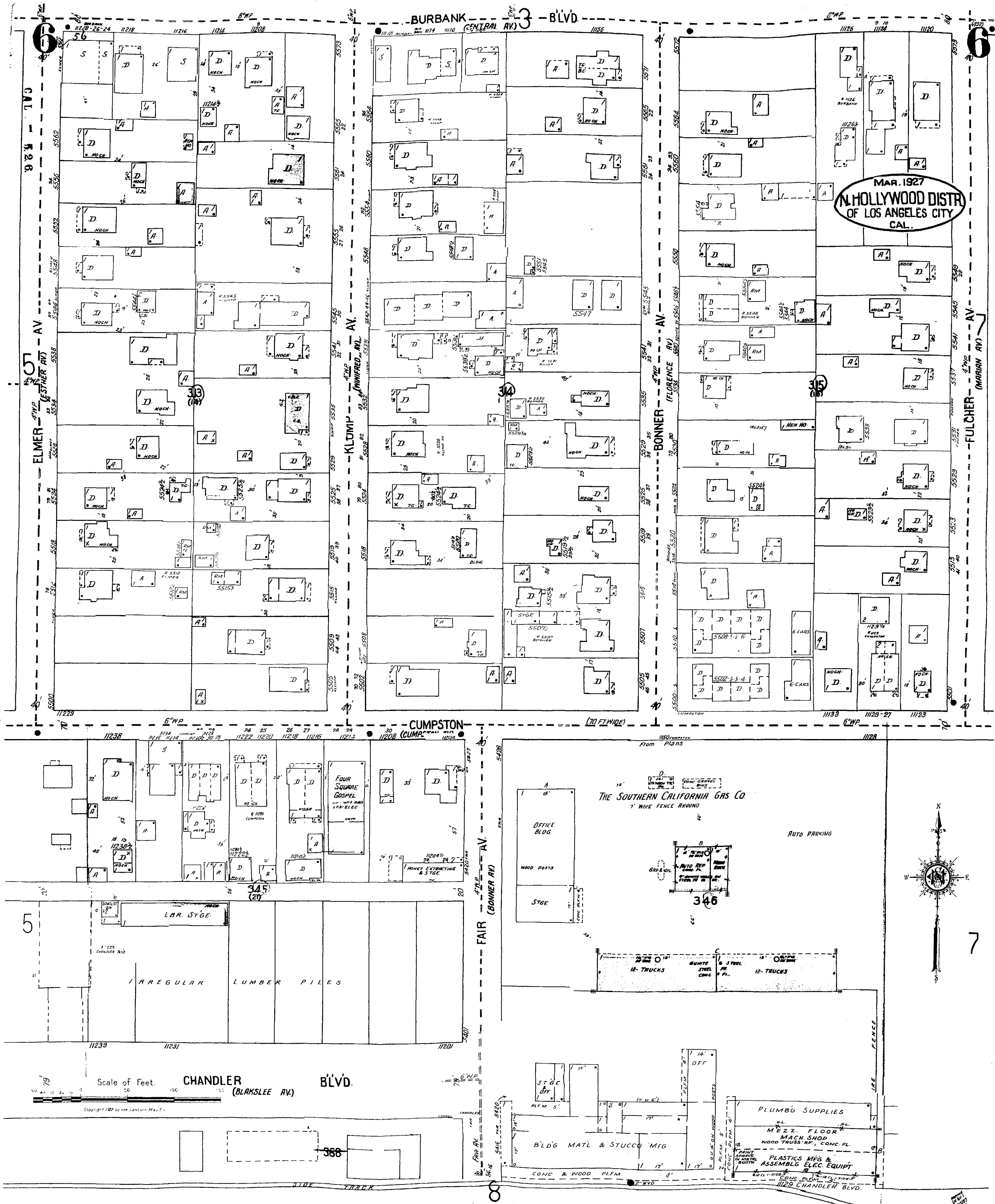
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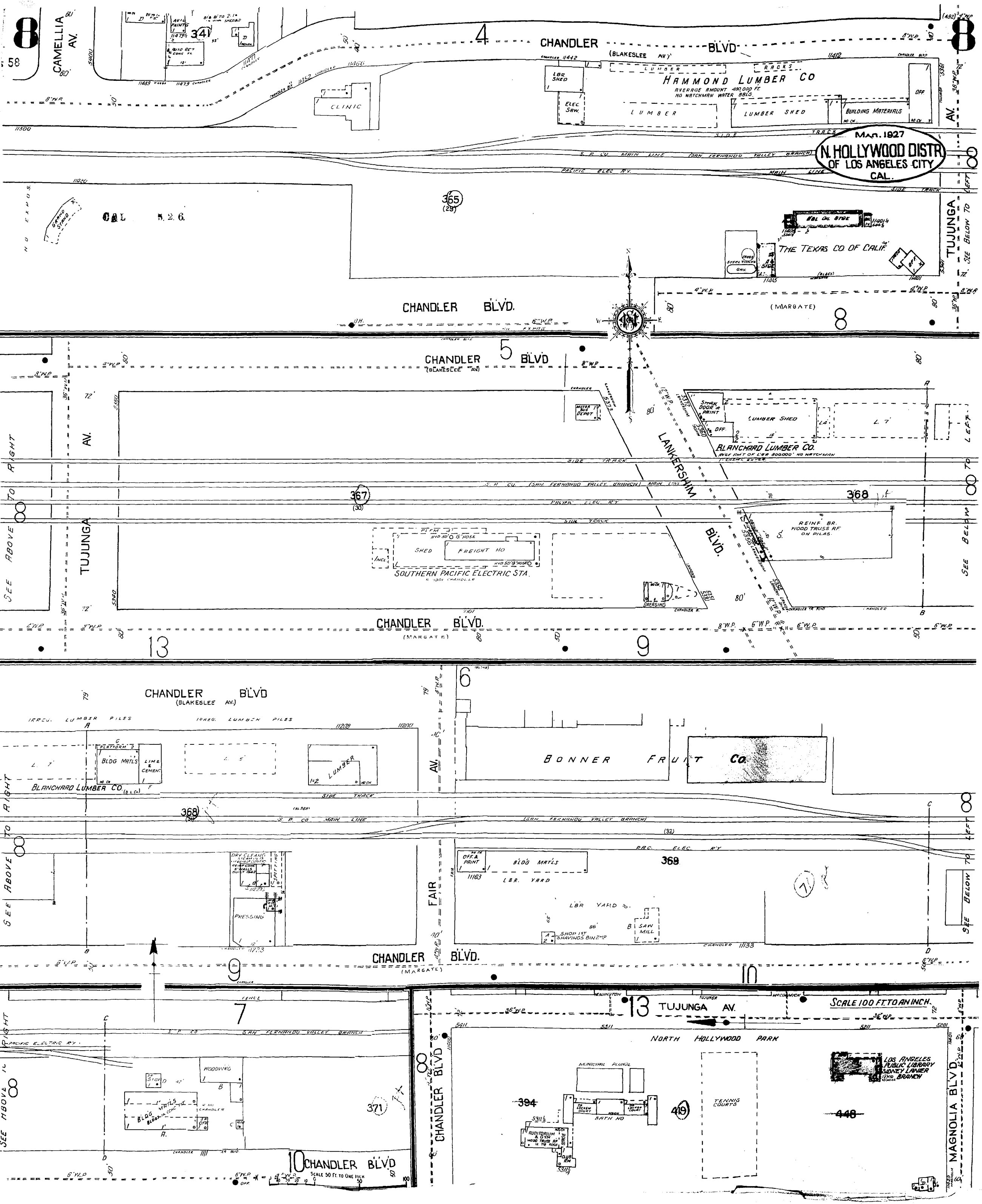
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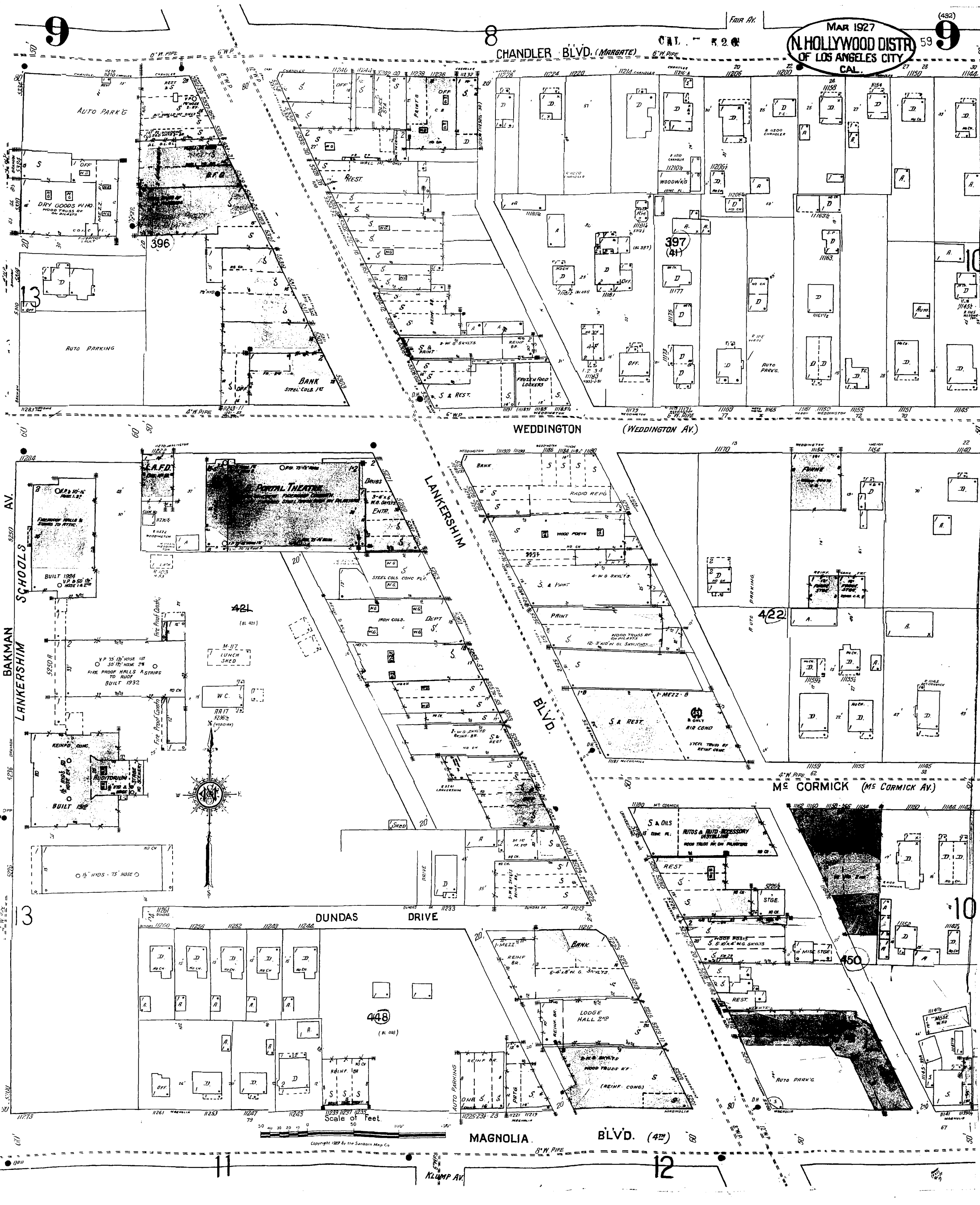
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APPENDIX C

NAHC SLF Results

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

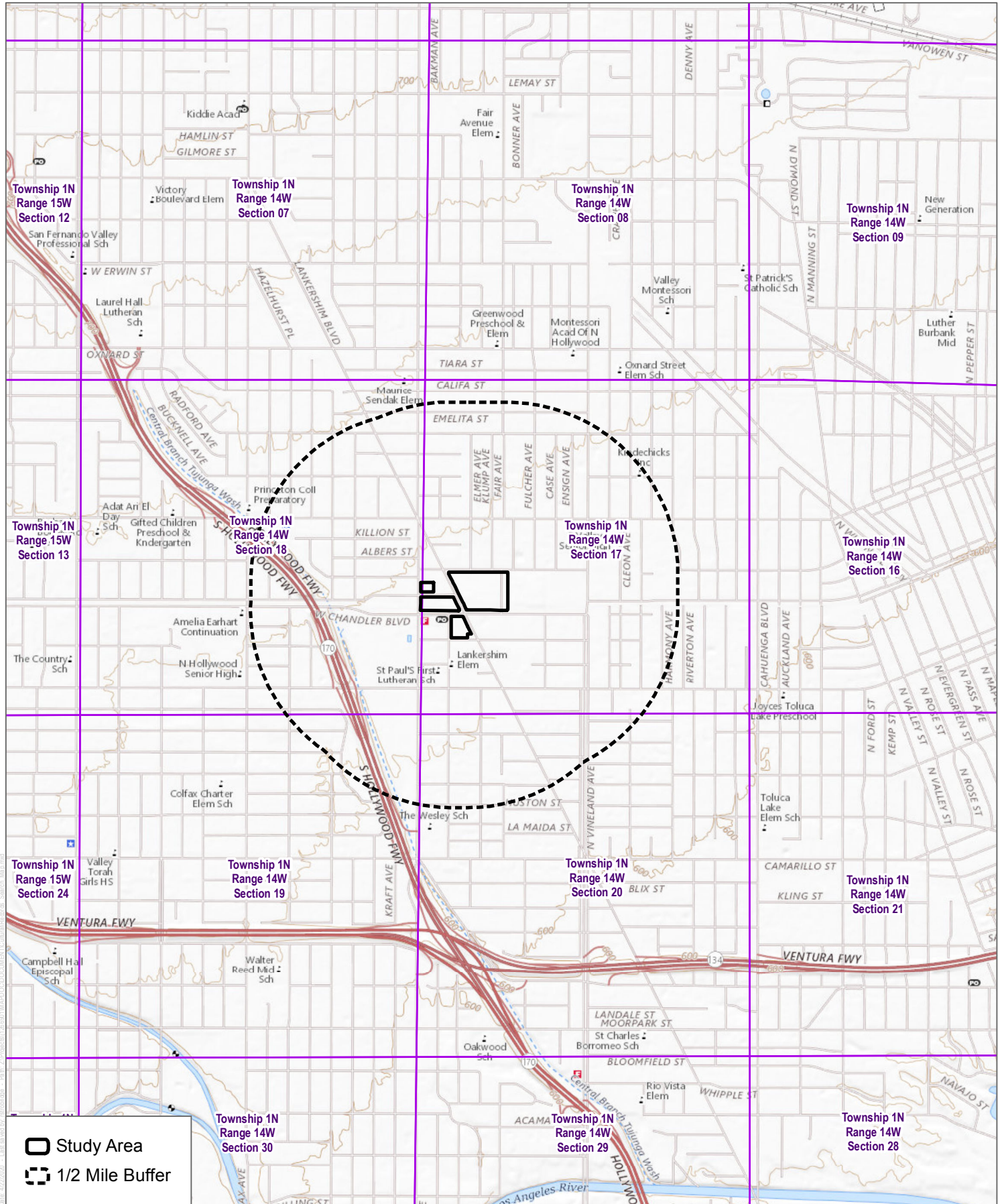
Phone: _____ Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Burbank & Van Nuys Quadrangles

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 27, 2020

Linda Kry
Dudek

Via Email to: lkry@dudek.com

Re: NoHo Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. Kry:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
*Luiseño*VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
*Chumash*SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
*Luiseño*PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
*Karuk*COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
*Wintun*COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
*Paiute/White Mountain Apache*COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
*Chumash*COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
*Pomo*NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
5/27/2020**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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 NoHo Project, Los Angeles County.

APPENDIX D (CONFIDENTIAL)

Record of AB 52 Consultation

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.