Appendix E

Archaeological Report

November 11, 2021 12669

Brad J. Napientek Senior Planner Eyestone Environmental, LLC 2121 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 3355 El Segundo, California 90245

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey and Extended Phase I Report for the District NoHo Project, City of Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Napientek:

This letter report documents the cultural resources study conducted by Dudek for the proposed District NoHo Project (Project), 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. NoHo Development Associates, LLC proposes the development of approximately 15.9 acres of land owned by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (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 City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources study 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 a pedestrian survey. This report further includes the results of an Extended Phase I (EP1) effort consisting of exploratory subsurface shovel test pits (STPs) and augering to investigate subsurface soil conditions. The cultural resources study was conducted by Dudek in accordance with the standards and guidelines defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and CEQA.

Project Location and Description

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 Stated Geologic Survey Quadrangle (USGS) (Appendix A: Figure 1). 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.

DUDEK November 2021 1

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 (Appendix A: Figure 2).

The proposed Project includes a high-intensity, 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. 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.

Regulatory Framework

National Register of Historic Places

While there is no federal nexus for this Project, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria have been provided here for reference.

The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service (NPS), under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the NHPA, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, How to Apply the National Register Criteria, as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

3

DUDEK

State Regulations

The California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020 et seg.)

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." (PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." (PRC section 5024.1(a).) The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty 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 Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, Section 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.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

November 2021

- 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 an 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)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

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

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

- (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

DUDEK 5 November 2021

- reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

PRC 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.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c); 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.

DUDEK 6 November 2021

Native American Historic Cultural Sites (PRC Section 5097 et seg.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

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. 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 7050.5b). 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 the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The 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 the 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.

Background Research

SCCIC Records Search Results

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. The records search results provided by the SCCIC include their digitized collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

DUDEK 7 November 2021 Dudek reviewed the SCCIC records to determine whether implementation of the Project would have the potential to impact known and unknown cultural resources. The confidential records search results are provided in Appendix B.

Previously Conducted Studies

The SCCIC records 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/intersecting 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. Reports that are not digitally available were not provided by the SCCIC and therefore, not reviewed for this report. Regardless, 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. Spatial boundaries and site forms for all previously recorded archaeological sites, even those documented by presently unavailable reports, would have been provided by the SCCIC. In addition, the existing body of technical reports that were subject to review by Dudek provided a representative sample and understanding of the sensitivity with regard to cultural resources in the area. 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**

Report Number	Date	Title	Author			
	Reports within the Project Site and off-site Metro Parking areas					
**LA-08247	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	Sylvia, Barbara			
LA-10180	1981	Determination of Eligibility Report, North Hollywood Redevelopment Project	Hatheway, Roger G.			
LA-10507	1983	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Anonymous			
**LA-10537	1995	Cultural Resources Technical Report - Historic Map Review, Metro Rail Line, Segment 3, North Hollywood Station	Slawson, Dana			
LA-11906	2012	Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Project Update	Liban, Emmanuel			
LA-12994	2015	Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, MOL/MRL North Hollywood, City of North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Lamb, Meghan; Richards, Courtney D.			
*N/A	2012	Section 106 Consultation: Proposed Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station Leslie Ro				

DUDEK 8 November 2021 Table 1.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

	Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies				
Report Number	Date	Title	Author		
*N/A	2015	Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Final Cultural Resources Report	Meghan Lamb		
Note: *Report is on fil	e with Metro or	nly.			
		Reports within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site			
LA-01578	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Anonymous		
LA-03496	-	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Anonymous		
LA-03725	1977	Historic Property Survey Burbank Boulevard Form Clyborn Avenue to Lankershim Boulevard	Anonymous		
LA-03789	1996	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey/class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-west Transportation Corridor Study Area, Los Angeles, California	Anonymous		
LA-04022	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	McLean, Deborah K.		
LA-04318	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	McLean, Deborah K.		
LA-04858	2000	Nasr Cold Plane Existing Pavement on Various On/off-ramps on Route 170 and One on Ramp Route 5 With Rubberized Asphalt Concrete	Smith, Philomene C.		
LA-06734	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_505_a, County of Los Angeles	Duke, Curt		
LA-06906	2000	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility CA-5690f/north Hollywood, Los Angeles County	Billat, Lorna		
LA-07819	1997	A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the LA Cellular Installation of a Monopole and Attendant Facilities at Cell Site #370rl Located at 11674 Burbank Blvd. in North Hollywood, California	Stickel, Gary E.		
LA-07835	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey/class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-west Transit Corridor, Brt Alternative, Study Area, Los Angeles, California	Whitley, David S. and Joseph M. Simon		
LA-07930	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	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling		
LA-08102	2001	Historic Property Survey Report: Proposed LAUSD East Valley New High School No. 1b Site, Los Angeles, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.		
LA-08103	2006	A Cultural Resources Overview and Architectural Evaluation of the Citibank Building on Lankershim Blvd., North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.		
LA-08251	2004	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett		

Table 1.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

Report Number	Date	Title	Author		
LA-08254	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	McKenna, Jeanette A.		
LA-09097	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	Bonner, Wayne H.		
LA-09518	2008	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Candidate SV11812A (Burbank and Cleon), 10844 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen Crawford		
LA-09785	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.	Wayne H. Bonner		
LA-10177	2008	Relocation of Phil's Diner, Los Angeles (North Hollywood), CA	Chattel, Robert Jay		
LA-10543	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	Gust, Sherri		
LA-10563	2000	Historical Resources Impact Assessment: Lankershim Boulevard Billboards Project	Slawson, Dana N.		
LA-11280	2011	Hollywood Park 878062, 11676 Burbank Blvd., No. Hollywood	Larocque, Mark		
LA-11603	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	Bonner, Wayne		
LA-12005	2011	Historic Property Survey Report Burbank Boulevard Widening Project from Lankershim Boulevard to Cleon Avenue Hilton, Eliz			
LA-12505	Draft Dhaso I Cultural Posourose Assessment San Fornando Valloy Wall-				

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

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey and Extended Phase I Report for the District NoHo Project, City of Los Angeles, California

literature review, archival research, and a pedestrian field survey. No archaeologically significant resources were identified within the 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 G (Orange) Line Bus Rapid Transit station and the underground North Hollywood Metro B (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. 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

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.

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 study 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 (see report LA-12994). 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.

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 isolate 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.

DUDEK 12 November 2021

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

P- / Trinomial	Period	Resource Type / Attributes	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility			
	Resources within the Project Site					
P-19-003306 (CA-LAN-003306H)	Historic Site	Trash pit consisting of restaurant ceramics, glass bottles, metal, and sundae dishes, dated to as early as the late 18th century.	Not Evaluated			
P-19-003307 (CA-LAN-003307H)	Historic Site	Architectural remnants with trash scatter and lens inside, date undetermined.	Not Evaluated			
P-19-100281	Prehistoric Isolate	Sandstone bowl.	Not Evaluated; Isolate not eligible, however related deposit, if present, would be unevaluated.			

P-19-003306/ CA-LAN-003306H

Resource P-19-003306/ CA-LAN-003306H 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. No record of formal evaluation was provided within related records.

P-19-003307/ CA-LAN-003307H

Resource P-19-003307/CA-LAN-003307H was recorded by Robin Turner in 2003 as a collection of remnant architectural features and historical-age 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. No record of formal evaluation was provided within related records.

P-19-100281

Prehistoric isolate P-19-100281, was recorded by Alice Hale in 1998. 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 DPR form 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. Isolated resources are generally not eligible for CRHR/NRHP listing due to their limited data potential and low likelihood of being considered "unique" resources under CEQA. However, the area

DUDEK 13

should be assumed to have potential to contain a prehistoric archaeological deposit based on the description of previous work.

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; Appendix D).

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 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 topographic maps 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

DUDEK 14 November 2021

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 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 main parcel of the Project site, which includes Blocks 0 East and Blocks 1 through 5/6, located south of Cumpston Street, east of Lankershim Boulevard, and north of Chandler Boulevard, 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 residential buildings labeled as "D" for dwelling, including associated automotive garages labeled as "A" for auto. The parcel that includes Block 7 of the Project site, located west of Lankershim Boulevard, south of Cumpston Avenue, and east of Tujunga Avenue contained residential buildings and associated auto garages. The parcel that includes Block 0 West, 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. Also depicted within this parcel for Block 0 West, the area west of Lankershim Boulevard, east of Tujunga Avenue, between North and South Chandler Boulevard, are four railroad tracks and a Southern Pacific Electric Station. These railroad tracks extend eastward through the southern portion of the main parcel of the Project, between North and South Chandler Boulevard, terminating at Fair Avenue and includes the Blanchard Lumber Company, buildings for building materials, including lime and cement, as well as a dry cleaning business. The parcel that includes Block 8, located south of Chandler Boulevard, west of Lankershim Boulevard, and north of Weddington

DUDEK 15 November 2021

Avenue, consisted of numerous shops, a single residential building, a dry goods warehouse, a restaurant, a bank, and auto parking.

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 Assembly Bill (AB) 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated tribal representatives that have requested Project notification. All records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the City. Documents related to the NAHC search are included in Appendix C.

Geomorphology and Buried Site Potential

In addition to the sources referenced in Background Research Section for the SCCIC Records Search, efforts were made to obtain and consult other resources in order to better understand the geomorphology of the Project site and its general surrounding areas, including the Off-site Metro Parking Areas, in order to ascertain prehistoric and historic land use. Maps illustrating soils and geological formation characteristics as well as maps included within the archaeological site records were analyzed; the results are provided below.

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 is 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. According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA 2020), soils are dominated by 25% Palmview (alluvial fans) and 20% Tujunga (alluvial fans), with minor components, including 5% Typic Xerothents (alluvial fans) and 5% San Emigdio (flood plains). All soils are characterized as coarse-loamy and/or sandy.

DUDEK 16 November 2021 Holocene-era alluvial formations do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric human use, as well as represent ongoing processes of development that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on areaspecific topographical setting. 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 discussed 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.

Field Methods

Pedestrian Survey

Methods

Due to the developed nature of the Project site and based on the SCCIC records search results, Dudek limited the archaeological survey for the Project to Block 8, the parcel located southwest of Chandler and Lankershim Boulevards, and Block 0, the parcel located at the northwest corner of Chandler and Lankershim Boulevards. Areas of exposed ground surface within Block 0 consist of landscaped areas that surround the G (Orange) Line Bus plaza, the B (Red) Line subway west portal, and the historic Lankershim Depot Building. Block 8 is dirt lot that is currently used as a Metro construction laydown yard with parked construction vehicles, equipment, and on-site office trailers. As such, an opportunistic approach was employed with archaeologists walking parallel transects, spaced no more than 5 meters apart (approximately 16 feet) when possible and visually inspecting areas that were physically inaccessible. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and an Apple Generation 7 iPhone (iPhone) equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPhone's 12-mega-pixel resolution camera. Accuracy of the mapping software on the iPhone ranged between 4 and 5 meters. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file

DUDEK 17 November 2021

at Dudek's Pasadena, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

Results

Dudek conducted an archaeological survey of Blocks 0 and 8 on September 1, 2020. The entirety of the Block 0 is developed and landscaped whereas Block 8 has been subject to disturbances from grading and is actively being used as a Metro construction laydown yard. No archaeological resources were identified within Blocks 0 and 8 as a result of the survey.

Extended Phase I Investigation

Methods

Based on the review of information provided by the SCCIC, there are three archaeological resources that intersect portions of the Project site (P-19-003306/CA-LAN-003306H, P-19-003307/ CA-LAN-003307H, and P-19-100281). Given the presence of known cultural resources, subsurface exploratory probing was conducted on September 1, 2020 within Block 8, which is undeveloped and presently used as a staging area. The intent of this program was to identify the extent of previous disturbance within the site and to assess the potential for subsurface cultural resources. The Extended Phase I (XPI) plan included the following procedures:

- Three STPs were judgmentally placed within the site Project site to determine the possible distribution of cultural resources subsurface based on the results of the SCCIC records.
- Subsurface probing of the Block 8 was conducted through the excavation of three (3) STPs, each measuring 50 x 25 cm, excavated with a shovel in 20 cm arbitrary levels from the surface to a maximum depth of 40 cm below the surface (cmbs). Once a depth of 40 cm was reached, a 10 cm hollow stem auger was used to continue excavations from 40 cm up to 200 cm (2 meters) below the existing ground surface in 20 cm arbitrary levels. All STPs and auger borings were back-filled once completed.
- The location of each STP location was taken using an Apple Generation 7 iPhone equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software; georeferenced aerial maps within each app allowed for greater GPS accuracy.
- Identified cultural materials were to be recorded in the field and reburied within the respective STPs. The requirement for additional subsurface investigations would be dependent on these findings. No artifacts were collected.

DUDEK 18 November 2021

Results

Dudek archaeologists Linda Kry and Samuel Johnson conducted the excavation of the STPs on September 1, 2020 to determine subsurface conditions within Block 8 of the Project site. The XPI 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 (Appendix A: Figure 3). All of the three STPs excavated were positive for cultural resources and soils were demonstrated to have been substantially mixed. Photos documenting the XPI effort are provided in Appendix A (Figures 4 through 6). A summary of the excavated STPs are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Extended Phase I Testing Results

	Exteriaca i nasc i i			Tooding Modulto	
STP	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description	
	0-20	Negative	None	Tan colored silty sand with layer of rock base; moderate to heavy compaction. Imported soils.	
	20-40	Positive	Fragments of brick, miscellaneous metal, asphalt, glass bottle, and possible square- cut nail (heavily corroded); black textile	Brown, coarse-grained, poorly-sorted, alluvium with inclusions of rock base from previous level with pockets of yellowish-brown, compacted, fine to coarse-grained sandy clay; moderate to heavy compaction.	
	40-60	Positive	Fragments of brick, miscellaneous metal, asphalt, and glass bottle	Alluvium; fine to coarse-grained sand with pebbles; moderate to heavy compaction.	
	60-80	Positive	Fragments of brick		
1	80-100	Positive	Fragments of brick and miscellaneous metal		
	100-120	Positive	Fragments of miscellaneous metal, asphalt, and square- cut nail	Alluvium; fine to coarse-grained sand with pebbles; light compaction; semi-moist.	
	120-140	Positive	Fragments asphalt	compaction, semi-moist.	
	140-160	Positive	Fragments of brick		
	160-180	Positive	Glass bottle fragment		
	180-200	Positive	Fragment of miscellaneous metal		
2	0-20	Positive	Fragments of miscellaneous metal and glass bottle	Tan colored silty sand with layer of rock base; moderate to heavy compaction. Imported soils.	

Table 3. Extended Phase I Testing Results

	Extended Phase I Testing Results						
STP	Depth (cmbs)	Results	Artifacts Recovered	Soil Description			
	20-40	Positive	Fragments of brick, miscellaneous metal, metal beverage bottle cap, and a square-cut nail (heavily corroded)	Brown colored, coarse-grained, poorly sorted alluvium with inclusions of rock base from previous level.			
	40-60	Positive	Fragments of brick				
	60-80	Positive	Fragments of brick				
	80-100	Positive	Fragments of brick				
	100-120	Positive	Fragments of brick	Alluvium; fine to coarse-grained sand with pebbles;			
	120-140	Positive	Fragments of brick	moderate to light compaction.			
	140-160	Positive	Fragments of brick				
	160-180	Positive	Fragments of brick				
	180-200	Positive	Fragments of brick				
	0-20	Positive	Fragment of ceramic tableware	Tan colored silty sand with layer of rock base; moderate to heavy compaction. Imported soils.			
	20-40	Positive	Fragment of glass bottle, and plastic	Top of level transitions from previous soils to brown colored silty sand (alluvium) with a decrease in rock base; gravel encountered.			
	40-60	Positive	Fragment of asphalt	Top of level transitions from previous soils to a medium brown colored silty sand (alluvium) with an increase in compaction and includes pockets of a medium brown silty, clayey sand with moderate compaction.			
	60-80	Negative	None				
3	80-100	Negative	None				
	100-120	Negative	None	Medium brown colored silty sand (alluvium) with an			
	120-140 140-160	Negative	None	increase in compaction and includes pockets of a medium brown silty, clayey sand with moderate compaction and increase in moisture.			
		Negative	None				
	160-180	Negative	None				
	180-200	Positive	Complete square-cut nail (heavily corroded)				

In general, documented soils were observed to be disturbed from 0-200 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 appear to be present, although soils throughout contain potential mixed historic-era debris. The presence of a square nail in SPT 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. Given that all three STPs were positive for cultural materials, the Project site is considered to have potential for supporting the presence of unanticipated cultural deposits within Block 8.

Summary and Management Recommendations

An archaeological survey was conducted for portions of the Project with exposed ground surface. Given that the majority of the Project is developed with extant buildings and asphalt parking, the archaeological survey was limited to Blocks 0 and 8. No newly identified archaeological resources were recorded during the pedestrian survey of Project's Block 0 and 8, with most of the visible surface soils within these areas having been previously disturbed. Additionally, a search of the NAHC's SLF (completed May 27, 2020) was negative for the presence of Native American resources. Nevertheless, the SCCIC records search identified three archaeological resources that intersect the Project site: two historic-era refuse deposits (P-19-003306/CA-LAN-003306H and P-19-003307/CA-LAN-003307H) and one prehistoric sandstone bowl (P-19-100281). Moreover, subsurface XPI excavations (completed September 1, 2020) identified isolated cultural material up to 200 cmbs within Block 8. Soils appeared to be mixed, however are considered to have potential to contain historic-era archaeological deposits at depth. The area appears to have a low potential for prehistoric cultural resources, and it remains unclear why the prehistoric stone bowl was present. Given the isolated nature of the reported prehistoric stone bowl, and the absence of other prehistoric archaeological material or deposits, the Project appears to have a low potential for prehistoric resources and it is quite possible that this item was either improperly documented or was in a secondary context.

Based on this information, the following recommendations are provided to ensure that impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

As noted above, due to the developed nature of the Project Site and Off-Site Metro Parking Areas, and based on the SCCIC records search results, Dudek limited the archaeological survey for the Project to Block 8, located southwest of Chandler and Lankershim Boulevards, and Block 0 West, located at the northwest corner of Chandler and Lankershim Boulevards. The remaining portions of the Project Site and Off-Site Metro Parking Areas are paved, occupied by buildings, or otherwise do not allow for direct inspection of exposed earth ground surfaces with potential to contain archaeological material. No newly

DUDEK 21 November 2021

identified archaeological resources were recorded during the pedestrian survey of Blocks 0 West and 8 of the Project Site, with most of the visible surface soils within these areas having been previously disturbed. Additionally, a search of the NAHC's SLF was negative for the presence of Native American resources. Nevertheless, the SCCIC records search identified three previously recorded archaeological resources that intersect or fall adjacent to the Project Site, including two historic-era refuse deposits (P-19-003306/CA-LAN-003306H and P-19-003307/CA-LAN-003307H) and one prehistoric sandstone bowl (P-19-100281). Moreover, the subsurface investigation within Block 8 identified isolated historic-era cultural material up to two meters below the surface through exploratory excavation of three shovel test probes (STPs). Therefore, while the Archaeological Report concludes that the Project Site appears to be underlain by mixed soils, the exact nature and degree of this disturbance is somewhat unclear. Given the isolated nature of the reported prehistoric stone bowl, and the absence of other prehistoric archaeological material or deposits, the Project Site and Off-Site Metro Parking Areas appear to have a low potential for archaeological resources and it is quite possible that this item was either improperly documented or was in a secondary context. However, as noted in the Archaeological Report, historic-era cultural material has been documented in both Block 0 West and Block 8, as well as near the eastern portion of the project along Cumpston Street. Because the Project would require excavations to depths of up to 60 feet below grade for construction of the subterranean parking levels, the Project could potentially disturb previously unidentified archaeological resources, if present. As such, construction activities associated with the Project could result in substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, which is a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measures CUL-MM-4 through CUL-MM-6 below would reduce this potential impact to a less-thansignificant level.

The following mitigation measures are proposed with respect to archeological resources:

Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-4: All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists or Tribal Cultural experts shall be briefed regarding unanticipated archeological or Tribal Cultural discoveries prior to the start of any excavation and grading activities. A basic PowerPoint presentation or handout shall be prepared to inform all personnel working on the Project about the archaeological and Tribal Cultural sensitivity of the area. The purpose of this Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological and Tribal Cultural materials that may be identified during excavation and grading activities forthe Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources and all Tribal Cultural Resources. Each worker shall also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources, Tribal Cultural Resources, or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the site supervisor and archaeological monitor.

Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-5: Prior to any excavation activities, an individual qualified in archaeology and Tribal Cultural Resources (Qualified Archaeologist) shall be retained to monitor initial excavation and grading activities within the Project Site. Initial excavation and grading are defined as initial construction-related earth moving of sediments from their place of deposition. As it pertains to archaeological monitoring, this definition excludes movement of sediments after they have been initially disturbed or displaced by project-related construction. Due to the complex history of development and disturbance in the area, the terminal depth of potential deposits cannot be determined prior to the start of excavation activities. Monitoring will be continued based the continued potential for cultural deposits based on the characteristics of subsurface sediments encountered. The Qualified Archeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, shall oversee and adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits or material. The Qualified Archeologist shall be responsible for maintaining daily monitoring logs. Within 60 days following completion of ground disturbance, an archaeological monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to the City for review. This report shall document compliance with approved mitigation, document the monitoring efforts, and include an appendix with daily monitoring logs. The final report shall be submitted to the SCCIC. In the event that a potential archaeological resource is encountered, the Applicant shall follow the procedures set forth in Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-6. In the event that a potential Tribal Cultural Resource is encountered, the applicant shall instead follow the procedures set forth in Mitigation Measure TCR-MM-1.

Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-6: In the event that historic or prehistoric archaeological resources are unearthed, ground disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. An appropriate buffer area shall be established by the archaeological monitor in accordance with industry standards, reasonable assumptions regarding the potential for additional discoveries in the vicinity, and safety considerations for those making an evaluation and potential recovery of the discovery. This buffer area shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. All resources unearthed by Project construction activities shall be evaluated by the Qualified Archaeologist. If a resource is determined by the Qualified Archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the Applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resource. The treatment plan established for the resource shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If in coordination with the City, it is determined that preservation in place is not feasible, appropriate treatment of the resource shall be developed by the Qualified Archaeologist in coordination with the City and may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any archaeological material collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be donated to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Project-level impacts with regard to archaeological resources would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-MM-4 through CUL-MM-6.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

As a further note with regard to unanticipated discovery of human remains, mitigation measures have not been included in the environmental document because required processes are already specifically outlined in pertinent state regulations and codes. These requirements are summarized to follow for reference. If human remains were discovered during construction of the Project, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery would be halted, the County Coroner, construction manager, and other entities would be notified per California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. In addition, disposition of the human remains and any associated grave goods would occur in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), which requires that work stop near the find until a coroner can determine that no investigation into the cause of death is required and if the remains are Native American. Specifically, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), if the coroner determined the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission who shall identify the person or persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent may make recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains and any associated grave goods in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98.

DUDEK 24 November 2021

If you have any questions about this report, please contact me at lkry@dudek.com or Adam Giacinto at agiacinto@dudek.com.

Respectfully Submitted,

Linda Kry, BA

Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

Archaeologist Archaeologist

cc: Micah Hale, Dudek

Att: NADB Information Appendix A: Figures

Appendix B: SCCIC Records Search Results (Confidential)

Appendix C: NAHC Correspondence

Appendix D: Sanborn Maps

References Cited

- Lamb, Meghan. 2015. Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Final Cultural Resources Report. Prepared for the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Federal Transit Administration. On File with Metro.
- NETR. 2020. Historic Aerial Photographs and Topographic maps of Project Site, dating from 1894 2018. Accessed May 2020. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer.
- Rogers, Leslie. 2012. Section 106 Consultation: proposed Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station. Submitted to the SHPO, Sacramento, California. On File with Metro.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. 1927. "North Hollywood District of Los Angeles City." Edition 1927-1948, Sheets 1, 5, 6, 8, and 9. Accessed May 20, 2020. https://www.lapl.org/collections-resources/research-guides/sanborn-atlases

DUDEK 26 November 2021

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey and Extended Phase I Report for the District NoHo Project, City of Los Angeles, California

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

DUDEK

National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors: Linda Kry, BA, Kira Archipov, BA, and Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: Eyestone Environmental, LLC

Report Date: November 2021

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey and Extended Phase I Report for the District NoHo

Project, City of Los Angeles, California

Type of Study: Archaeological Inventory, Extended Phase I

Acreage: 15.9 acres

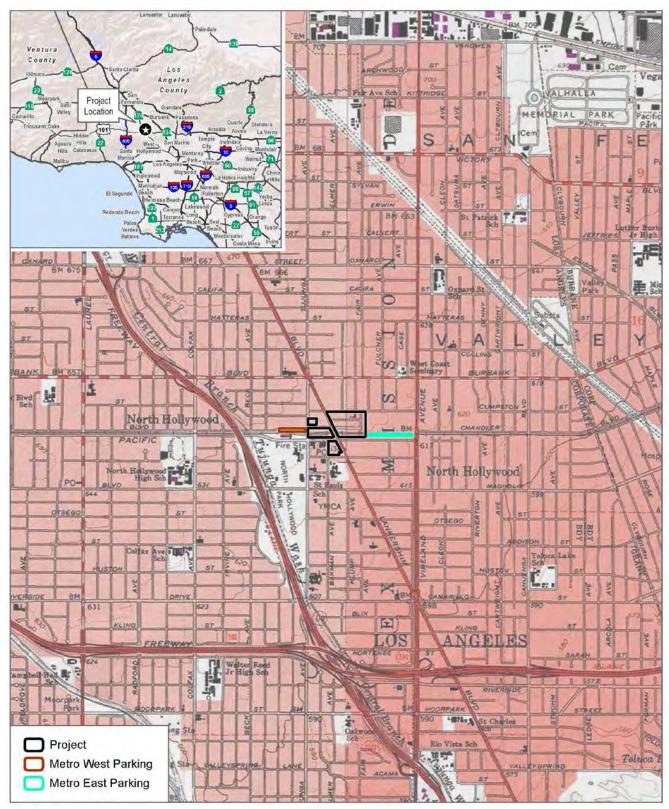
Resources: P-19-003306/ CA-LAN-003306H, P-19-003307/CA-LAN-003307H, P-19-100281

USGS Quads: Sections 17 and 18, Township 1 North, Range 14 West, Burbank and Van Nuys

7.5-minute United Stated Geologic Survey Quadrangle

Keywords: Archaeological Inventory, Intensive Pedestrian Survey, Extended Phase I

Appendix A Figures



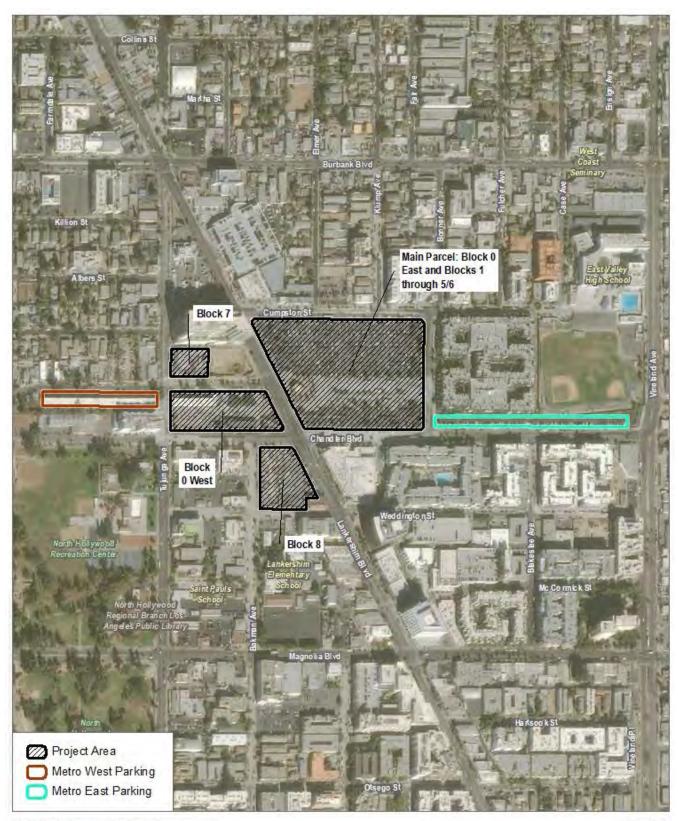
SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Van Nuys & Burbank Quadrangles

DUDEK ♦ 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1
Regional and Vicinity Map

District NoHo Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

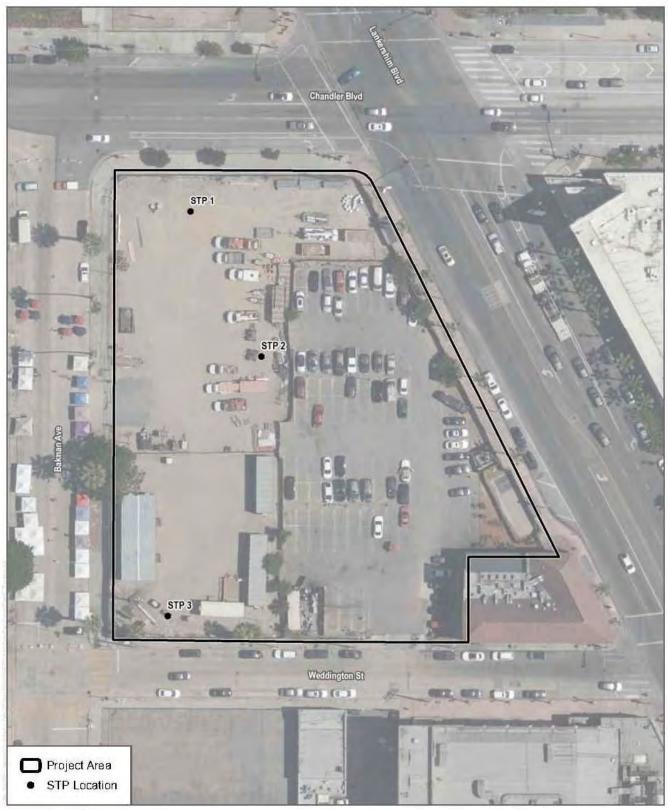


SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps, Los Angeles County (Accessed 2020)



FIGURE 2

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2020; Open Street Map 2019

Extended Phase | STP locations

FIGURE 3

District NoHo Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



Figure 4. Location of STP 1, near the northern portion of Block 8. View to the northeast.

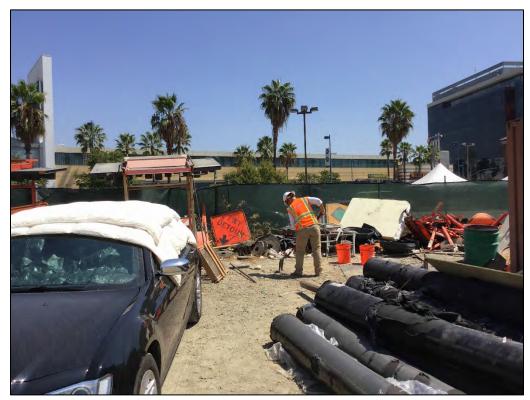


Figure 5. Location of STP 2, near the central portion of Block 8. View to the east.



Figure 6. Location of STP 3, near the southern portion of Block 8. View to the south.

Appendix B CONFIDENTIAL SCCIC Records Search Results

Archaeological Resources confidential information: On file with City.

Appendix C NAHC Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

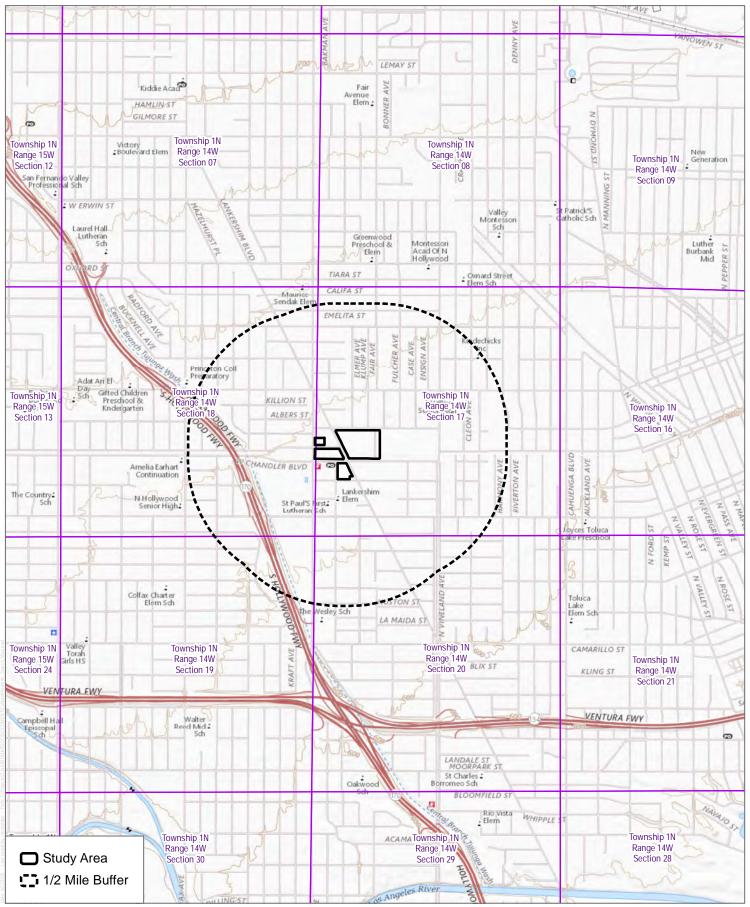
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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:		
Township:	Range:	
Company/Firm	/Agency:	
Contact Person	ı:	
Street Address	:	
City:		
	Extension:	
Г		
Email:		
Project Descrip		
Project Loc	cation Map is attached	

SLF&Contactsform: rev: 05/07/14



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





CHAIRPERSON

SECRETARY

Luiseño

Karuk

Wintun

Apache

[Vacant]

Chumash

[Vacant]

Laura Miranda Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON

Reginald Pagaling Chumash

Merri Lopez-Keifer

PARLIAMENTARIAN **Russell Attebery**

COMMISSIONER Marshall McKay

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie

William Mungary Paiute/White Mountain

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.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

Attachment

Cultural Resources Analyst

teuer Zuine

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 San Fernando, CA, 91340

San Fernando, CA, 91340 Phone: (818) 837 - 0794 Fax: (818) 837-0796 iairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us Tataviam

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

admin@gabrielenoindians.org

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

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

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838

Newhall, CA, 91322

Phone: (503) 539 - 0933

Fax: (503) 574-3308

ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam
Tataviam

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
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
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
iontiveros@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 Resource 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 Sanborn Maps

