

Appendix J

Tribal Cultural Resources

Appendix J.1

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE ARTISAN HOLLYWOOD PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artisan Realty Advisors (Applicant) 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 Artisan Hollywood Project (Project). The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project proposes a mixed use residential and commercial development on an approximately 1.55-acre site (Project Site) located at 1520-1542 North Cahuenga Boulevard, 1523-1549 N. Ivar Avenue, and 6350 West Selma Avenue in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project Site falls within public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 South, Range 14 West, Section 10, located on the *Hollywood*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted by staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation completed by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin were identified within the Project Site or surrounding records search area through the SCCIC records search, or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed September 28, 2020).

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 September 29, 2020 via FedEx and certified mail. Native American Tribes notified included: Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

A response was received by the City from Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer from the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) on October 21, 2020. In Mr. Avila's email response to the City's notification letter, Mr. Avila stated that the Project area is located within the FTBMI's ancestral territory and therefore, requested formal consultation, including documentation associated with the Project for review, prior to setting up a consultation meeting. However, following this interaction, Mr. Avila sent the City a follow up email on November 16, 2020, stating that the Project is actually outside of the FTBMI's ancestral boundaries and as such, deferred consultation to other tribal entities/representatives with ancestral ties to the Project area. To date, no other responses have been received from the FTBMI or any other 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.

1 INTRODUCTION

Artisan Realty Advisors retained Dudek to conduct a TCRs study for the Artisan Hollywood Project in compliance with CEQA. The present study documents the results of a CHRIS records search completed at the SCCIC, a search of the NAHC SLF, and tribal consultation completed by the lead agency, the City, pursuant to 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 potential impacts and whether mitigation is recommended.

1.1 Project Personnel

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

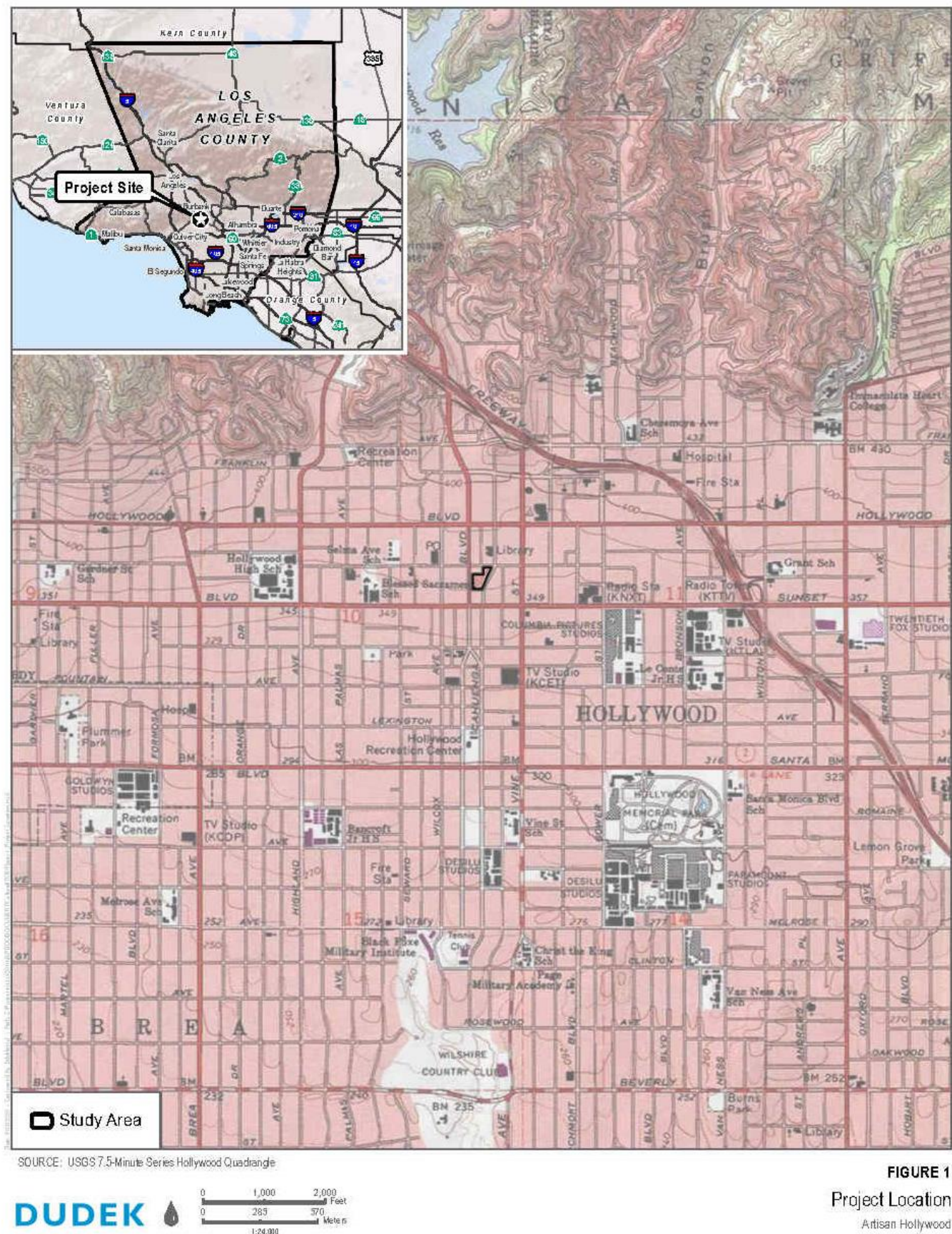
1.2 Project Location

The Project Site is located within the Hollywood Community Plan Area, approximately 5.25 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles and approximately 11.25 miles east of the Pacific Ocean within public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 South, Range 14 West, Section 10, located on the *Hollywood*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project Site includes properties at 1520-1542 North Cahuenga Boulevard, 1523-1549 North Ivar Avenue, and 6350 West Selma Avenue and is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5546-012-002, -004, -005, -006, and -009, encompassing a total of approximately 1.55-acres (Figure 2). The Project Site is bound by North Cahuenga Boulevard to the west, Ivar Avenue to the east, Selma Avenue to the north, and existing commercial uses to the south.

1.3 Project Description

The Project Site is currently improved with existing commercial buildings that have a floor area of 33,828 square feet as well as existing surface parking. The Project Site's existing commercial buildings would be retained, and the new development would replace the surface parking within the Project Site with a new 267,168-square foot high-rise building with 270 residential dwelling units and 6,790 square feet of ground floor commercial space, indoor and outdoor amenities, open space, and subterranean and above-grade parking for an overall 300,996 square feet of development. The total Floor Area Ratio (FAR) on the Project Site would be up to 4.5 to 1. The new proposed multi-family residential and commercial uses would be provided within a 25-story building that would have a maximum height of approximately 286 feet. The Project Site's existing and proposed uses would be served by parking spaces that would be located in two above-grade levels and in four subterranean levels constructed in connection with the new development. The Project's new building

would also include a residential lobby, a fitness center, recreational rooms, an amenity deck with private seating areas, an outdoor kitchen, pool/spa, landscaping, and a rooftop deck with a splash pool, landscaping, and seating.



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SOURCE: Bing Maps 2020, Los Angeles County 2011



FIGURE 2

Project Site

Artisan Hollywood - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

2.1 State

2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (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 (TCRs) 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 is located in a highly urbanized area in the Hollywood community in the City of Los Angeles characterized by medium- to high-rise commercial, and multi-family residential structures. The Project is planned to be developed upon an area presently covered by a paved parking lot, and would be surrounded by extant structures. However, as detailed within Section 5.2 of the present report, the Project Site was previously occupied by a number of buildings.

The Project Site is less than 1 mile south of the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 6.6 miles north of Baldwin Hills, and 11.25 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by Urban land-Grommet-Ballona complex, associated with discontinuous human-transported material over young alluvium derived from sedimentary rock (USDA 2020). Due the size and nature of past development associated with the Project Site and vicinity, all native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have been substantially disturbed. Historical maps indicate the nearest drainage is approximately 2.24 miles east of the Project Site, and the Los Angeles River, prior to channelization, mapped approximately 6 miles to the east. Post channelization, the Los Angeles River is approximately 3.6 miles east of the Project Site.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

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

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

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

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500–1769)

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

4.2 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly 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 (alternately Gabrieleño) appear to have 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 vicinity was that of Yanga (also known as *Yaangna*, *Janga*, and *Yabit*), which was in the vicinity of the downtown Los Angeles (McCawley 1996: 56-57; NEA and King 2004). This village was reportedly first encountered by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of the recruitments 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 were recruited to 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 slightly closer, just north of the Cahuenga Pass.

The La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159) was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar (Westec 1983). Father Juan Crespi passed through the area on August 3, 1769. The pertinent sections from his translated diary are provided here:

The Captain told me that when they scouted here, in a ravine about half a league to the westward they came upon about forty springs of pitch, or tar, boiling in great surges up out of

the ground, and saw very large swamps of this tar, enough to have caulked many ships [Brown 2002:341].

Crespi later returned north of the Project Site near the village of Cahuenga, moving southeast through the Cahuenga Pass on January 16, 1770. He identifies the two villages located on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman historical Los Angeles map, located near the southern opening of the Cahuenga Pass. Here he noted:

The mountains make an opening on the southwest of the plain, and in a depression at the foot of it we saw a stream, or ponded up water, at which there were two villages belonging to the very good heathens of this place, who came unarmed as soon as they saw us in order to greet us, and were very happy to see us again. They brought us some gruel, and the chief of one village guided us through the aforesaid opening in the southwestern range; and we came into a small hollow, in which upon two sides we came across a good deal of water, with a good deal of small watering places of the small hollow of *Los Santos Martires San Cleto y San Marcelino*, the Holy Martyrs Saint Cletus and Saint Marcellinus. [Brown 2002:663]

The environment surrounding the Tongva included mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns (the processing of which was established by the early Intermediate Period) were the staple food source. 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 cult, 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 cult 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 cult 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).

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 (1821–1848)

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 (1848–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).

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5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

As part of the cultural resources study prepared for the Project, Dudek referenced CHRIS records searches that were previously completed by Dudek and SCCIC Staff on July 25, 2017, April 2, 2020, and July 27, 2020 for other projects in the vicinity of (within less than 0.2-mile away) the present Project Site. This previously compiled records search information has been utilized in order to meet due diligence requirements while also accounting for extended delays by the SCCIC in processing records search requests due to COVID-19. It should be further noted, that for records searches completed in 2020, the SCCIC implemented COVID-19 protocols and notified researchers that they are only providing data for Los Angeles County that are digital and therefore, the records search results completed in 2020 include the SCCIC's digitized collection. The previous records searches all included a 0.5-mile records search radius and as such, the results re-used for this Project will include results that are 0.25-miles east, 0.4-miles northeast, and 0.4-miles south of the present Project Site, including any records identified within the Project Site. The results of these records searches include the SCCIC's digitized (2020 searches) and non-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 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 indicated that 37 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1983 and 2013. Of these, five studies are mapped as overlapping the Project Site. Table 1, below, summarizes all 37 previous cultural resources studies followed by a brief summary of the studies that overlap the Project Site, with the exception of reports with unknown locations (LA-04575, LA-05070, LA-05348, LA-08016, LA-09227, LA-10760). This is due to SCCIC COVID-19 protocols only including digitally available reports in 2020 searches; these aforementioned cultural resource studies are therefore, not reviewed for this report. Regardless, the reports that are available are sufficient to characterize the available cultural resources information pertaining to the Project Site. Moreover, the absence of the digitally unavailable reports does not materially impact the analysis or conclusions of this study.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-01578	Unknown	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-03496	Los Angeles City Planning Department	1985	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Outside
LA-03682	Romani, Gwendolyn R.	1997	Results of Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Located on the North Side of Yucca Street, Between North Las Palmas Avenue and North Cherokee Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04345	McLean, D.	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 650-01, 6344 Fountain Avenue, Community of Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
*LA-04575	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 455-02, County of Los Angeles, California	Unknown
LA-04580	Duke, C.	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04909	Atchley, S.	2000	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	Outside
*LA-05070	Sylvia, Barbara	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:20290k	Unknown
LA-05081	Lapin, P.	2000	Cultural Resources Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 650-02, County of Los Angeles, CA	Outside
LA-05095	McKenna, J.	1999	Descriptive and Historical Date Photographic Record, and Floor Plans Pertaining to the "TAV Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
*LA-05348	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_056_a, County of Los Angeles, California	Unknown
LA-06811	Harper, C.	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SM 234-01 Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07562	Greenwood, R.	1987	Additional Information for DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Overlaps
LA-07565	Greenwood, R.	1987	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Overlaps
LA-07566	Hatheway, R. and P. Kevin	1987	Technical Report DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Overlaps
LA-07981	Bonner, W.	2005	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA70XC424A (CA Surplus Mart), 6263 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07992	McKenna, J.	2002	Results of an Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program at the Site of the TAV Celebrity Theatre" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
*LA-08016	Slawson, Dana N.	1994	Cultural Resources Technical Report Land Use History and Archaeological Evaluation Metro Rail Redline, Segment 3 Hollywood/highland Station	Unknown

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-08020	Southern California Rapid Transit District	1987	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study	Overlaps
LA-08251	Gust, S. and H. Puckett	2004	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Outside
LA-09227	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate EL0078-03 (Rooftop Beachwood Drive), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Unknown
LA-09233	Bonner, W.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11570E (Surplus RT), 1106 North Vine Street, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09405	Wlodarski, R.	2008	Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site (ESS Storage), Located at 1860 Vine Street, Los Angeles, California 90028	Outside
LA-09546	Bonner, W. and K. Crawford	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11691A (Music Box), 6122 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09549	Bonner W. and K. Crawford	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09550	Bonner, W. and K. Crawford	2008	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles County, CA	Outside
LA-10507	Unknown	1983	Technical Report–Historical/Architectural Resources–Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-10760	Maxon, Patrick	2010	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hollywood/La Kretz Customer Service Center Project, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Unknown
LA-10915	Bonner, W.	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile ISA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10916	Bonner, W.	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC, Telecommunications Facility LAC633-01, USID 11760 (Cahuenga/Sunset), 6515 West Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11225	Loftus, S.	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, Clearwire Site CA-LOS4750A, 1519 (1523) North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90028	Outside
LA-11472	Akeh, Roman	2011	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report: For the United States Post Office, Los Angeles Wilcox Station, 6457 Santa Monica Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90038	Outside
LA-11783	Noah, S. and A. Noah	2012	Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in Los Angeles County on Highway 101	Outside
LA-11797	Chattel, R.	2010	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	Overlaps

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within the Records Search Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-11982	Pahich, L., T. Schneider, and J. Holson	2011	Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project Segment 6 Proposed Capping of Cultural Resources	Outside
LA-12155	Bonner W. and K. Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03615E (Wilcox) 1557 Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County California	Outside
LA-13136	Loftus, S.	2013	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site EL0511 Santa Monica Blvd./Vine Street, 1106 North Vine Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90038, CASPR# 3551502170	Outside
Notes: * indicates report locations were not provided by the SCCIC due to COVID protocols and therefore, not summarized below.				

LA-07562

Greenwood and Associates prepared the *DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5* report for the Southern California Rapid Transit District Metro Rail Project MOS-2 in 1987. The report focused on the review of maps to determine whether construction activities related to the project would affect areas containing structural remains of potentially significant buildings or deposits of cultural remains. The nearest alignment to the current Project Site, referred to in the study as Candidate Alignment No. 2, is the Hollywood/Vine location, which is two city blocks east of the Project Site. The study determined that there would be no effect to historic structures and did not find that secondary development would have destroyed the potential for significant cultural remains.

LA-07565

Greenwood and Associates prepared the archaeological technical report *Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5: Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement/Subsequent Environmental Impact Report* for the Southern California Rapid Transit District Metro Rail Project in 1987. The study consists of a literature review, archival research, and map research for evidence of potential archaeological resources at the proposed project areas. No archaeological resources were identified within the current Project Site as a result of the 1987 study.

LA-07566

The *DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; Archaeological Evaluation of Proposed Station Areas and Zones of Transition Between Aerial and Subway* report was prepared by Roger G. Hatheway and Kevin J. Peter in 1987 for the Southern California Rapid Transit District Metro Rail Project MOS-2. The study consists of a literature review, archival research, and map research for evidence of potential archaeological resources at the proposed project areas. No archaeological resources were identified within the current Project Site as a result of the 1987 study.

LA-08020

The 1987 Cogstone report *Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project “Metro Rail” Core Study: Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report* was prepared for the Southern California Rapid Transit District. The report supplements a previous historical/architectural resources report that was prepared for a draft environmental document. The study consists of a collection of maps and areas of potential effect that is analyzed in the initial report. No cultural resources are identified within this report; however, the report does provide a list of properties that were evaluated as a result of the project, none of which are archaeological resources that were identified within the current Project Site.

LA-11797

Chattel Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Inc. (Chattel Architecture) prepared historic context statements and intensive-level assessment surveys for the Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area. The Hollywood Redevelopment Project is 1,107-acres and located approximately six miles northwest of the Los Angeles Civic Center at the foot of the Hollywood Hills. The current Project Site is within the Hollywood Redevelopment area. The goal of updating the historic context statements and field surveys was to evaluate properties for eligibility for local, state, or national designation to focus effort on preserving those buildings that best illustrate the unique narratives of each community, while allowing for appropriate economic development (Chattel Architecture 2010).

While the study did not address archaeological resources within the redevelopment area, it did provide insight into the historic development of the current Project Site and vicinity. Throughout the 1920s, the upscale residences lining Hollywood Boulevard through the 1910s transformed into intensive commercial use. With a sharp rise in retail development, the Hollywood Boulevard Association (founded in 1928) proclaimed Hollywood the “World’s Largest Department Store” (2010). As wealthy residents left the area in the 1930s, the upscale stores along Hollywood Boulevard began to as well. With the end of Prohibition in 1933, many bars opened along Hollywood Boulevard and the area began to appear shabby and home to the middle-class residents (2010). With the entry of the United States into World War II, inexpensive nightclubs and bars were developed along Hollywood Boulevard and in the 1960s, the Walk of Fame was established, in an attempt to reintroduce the earlier, glamorous image of Hollywood (2010).

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that a total of 198 previously recorded cultural resources fall within the Project’s records search area and, of these, 196 are historic built environment resources. The remaining two resources are historic-period archaeological sites (Table 2). None of the 198 previously recorded cultural resources are within the Project Site. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within the records search area of the Project Site. A bibliography of all 198 resources is included in Confidential Appendix A of this report.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the Records Search Area

Primary Number (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Age and Type	Description	Year and Recorded by	Proximity to Project Site
003302	003302H	Historic Archaeology: Trash deposit	Historic-era trash pit consisting of alcohol bottles, metal fragments, one porcelain cup, glass shards, and a clear bottle.	2003 (Robin Turner, Victoria Avalos, Cogstone Resource Management)	Outside
003545	003545H	Historic Archaeology: Structure	Historic-age foundations, septic tanks, and refuse scatters dating to circa 1900 and 1940 identified during the demolition of the TAV Celebrity Theater Complex in 2002.	2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	Outside

5.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Dudek consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the Project Site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available for the years 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1955, 1963, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1995, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2020a). Historic aerials are available for the years 1948, 1952, 1964, 1972, 1977, 1980, 1989, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 (NETR 2020b).

The first USGS topographic map showing the Project Site dates to 1894 and shows Sunset Avenue and Cahuenga Boulevard, with few structures in the surrounding areas. The topographic maps from the following years show no change to the Project Site until 1921. The 1921 topographic map shows Selma Avenue, which serves as the northern boundary for the Project Site, as well as two or three undefined structures along Selma Avenue and a few undefined structures along Cahuenga Boulevard. The topographic map from 1924 shows an increase in structures surrounding the Project Site. The topographic maps for the following years show no significant change to the Project Site until 1955. The 1955 topographic map depicts Ivar Avenue, which serves as the eastern boundary for the Project Site. This map no longer shows the previous structures, and in the subsequent maps, only distinguished structures and streets/roads are depicted and labeled on the topographic maps, including labels such as library, television studio, and playground. The remaining topographic maps show no significant change to the Project Site.

The first aerial showing the Project Site dates to 1948 and shows the Project site as developed with what appears to be eight larger structures in the southern half and seven smaller structures within the northern half. Due to the quality of the aerial photo, an exact number of structures is difficult to discern. The 1952 aerial no longer shows the previously mentioned structures in the northern portion of the Project Site. The aerial from 1954 shows seven large structures within the southern half and depicts the northern half of the Project Site as a parking lot. The remaining aerials show no significant change to the Project Site.

5.3 Native American Correspondence

5.3.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on September 15, 2020, to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on September 28, 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 SLF search are included in Appendix B.

5.3.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and 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 sent Project notification letters on September 29, 2020 via FedEx and certified mail 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, an invitation to consult, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Native American Tribes notified included: Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. All documents relating to AB52 Consultation are provided in confidential Appendix C.

The City received an email response from Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer from the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI), on October 21, 2020, stating that the Project area is within the FTBMI's ancestral territory and therefore, was formally requesting consulting party status. In addition, Mr. Avila requested Project information for review prior to setting up a consultation meeting. Following this initial response, Mr. Avila sent the City another email on November 16, 2021, stating that the Project is outside of their ancestral boundaries and deferred consultation to other tribal entities/representatives with ancestral ties to the Project area. To date, no other responses have been received from the FTBMI or any other tribal entities/representatives regarding TCRs or other concerns about the Project and the initial consultation request by Mr. Avila was retracted.

5.4 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the Project site. This review included consideration of sources commonly identified through consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Based on this map, the Project Site is approximately 0.3 miles west of an official Spanish Road, El Camino Real, depicted as two red parallel lines on the map; south and southeast of two Native American Villages symbolized as red teepees on the map (the nearest mapped approximately 0.5 miles to the north of the Project Site); approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the nearest of the tar pits associated with the La Brea Tar Pit area, symbolized as blue pools outlined with black within the mapped La Brea area; and approximately 1.5 miles northeast of an “Indian Fight” site representing a battle site that took place August 27, 1770, though specific information regarding this battle is not provided in the map. 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. No information relating to the two village sites mapped nearest to the Project Site was provided within the technical reports reviewed as part of the records search for this study, though it appears likely that these are the villages mentioned in the excerpts of Father Crespi’s diary that were quoted in the ethnographic context above in this report in Section 4.2.1 (Brown 2002:663).

At the time of Portola’s expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Project Site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleno/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrielino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleno/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. The relative sizes of these villages were also inferred from their relative number of mission-period recruits. The nearest village site to the Project Site was Cabuepet (or Cahuenga), located near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass, approximately 3 miles from the Project Site (see Figure 3). This village was located near what is now Universal Studios. Mission records indicate that 123 Native American neophytes came from this village, second only to the number of recruits from Yanga in the Western Gabrieleno 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). The La Brea Tar Pits area (CA-LAN-159), located approximately 3 miles southwest of the Project Site, was a known

area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar (Westec 1983). The largest village in the vicinity was likely Yabit (or Yanga), located approximately 3.8 miles to the southeast (see Figure 6). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were recruited to San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104). In general, the mapped position of both Yanga 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. No archaeological evidence of the two nearest villages on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records search results or review of other archaeological information.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional territory, however, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the Project and the City's AB 52 efforts with traditionally affiliated Native American tribes to date has not identified any known TCRs that would be impacted by the proposed Project.

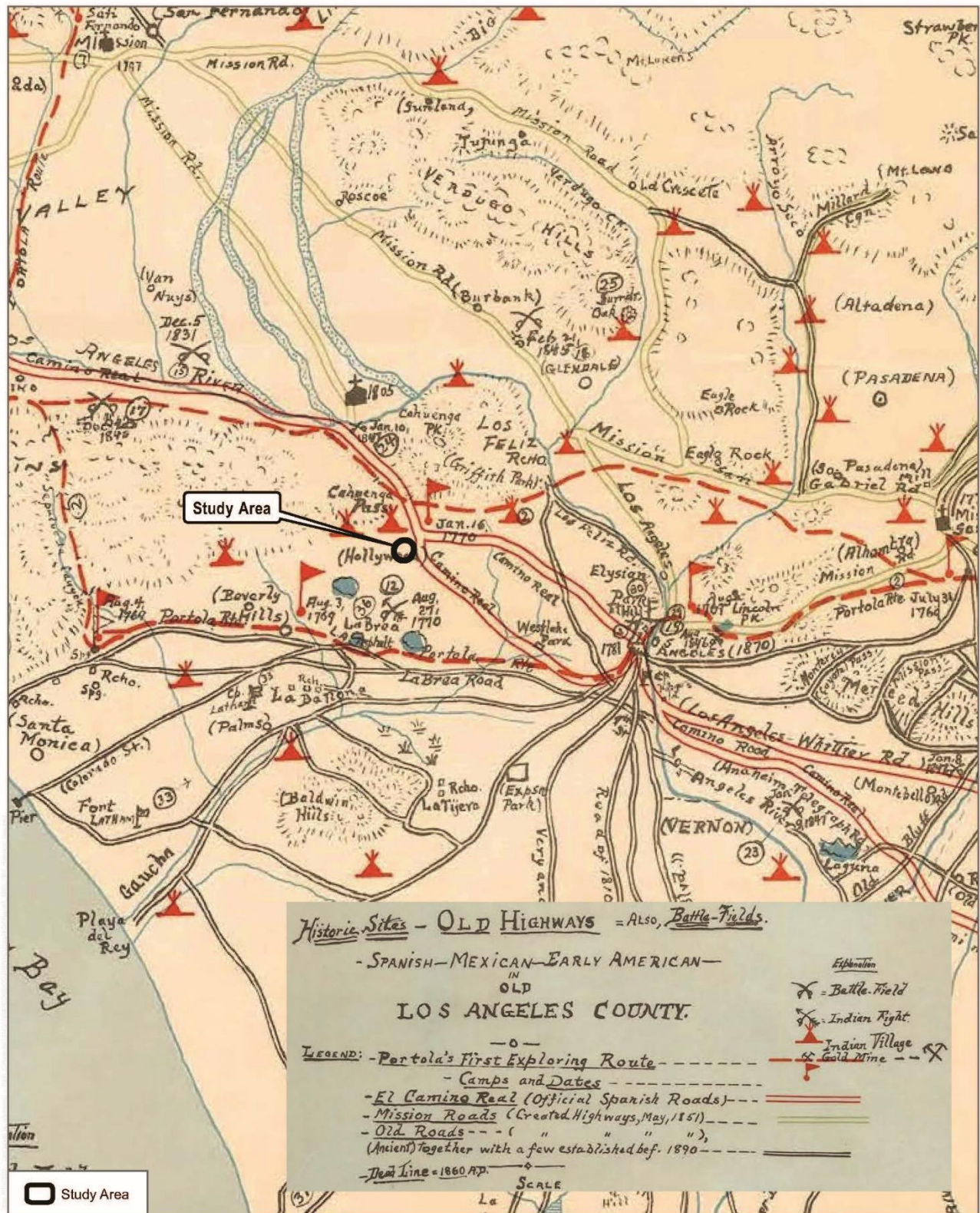


FIGURE 3

1860-1937 Historical Map

Artisan Hollywood - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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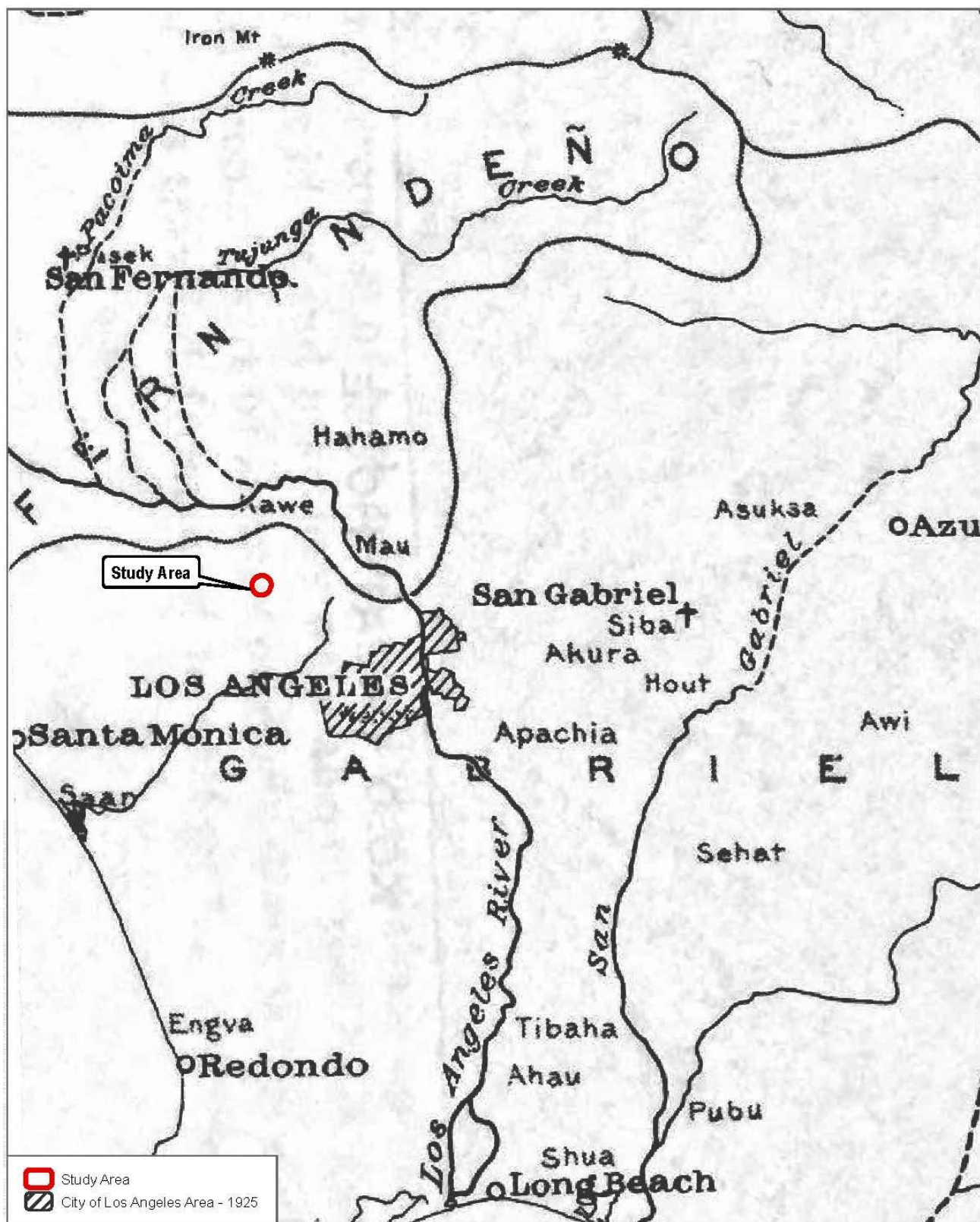


FIGURE 4

Takic Languages and Dialects

Artisan Hollywood - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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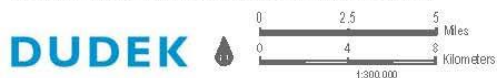


SOURCE: Kroeber, A.L. 1925 (1976) Handbook of Indians of California

FIGURE 5

Gabrielino Traditional Area

Artisan Hollywood - Tribal Cultural Resources Report



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

FIGURE 6

Mission-era Native American Settlements

Artisan Hollywood - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No resources of known Native American origin or documented association have been identified within the Project Site or surrounding area through SCCIC and NAHC records searches. Given the nature of existing and historical development, which would have required excavation of soils throughout the Project Site in excess of those with potential to support cultural resources and TCRs (generally less than 10 feet below the surface in this area), subsurface contexts within the Project are of low suitability to support the presence of TCRs and/or cultural resources. Additionally, no TCRs have been identified within the Project Site through tribal consultation that would be impacted as no tribal entities/representatives that were notified by the City pursuant to AB 52, have requested consultation. In consideration of the current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant and the City's standard condition of approval appear appropriate for addressing the potential for encountering unanticipated TCRs.

6.2 Recommendations

While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the Project, the City has established a standard condition of approval to address inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources. Should a potential tribal cultural resource be inadvertently encountered, this condition of approval provides for temporarily halting construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and 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 tribal cultural resource (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 recommence. In accordance with the condition of approval, all activities would be conducted in accordance with regulatory requirements. As a result, potential impacts to TCRs would continue to be less than significant.

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APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)

SCCIC Records Search Results

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

APPENDIX B

NAHC SLF Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 28, 2020

Jennifer De Alba
DudekVia Email to: jdealba@dudek.com

Re: 12143 Artisan Hollywood Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Ms. De Alba:

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
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California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

APPENDIX C (CONFIDENTIAL)

Record of AB 52 Consultation

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:
On file with City.

Appendix J.2

AB 52 Consultation Documentation

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA**



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

September 30, 2020

Case No.: ENV-2019-5591-EIR

Project Address: 1520–1542 North Cahuenga Boulevard, 1523–1549 North Ivar Avenue, and
6350 West Selma Avenue, Hollywood, CA 90028

Community Plan: Hollywood

Dear Tribal Representative:

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

The Project Site is currently improved with six existing commercial buildings that have a floor area of approximately 33,828 square feet, as well as existing surface parking. The Project would retain the six existing commercial buildings and would replace the surface parking within the Project Site with a 25-story (286-foot-high) building that would include two levels of above ground parking and four subterranean parking levels. The building would provide 270 residential dwelling units (including 27 units restricted for Extremely Low-Income households) and 6,790 square feet of commercial space to be occupied by a retail or restaurant tenant. The Project would also include approximately 30,918 square feet of open space. When including the existing buildings to be retained, the Project would result in approximately up to 300,996 square feet of floor area with a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of up to 4.5:1. The irregularly shaped Project Site is bounded by Selma Avenue to the north, Ivar Avenue to the east, existing commercial development to the south, and Cahuenga Boulevard to the west.

Construction of the Project would commence with site clearance and demolition of the existing parking lot, followed by grading and excavation for the subterranean levels. Building foundations would then be laid, followed by building construction, paving/concrete installation, and installation of landscaping and amenities. The Project would install new utility connections from existing public infrastructure to serve the Project. Project construction is anticipated to occur over a 26-month period and be completed in 2025. The estimated maximum depth of excavation for the subterranean parking and building foundations would be approximately 50 feet below grade.

Per AB 52, you have the right to consult on a proposed public or private project prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. You

have 30 calendar days from receipt of this letter to notify us in writing that you wish to consult on this Project. Please provide your contact information and mail your request to:

Cesar Moreno
Los Angeles Department of City Planning
201 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: cesar.moreno@lacity.org
Phone: (213) 847-3656

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cesar Moreno". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first name "Cesar" and last name "Moreno" clearly distinguishable.

Cesar Moreno
Major Projects

Enclosures:

Vicinity Map
Site Plan



Vicinity Map





November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771675045859

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered To:	Residence
Signed for by:	Signature not required	Delivery Location:	
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight		West Hills, CA,
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday; Residential Delivery	Delivery date:	Oct 1, 2020 14:34

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771675045859	Ship Date:	Sep 30, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
West Hills, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference	1520 Cahuenga - AB 52
------------------	-----------------------

Thank you for choosing FedEx



November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771674816983

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Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight		San Fernando, CA,
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday	Delivery date:	Oct 1, 2020 13:32

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771674816983	Ship Date:	Sep 30, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
San Fernando, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference	1520 Cahuenga - AB 52
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Thank you for choosing FedEx



November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771673362662

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered To:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Signed for by:	Z.ZOCHI	Delivery Location:	
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight		San Fernando, CA,
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday	Delivery date:	Oct 1, 2020 13:32

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771673362662	Ship Date:	Sep 30, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
San Fernando, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference	1520 Cahuenga - AB 52
------------------	-----------------------

Thank you for choosing FedEx



November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771674957953

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Status:	Delivered	Delivered To:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Signed for by:	E.ESPERANZA	Delivery Location:	
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight		Los Angeles, CA,
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday	Delivery date:	Oct 1, 2020 13:14

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771674957953	Ship Date:	Sep 30, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
Los Angeles, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference 1520 Cahuenga - AB 52

Thank you for choosing FedEx

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FAQs >

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Tracking Number: 70190140000080518246

Remove X

Your item was delivered at 10:57 am on October 5, 2020 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

 **Delivered**

October 5, 2020 at 10:57 am

Delivered

THERMAL, CA 92274

Get Updates 

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



October 5, 2020, 10:57 am

Delivered

THERMAL, CA 92274

Your item was delivered at 10:57 am on October 5, 2020 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

October 5, 2020, 9:19 am

Available for Pickup

THERMAL, CA 92274

October 5, 2020, 8:48 am

Arrived at Unit

THERMAL, CA 92274

October 4, 2020

In Transit to Next Facility

October 3, 2020, 2:57 am

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 2, 2020, 9:30 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 9:25 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 12:38 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Feedback

Product Information



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Tracking Number: 70190140000080518437

[Remove X](#)

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 8:50 am on October 3, 2020 in COVINA, CA 91723.

Delivered

October 3, 2020 at 8:50 am
Delivered, PO Box
COVINA, CA 91723

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Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



October 3, 2020, 8:50 am
Delivered, PO Box
COVINA, CA 91723

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 8:50 am on October 3, 2020 in COVINA, CA 91723.

October 2, 2020, 4:56 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 2, 2020, 4:21 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 9:25 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 12:38 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less ^

Feedback

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

FAQs

USPS Tracking®

FAQs >

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70190140000080518444

Remove X

Your item was picked up at the post office at 11:57 am on October 5, 2020 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

✓ Delivered

October 5, 2020 at 11:57 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

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Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



October 5, 2020, 11:57 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

Your item was picked up at the post office at 11:57 am on October 5, 2020 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

October 3, 2020, 9:08 am
Available for Pickup
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

October 3, 2020, 4:17 am
Arrived at Unit

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

October 2, 2020, 11:36 am

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 2, 2020, 4:21 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 9:25 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 12:38 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Feedback

Product Information



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Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs

USPS Tracking®

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Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70190140000080518451

Remove X

Your item was picked up at the post office at 8:59 am on October 13, 2020 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

✓ Delivered

October 13, 2020 at 8:59 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

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Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



October 13, 2020, 8:59 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Post Office
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706
Your item was picked up at the post office at 8:59 am on October 13, 2020 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

Reminder to Schedule Redelivery of your item

October 7, 2020, 10:36 am
Available for Pickup

BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

October 3, 2020, 8:39 am

Arrived at Unit

BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

October 2, 2020, 10:46 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 2, 2020

In Transit to Next Facility

October 1, 2020, 9:25 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 12:38 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Feedback

Product Information



See Less ^

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs

USPS Tracking®

FAQs >

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70190140000080518468

Remove X

Your item was delivered at 4:15 pm on October 9, 2020 in NEWHALL, CA 91321.

 **Delivered**

October 9, 2020 at 4:15 pm

Delivered

NEWHALL, CA 91321

Get Updates 

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



October 9, 2020, 4:15 pm

Delivered

NEWHALL, CA 91321

Your item was delivered at 4:15 pm on October 9, 2020 in NEWHALL, CA 91321.

October 6, 2020, 10:44 am

Available for Pickup

NEWHALL, CA 91321

October 5, 2020, 1:12 am

Arrived at Unit

NEWHALL, CA 91321

October 4, 2020

In Transit to Next Facility

October 2, 2020, 8:15 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 2, 2020, 3:55 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 9:25 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 12:38 pm

USPS in possession of item

EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Feedback

Product Information



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USPS Tracking®

[FAQs >](#)

Track Another Package +

Tracking Number: 70190140000080518475

[Remove X](#)

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:20 am on October 5, 2020 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

Delivered

October 5, 2020 at 10:20 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

Get Updates 

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



October 5, 2020, 10:20 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583
Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:20 am on October 5, 2020 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92583.

October 3, 2020, 8:10 am
Available for Pickup
SAN JACINTO, CA 92581

October 3, 2020, 7:44 am

Feedback

Arrived at Unit
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

October 3, 2020, 1:28 am
Departed USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 2, 2020, 2:32 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 2, 2020
In Transit to Next Facility

October 1, 2020, 9:25 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

October 1, 2020, 12:38 pm
USPS in possession of item
EL SEGUNDO, CA 90245

Product Information



See Less ^

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs