

Appendix K

Tribal Cultural Resources

Appendix K.1

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE SUNSET AND WILCOX PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the Sunset and Wilcox Project (Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. The Project Site is located in the Hollywood Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles (City). The approximately 1.70-acre Project Site is located at 1420-1454 North Wilcox Avenue; 6450-6462 West Sunset Boulevard; 1413-1447 North Cole Place; and 6503 De Longpre Avenue within a heavily developed and populated area (Project Site). The Project is bound by development to the north, south, east, and west. The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, within Section 10 of the *Hollywood*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle.

The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the City through its Department of City Planning 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 Native American resources were identified within the Project Site or the surrounding area through the CHRIS records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) (completed July 22, 2020) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed June 29, 2020). It is important to note that the entirety of the Project Site has been subjected to previous cultural resource investigations in 1987 and 2010. A review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs indicates that the Project Site has been subjected to development between the 1920s and 1960s. Additionally, Dudek reviewed a geotechnical report that was prepared for the Project in May 2020 (Group Delta Consultants, Inc. 2020) that documents the subsurface exploratory investigations conducted within the Project Site (completed December 16 and 17, [2019]). According to the report, artificial fills soils were encountered approximately 2 feet from the existing ground surface and is underlain by older Quaternary age alluvium up to 61.5 feet below the existing ground surface. The report states that artificial fill soils encountered are likely a product of previous construction activities at the site; these fill soils are undocumented with the City and their origin is unknown, however, the potential for intact archaeological resources or resources meeting the definition of a tribal cultural resources to be present or otherwise persist is low. The geotechnical report further states that deeper fills may exist within other portions of the Project Site that were not investigated. In consideration of these factors, the probability of encountering significant buried cultural resources or TCRs is low; however, no previous cultural resource investigation has occurred prior to placement of fill soils.

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 August 17, 2020.

To date, the City has received one response for consultation from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. The City and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation) conducted

consultation on October 8, 2020. Following the consultation, the Kizh Nation sent an email to the City on February 10, 2021 that included screen shots of five historic map images along with a review of each map and screen shots of four pages of text from literary sources. In addition to the historical maps and literary sources, the Kizh Nation provided the City with letters from Dr. E. Gary Stickel of Environmental Research Archaeologists (ERA), the NAHC and the SCCIC. While no tribal cultural resources (as defined by PRC Section 21074) were specifically identified, the Kizh Nation indicated they believe there is a higher than average potential to impact tribal cultural resources within the Project Site. As such, Chairman Salas provided the City with proposed mitigation measures for the Project.

Given that no tribal cultural resource has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation for tribal cultural resources appears to be necessary. Should future information be provided that indicates the presence of a tribal cultural resource that may be impacted by the Project, appropriate mitigation must be included in the environmental document. Based on current information, impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant.

1 INTRODUCTION

Eyestone Environmental retained Dudek to complete a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) study for the Sunset and Wilcox Project (Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the lead agency, the City of Los Angeles (City) through its Department of City Planning pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

1.1 Project Personnel

Linda Kry, BA, RA, co-authored the report and acted as project manager. Ross Owen, MA, RPA, contributed to the report. Adam Giacinto, MA, RPA, acted as principal archaeological and ethnographic investigator, co-authored the report, and provided management recommendations for TCRs. Micah Hale, PhD, RPA reviewed recommendations for regulatory compliance.

1.2 Project Location

The Project Site is located in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles, approximately 12.25 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean and falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, within Section 10 of the *Hollywood*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 1). Specifically, the Project Site consists of 10 contiguous lots at 1420, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1432, 1432 ½, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1450, 1452, and 1454 North Wilcox Avenue; 6450, 6460, and 6462 West Sunset Boulevard; 1413, 1417, 1419, 1425, 1427, 1433, 1435, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, and 1447 North Cole Place; and 6503 De Longpre Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The Project Site is bound by Sunset Boulevard to the north, Cole Place to the east, De Longpre Avenue to the south, and Wilcox Avenue to the west (Figure 2).

1.3 Project Description

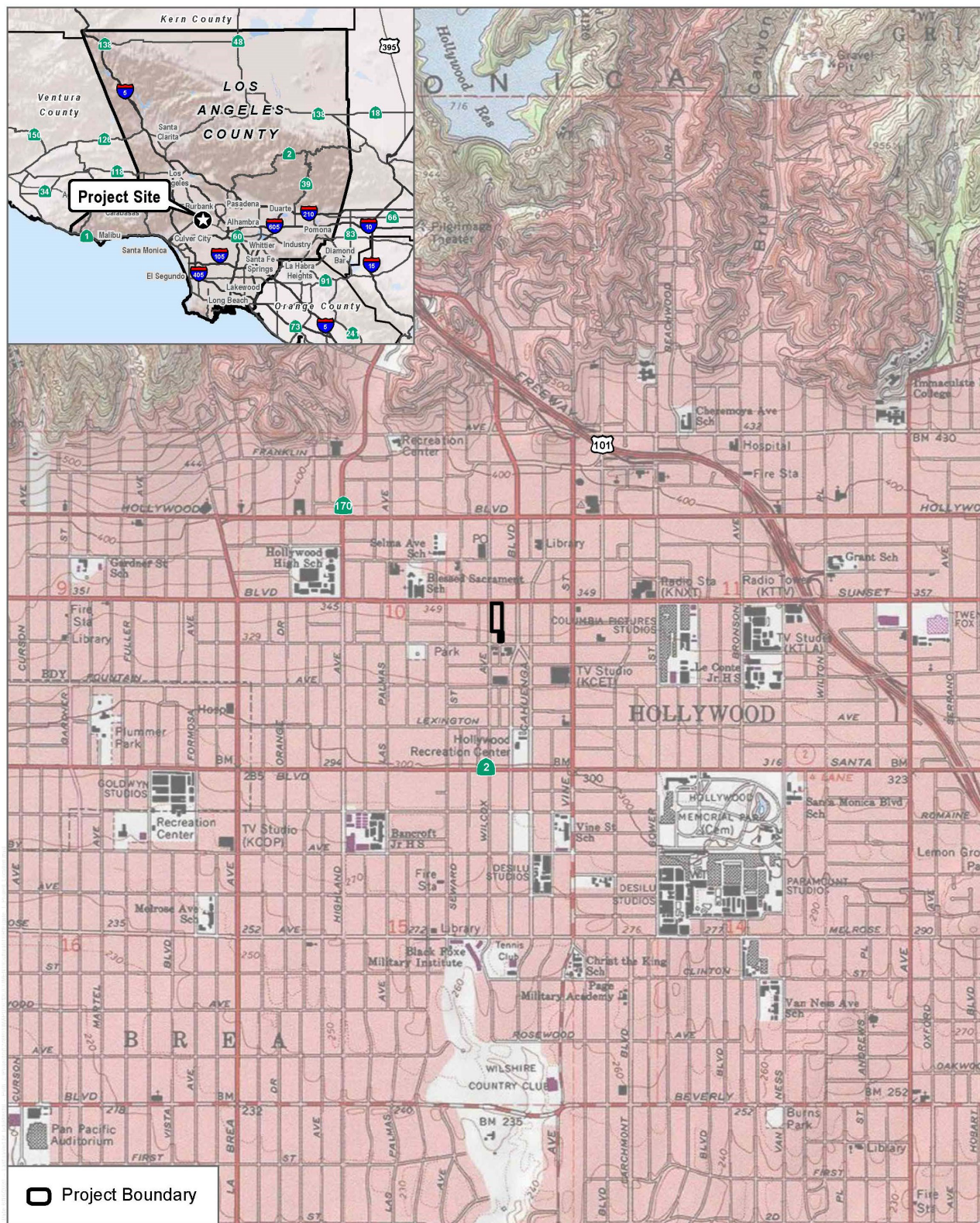
The Project is a new commercial development proposed on an approximately 74,193-square-foot (1.70-acre) site. The Project Site is currently occupied with approximately 26,261 square feet of office and retail uses and associated surface parking. The Project includes the development of a 15-story commercial building with a total floor area, as defined by the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), of 443,418 square feet consisting of 431,032 square feet of office space and 12,386 square feet of ground floor restaurant space. The Project also includes a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) equipment area that would include electrical distribution equipment and emergency generators within the De Longpre Avenue portion of the Project Site. The area proposed for this use would not constitute floor area as defined by the

LAMC. As part of the Project, the existing office and retail uses, and associated surface parking would be demolished.

For conservative environmental analysis purposes, the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Project (Draft EIR) assumes the outdoor dining areas adjacent to the ground floor commercial space would count as floor area, resulting in a total floor area of 445,218 square feet, including 431,032 square feet of office space and 14,186 square feet of restaurant space. Therefore, upon completion, the Project would have a net floor area of 418,957 square feet, and a floor area ratio (FAR) of 6:1 as defined by the LAMC.

The Project would provide a total of 1,291 vehicular parking spaces, including 1,286 vehicular parking spaces for the proposed office and restaurant uses and five vehicular parking spaces adjacent to the LADWP equipment area. Parking for the office and restaurant uses would be provided within three subterranean levels, at-grade parking, a small parking mezzanine, and two full floor fully-enclosed, mechanically ventilated above-grade levels. The five additional vehicular parking spaces would be provided in a small surface parking area adjacent to the LADWP equipment area. Although not required to provide open space per the LAMC, the Project would provide a variety of private open space areas totaling 61,449 square feet.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE SUNSET AND WILCOX PROJECT



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Los Angeles Quadrangle

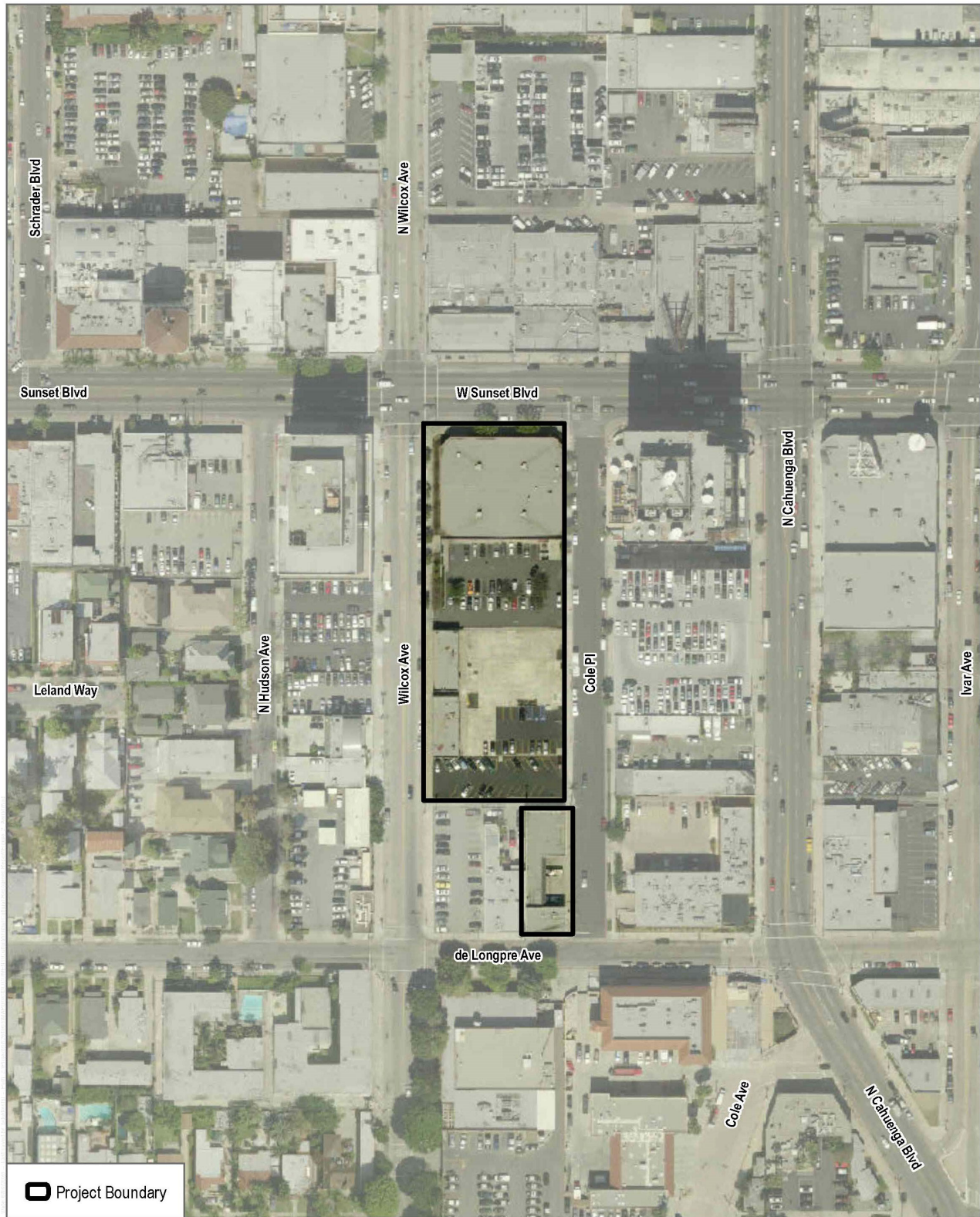


FIGURE 1

Project Location

Sunset and Wilcox Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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SOURCE: LARIAC 2018; Los Angeles County 2018

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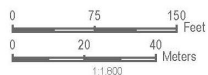


FIGURE 2

Project Area

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

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 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; CEQA Guidelines Section 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; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of 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 (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC 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 non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (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

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 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 and that is either:

- On or determined to be 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 notify California Native American groups, including tribes that may not be federally recognized, of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. If a group responds, the lead agency is required to initiate consultation. 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 TCRs 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.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Project Site is located within the planning boundary of the Hollywood Community Plan Area and is currently developed with three buildings and surface parking. The existing buildings on the Project Site comprise approximately 26,261 square feet of floor area consisting of a one-story, 16,932-square-foot building along Sunset Boulevard and Wilcox Street/Cole Place, a one-story, 4,446-square-foot building along Wilcox Street, and a two-story, 4,883-square-foot building along Cole Place and De Longpre Avenue. The area surrounding the Project Site is developed primarily with a mix of low- to high-intensity residential, commercial, and mid-rise office buildings. Land uses adjacent to the Project Site include the Rise Hollywood mixed-use development, the Los Angeles Police Department Hollywood Station, and Los Angeles Fire Department Station 27 south of the Project Site, the 14-story CNN building east of the Project Site, and an 11-story office building located west of the Project Site.

The Project Site is less than 1 mile south of the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 6.6 miles north of Baldwin Hills, and 12.25 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by Urban land-Grommet-Ballona complex soil type, typically consisting of loam and associated with discontinuous human-transported material over young alluvium derived from sedimentary rock (USDA 2020). This type of material has been intentionally and significantly modified by humans for an intended purpose (i.e. construction, mining, transportation or commerce). 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. Fill deposits associated with this past development have been documented to a depth of 2 ft below ground surface (bgs) (Geotechnical Feasibility Report, Group Delta Consultants, May 2020; included as Appendix IS-3 of the Project Initial Study). 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 5 miles east of the Project Site.

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 (prehistoric stone tool that has been flaked on both faces), manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8,200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a

broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

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

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

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

4.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 BC – AD 500)

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

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism

(see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After 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 millingstones 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. Millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone-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 colonized 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 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: 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-colonization, 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 Americans in 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 colonization (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: 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: 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–Aztecan family (Golla 2007: 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–Aztecan 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-colonization 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). While this population primarily included Native American individuals local to the immediate region, individuals from surrounding areas and other tribes are also shown from records to have become members of San Gabriel Mission. As such, post-mission Gabrielino communities may have complex historical and cultural understandings, with associations to multiple ethnic groups. Therefore, in the post-colonization period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. 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). Though the names “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are the most common names used by modern Native American groups, and are recognized by the Native American Heritage Commission, there are groups within the region that self-identify differently, such as the Gabrieleño and of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation. In order to be inclusive of the majority of tribal entities within the region, the name “Tongva” or “Gabrieleño” are used within the remainder of this section.

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 members 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 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were members of the San Gabriel Mission (NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno 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 religion, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures, was the basis of religious life at the time of Spanish colonization. The Chinigchinich religion not only provided laws and institutions, but it also taught people how to dance, which was the primary religious act for this society. The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built. This religion may be the result of a mixture of native and Christian belief systems and practices (McCawley 1996).

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

4.3 Historic-Period Overview

The written history of 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 2001).

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 Angels 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.

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels), which incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American Period.

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. 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).

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944). Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 persons (Dumke 1944). Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944). By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-

mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997). Los Angeles continued to grow in the twentieth century, in part due to the discovery of oil in the area and its strategic location as a wartime port. The county's mild climate and successful economy continued to draw new residents in the late 1900s, with much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. Hollywood's development into the entertainment capital of the world and southern California's booming aerospace industry were key factors in the county's growth in the twentieth century.

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On July 22, 2020, staff at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, provided the results of a CHRIS records search for the Project Site and a 0.5-mile radius. Due to COVID-19, the SCCIC notified researchers that they are only providing data for Los Angeles County that are digital. The CHRIS records search results provided by the SCCIC included their digitized collections mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the Project Site, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. Dudek reviewed the SCCIC records to determine whether the implementation of the Project would have the potential to impact known cultural resources. The confidential records search results are also provided in Confidential Appendix A.

5.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 39 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1983 and 2013 (Table 1). Of these, five studies overlap the entirety of the Project Site and the rest are outside the Project Site. Table 1, below, summarizes all 39 previous investigations within the records search area.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Area
LA-01578	Anonymous	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-03496	Anonymous	n.d.	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, Deborah K.	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

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Area
LA-04580	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 633.2, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04909	Atchley, Sara M.	2000	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	Outside
LA-05081	Lapin, Philippe	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 650-02, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Outside
LA-05095	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1999	Descriptive and Historical Date Photographic Record, and Floor Plans Pertaining to the "Tav Celebrity Theater" Complex, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-06409	Marvin, Judith and Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. C884 Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-06434	Starzak, Richard	1999	NHPA Section 106 Review, Per FCC Direction, of AT&T Wireless Services Wireless Communication Facility, Microcell Site R042.4, Located at 6777 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06527	Bonner, Wayne H.	2001	Records Search Results for Nextel Telecommunications Facility Ca6522h (the Fountain Site), Located at 6665 Santa Monica Blvd. in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-06811	Harper, Caprice D.	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 234-01 Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07562	Greenwood, Roberta S.	1987	Additional Information for DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Overlaps
LA-07565	Unknown	1987	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Overlaps
LA-07566	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	1987	Technical Report DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Overlaps
LA-07981	Bonner, Wayne H.	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, Jeanette A.	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	Outside
LA-08020	Anonymous	1987	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study	Overlaps
LA-08251	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	2004	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Area
LA-09233	Bonner, Wayne H.	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, Robert J.	2008	Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site (ESS Storage), Located At 1860 Vine St., Los Angeles, California 90028	Outside
LA-09546	Bonner, Wayne H. and K. A. 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, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood), 1519 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09550	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. 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	Anonymous	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	Outside
LA-10915	Bonner, Wayne	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11691-C (ATT Gower Switch), 1429 North Gower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-10916	Bonner, Wayne	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-11005	Unknown, Mr./Mrs.	2010	Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report	Outside
LA-11225	Shannon, Loftus	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-11285	Loftus, Shannon	2010	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey - Clear Wireless, LLC Site CA-LOS4743B, 6311 Romaine Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90038	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-11797	Chattel, Robert	2010	Historic Resources Survey Hollywood Redevelopment Project Area	Overlaps

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Project Area
LA-12154	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11692A (Formosa Hollywood) 1519 North McCadden Place, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12155	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	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-12401	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2013	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAC884 (Max Factor Building) 1666 North Highland Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551430053	Outside
LA-13072	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAC884 (Max Factor Building), 1666 North Highland Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551635020	Outside
LA-13136	Loftus, Shannon L.	2013	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site EL0511 Santa Monica Blvd/Vine St. 1106 North Vine Street, Los Angeles County, California 90038, CASPR# 3551502170	Outside

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of two previously recorded cultural resources have been documented within a 0.5-mile of the Project Site (Table 2). None of these resources overlap, intersect, or is adjacent to the Project Site. Both resources identified during the records search are historic-era sites. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within the records search area in files held at the SCCIC.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recording Events	Description	NRHP Status Code	Proximity to Project Area
**P-19-003302	CA-LAN-003302H	2003 (Robin Turner and Victoria Avalos)	Historic Site: Historic trash pit consisting of glass bottles, metal, porcelain cup, and glass fragments.	Not Evaluated	700m (2300ft) northwest of Project Site
**P-19-003545	CA-LAN-003545H	2002 (Jeanette A. McKenna)	Historic Site: Historic structural remnants of the TAV Celebrity Theatre Complex including cement wall fragments, a cellar, three septic tanks, and associated historic debris consisting of bone, glass,	Not Evaluated	230m (750ft) northeast of Project Site

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Recording Events	Description	NRHP Status Code	Proximity to Project Area
			ceramics, bricks, and metal.		
**Note: No record of formal evaluation was provided within related records.					

5.2 Historical Map and Aerial Photographs Review

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to better 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 aerial photographs are available for the years 1948, 1952, 1954, 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 the Site as undeveloped with a few structures in the surrounding areas, as well as Sunset Boulevard and Cahuenga Boulevard. The following topographic maps show no significant change to the Project Site until 1921. The topographic map from 1921 depicts Wilcox Avenue and De Longpre Avenue, serving as the Project Site's western and southern boundaries, respectively. It also shows the Project Site as developed; however due to the quality of the map an exact number of structures cannot be discerned. The 1924 topographic map shows a long structure along Wilcox Avenue and a square structure on the corner of Wilcox Avenue and Sunset Boulevard. The following topographic maps, 1926 and 1932, show no significant change to the Project Site. The 1941 and 1948 topographic maps do not depict the Project Site. The topographic maps after 1955 no longer depict structures. The topographic map from 1968 shows Cole Place, which serves as the Project Site's eastern boundary. The remaining maps show no significant change to the Project Site.

The first historic aerial photograph showing the Project Site dates to 1948 and shows Sunset Boulevard, Cahuenga Boulevard, Cole Place, De Longpre Avenue and Wilcox Avenue with developed structures and large trees. The 1952 historic aerial clearly shows one structure within the northern half of the Project Site and three structures along Wilcox Avenue. The aerial photograph from 1954 shows a decrease in trees within the Project Site. The 1964 historic aerial shows a central structure and no longer depicts any trees within the Project Site. The following historic aerial photographs, 1972, 1977, 1980, and 1989, show no significant change to the Project Site. The historic aerial from 1994 shows a structure on the corner of Wilcox Avenue and Sunset Boulevard. The following historic aeriels show no significant change to the Project Site until 2009. The 2009 historic aerial no longer depicts the central structure first seen in 1964, instead is a parking lot. The historic aerial photograph from 2012 shows two large trees within the parking lot and two along Sunset Boulevard. The remaining historic aerial photographs show no significant change to the Project Site and surrounding areas.

5.3 Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Geotechnical Feasibility, Proposed Sunset [and] Wilcox Project, 6450 Sunset Blvd., 1429 & 1423 Wilcox Ave., and 1413 Cole Pl., Los Angeles, California* (Group Delta Consultants, Inc. 2020), was prepared for the Project in May 2020. The report details the results of four (4) subsurface exploratory borings by an 8-inch-in-diameter hollow-stem auger drilling machine that were previously completed at the Project Site on December 16 and 17, [2019]. Three of the subsurface exploratory investigations were conducted north-south within the proposed commercial building (Boring (B)2 through B4) and one was conducted within the De Longpre lot, at the southeastern portion of the Project Site (B1), to a maximum depth of 61.5 feet below ground surface (bgs) to determine subsurface geological conditions. It should be noted that the proposed Project's depth of disturbance is 52 feet bgs. According to the report, the soils encountered include: 1) Artificial Fill soils: characterized as silty to clayey sand with gravel and was encountered approximately 2 feet bgs; 2) Native soils: characterized as older Quaternary age alluvium that underlies the artificial fill soils and is variable at depth and consists of medium dense, brown to dark brown, moist silty to clayey sand within interbedded clayier layers to 15 feet bgs, medium stiff to very stiff, light to dark brown, moist sandy lean clay to lean clay between 15-35 feet bgs, medium dense to dense sand between 30 to 35-40 feet bgs, and very stiff to hard, light to dark brown, sandy lean clay to clayey sand between 35-40 to maximum depth investigated. The report states that the undocumented artificial fill soils encountered are likely a product of previous grading or construction activities at the site. The report states that it is typical to encounter undocumented fill soils and construction debris buried beneath developed properties within the City of Los Angeles, and further notes that deeper fill soils/debris may exist in other portions of the Project Site that were not investigated as part of the exploratory borings.

5.4 Native American Correspondence

5.2.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project Site, Dudek contacted the NAHC to request a review of the SLF on June 16, 2020. The NAHC emailed a response on June 29, 2020, which indicated 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 suggested contacting 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.

5.2.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native

American Tribal representatives (that have requested notification) who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested Project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent letters by the City on August 17, 2020. The letters contained a Project description, outline of AB 52 timing, invitation to consult, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative.

To date, the City has received one request for consultation from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Tribe). The Tribe responded to initial outreach requesting consultation on September 1, 2020. The City and the Tribe initiated consultation on October 8, 2020. Following the consultation, the Tribe sent an email to the City on February 10, 2021 that included screen shots of five historic map images along with a review of each map and screen shots of four pages of text from literary sources, along with proposed mitigation measures for potential resources in the Project area. The Tribe did not provide explanatory text for any of the literary sources, but the sources appear to be in reference to rancherias and villages, though specificity on how this information relates to the Project was not provided. All public documents relating to AB52 Consultation are provided in Appendix C. Confidential documents that are part of Appendix C are provided in a separate cover. Table 3, below, provides the Tribe's summary for each respective map.

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

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents
1871	Unknown Map	No description or explanatory text for this map was provided by the Tribe.
1881	Unknown Map	The Tribe states that (1) there are many trade routes around the Project Site and (2) often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail.
1894	Unknown Map	This map is provided to show the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project site. The Tribe states that seasonal or permanent hamlets, permanent trade depots, ceremonial and religious sites, and burials and cremations took place along these watercourses. Additionally, the Tribe states that these waterways are considered "cultural landscapes." Furthermore, there is higher than average potential to encounter TCRs and human remains during ground-disturbing activities near larger bodies of water.

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

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents
1898	Unknown Map superimposed on Google Earth	The Tribe states that this map indicates the Project site's close proximity to a railroad. The Tribe states that all railroads were placed on top of its traditional trade routes because the first railroad planners that came out west found the topography too varied and, thus, selected paths of the Tribe's traditional trade routes, which had already been flattened by human travel over thousands of years of use. The map was also provided to show that (1) there are many trade routes around the Project Site and (2) often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail.
1900	Unknown Map	The Tribe states that this map indicates the Project site's close proximity to a railroad. The Tribe states that all railroads were placed on top of its traditional trade routes because the first railroad planners that came out west found the topography too varied and, thus, selected paths of the Tribe's traditional trade routes, which had already been flattened by human travel over thousands of years of use. The map was also provided to show that (1) there are many trade routes around the Project Site and (2) often along these trade routes were isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail.

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

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents
1901	Unknown Map	This map is provided to show the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project site. The Kizh Nation states that seasonal or permanent hamlets, permanent trade depots, ceremonial and religious sites, and burials and cremations took place along these watercourses. Additionally, the Kizh Nation states that these waterways are considered “cultural landscapes.” Furthermore, there is higher than average potential to encounter TCRs and human remains during ground-disturbing activities near larger bodies of water. The map was also provided to show the Project’s close proximity to a railroad. The Kizh Nation states that railroads were placed on top of traditional trade routes and therefore, represents a geographically defined location of a trade route.
1938	Kirkman – Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D. – 1937 A.D.	This map was provided to show the trade routes around the Project area, the hydrography or waterways that existed around the Project site, and show that the Project location is within the Village of Maawnga/Cahuenga. According to the Tribe, village use areas were usually shared between by two or more adjoining villages depending on the type, quantity, quality, and availability of natural resources in the area. Therefore, human activity can be pronounced within the shared use areas due to the combined use by multiple villages and TCR’s may be present in the soil layers from the thousands of years of human activity within that landscape.

In addition to the historical maps summarized in Table 3, Chairman Andrew Salas of the Kizh Nation provided the City with a letter from Dr. E. Gary Stickel of Environmental Research Archaeologists (ERA) regarding proper CRM monitoring (dated August 22, 2018). In this letter, Dr. Stickel discusses the inadequacy of an archaeological pedestrian survey for the identification of subsurface cultural material, the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) to detect unknown burials prior to project construction, and the reliability of the use of a GPR, and a statement of the use of a monitoring program for project compliance. Additionally, Dr. Stickel states that the only exception of a monitoring program would be when a subject

property has been extensively disturbed and all soil deposits to contain cultural material has been removed and/or destroyed. Chairman Salas also provided a letter from the SCCIC noting that the absence of archaeological resources within a specific area does not mean that no such resources exists and that there is always a chance that there are unrecorded archaeological resources on the surface or buried within an area.

Based on the summary provided in Table 3, including the letter from ERA and the SCCIC, the Kizh Nation believes that there is a higher than average potential to impact TCRs within the Project Site. As such, Chairman Salas provided the City with proposed mitigation measures for the Project, including retaining a Native American Monitor to be present during all ground disturbing activities and implementing various protocols and procedures in the event that TCRs or archaeological resources and human remains are identified within the Project Site. The tribe requested that additional consultation occur if the City is not in agreement with these recommended mitigation. No additional record of consultation beyond this exchange has been provided to date; consultation has concluded.

5.5 Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to past Native American use of the Project Site and vicinity. 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). This map shows the Project Site to fall approximately 0.5 mile west of the nearest El Camino Real route, south of two Native American Villages (the nearest mapped approximately 1.3 mile to the north of the Project Site), and approximately 1.3 mile northeast of the nearest of the mapped tar pits associated with the La Brea Tar Pit area. As discussed previously in this report, Father Juan Crespi of the Portola Expedition passed through the area on August 3, 1769, describing in his diary the tar pits to include about 40 tar springs and pools distributed over an unspecified area. Although the map contains no specific primary references, Kirkman-Herriman undoubtedly used this same information to help approximate where to visually represent the mapped features. It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale, age, and the nature of the source material, and may be somewhat inaccurate with regard to distance and location of mapped features. This map was prepared based on review and interpretation of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). 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 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 (Brown 2002:663).

At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the Project area 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 Native American members.

The nearest village site to the Project Site was Cabuepet (or Cahuenga), located near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass, less than 2 miles north of 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 individuals 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 less than 1 mile 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 5 miles to the southeast (see Figure 6). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were members of San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno 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.

Based on review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information, the Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleno/Tongva traditional territory. However, no archaeological evidence for Native American communities was found in the SCCIC records search results or review of other archaeological information, though most of these areas fell outside of the archaeological records search area. Furthermore, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the Project.

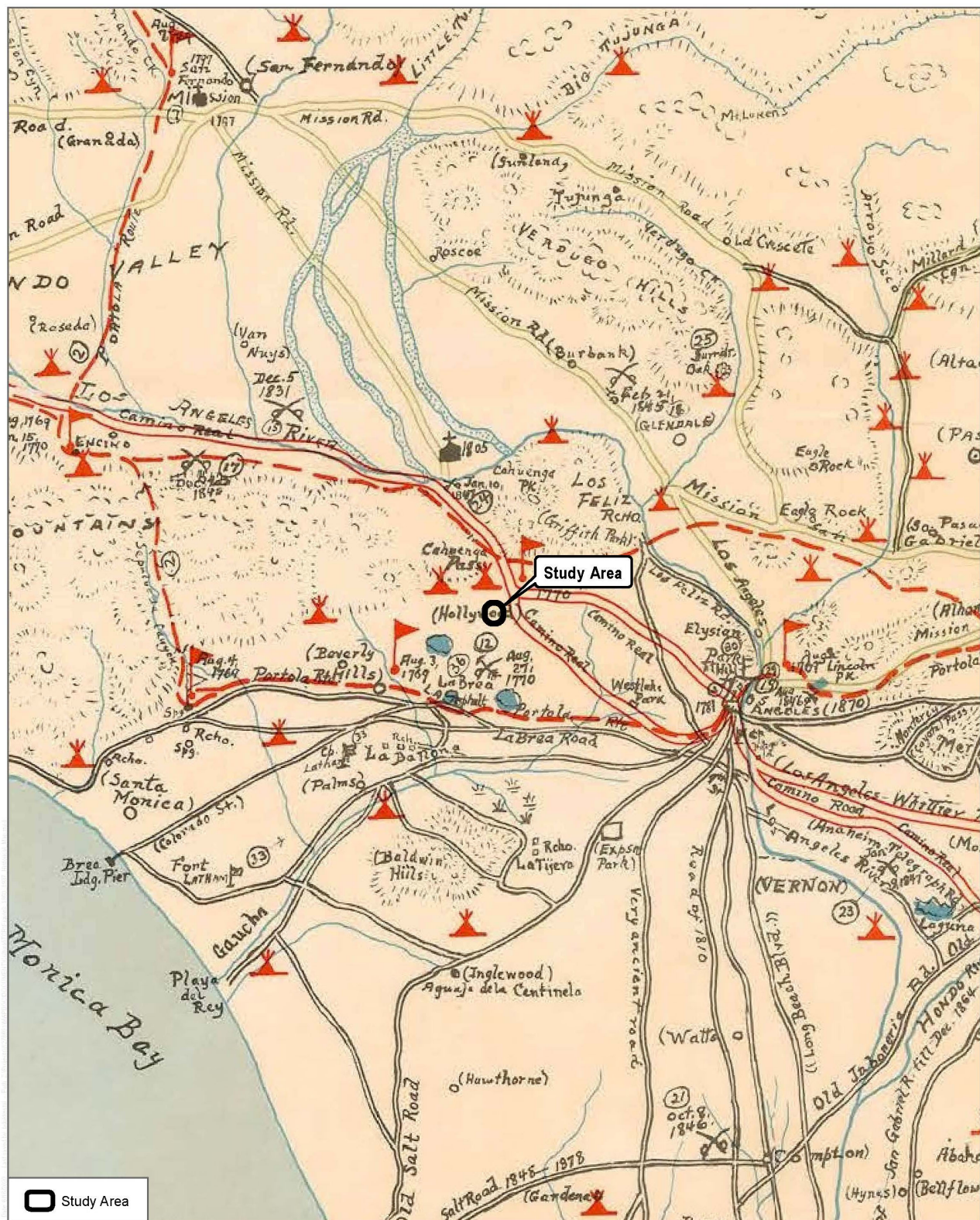
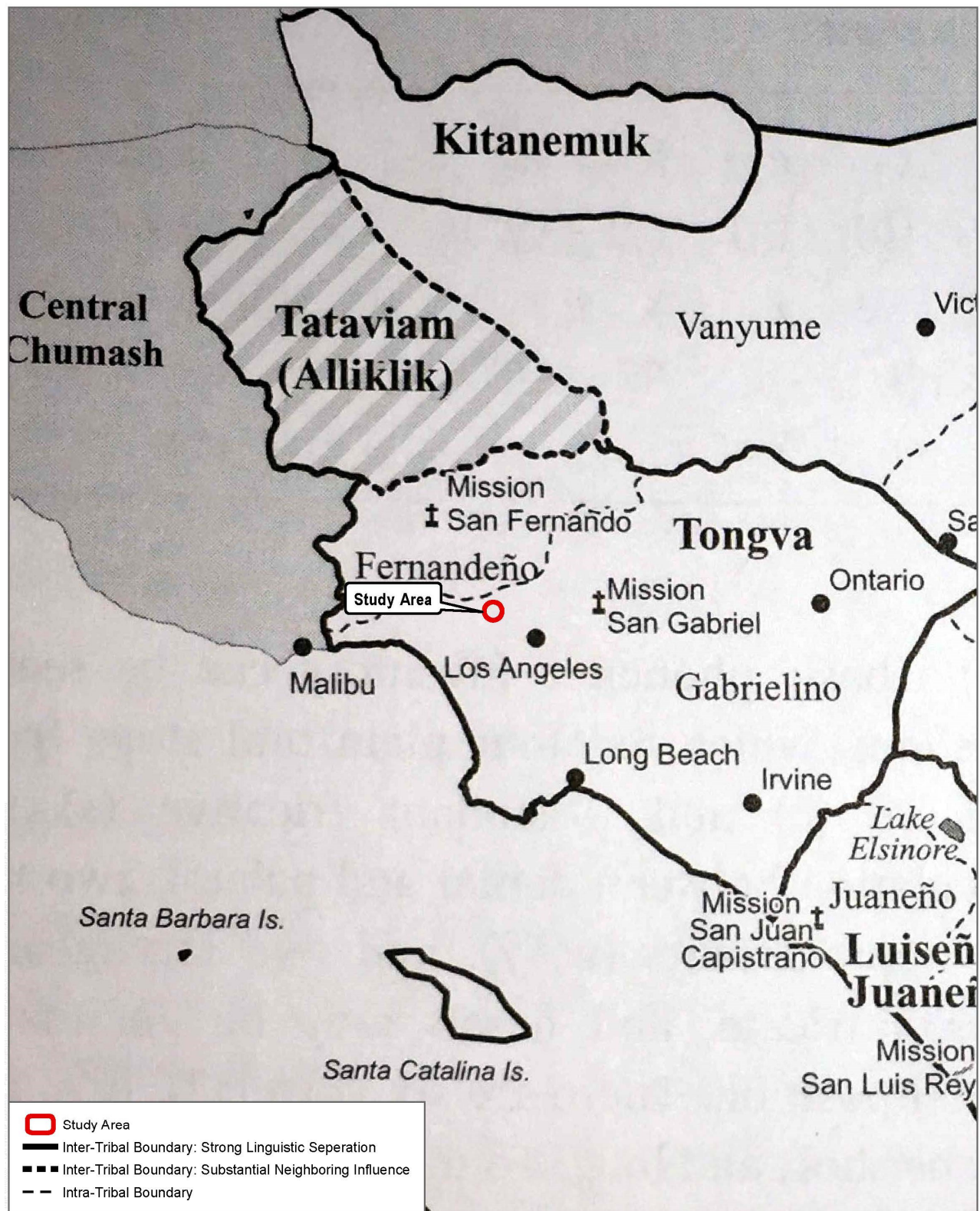


FIGURE 3

1860-1937 Historical Map

Sunset and Wilcox Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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SOURCE: Golla 2011 California Indian Languages - Map 36

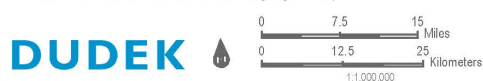


FIGURE 4

Tatic Languages and Dialects

Sunset and Wilcox Project - Tribal Cultural Resources Report

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

DUDEK

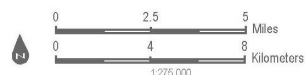


FIGURE 5

Gabrielino Traditional Area

Sunset and Wilcox Project - 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 Villages

Sunset and Wilcox Project - 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 TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.2.). AB 52 requires a TCR to have tangible, geographically defined properties that can be impacted by an undertaking. No resources of Native American origin or association have been identified within the Project Site or immediate vicinity through the CHRIS records search conducted at the SCCIC (completed July 22, 2020) or NAHC SLF review (completed June 29, 2020).

Information was provided by the Kizh Nation during AB 52 consultation. A general summary of this information is provided to follow, however, is discussed in greater detail within Section 5.2.2. The Kizh Nation provided screenshots of the 1871, 1898, 1900, and 1938 maps and stated that there are trade routes near the Project Site that often included isolated burials and cremations. Based on the archaeological record, as documented by CHRIS records search results, no isolated burials or cremations were identified within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site. The referenced maps are spatially generalized, i.e. the location and relative distance to these trade routes in relation to the Project site may vary significantly. Also of importance to consider, early maps such as the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map are intended to represent cartographic interpretation of often brief historical descriptions. The locations of prehistoric trade routes, in particular, should be understood as the cartographer's best guess at connecting key map elements or known points of interest. As such, these maps do not provide material evidence that the Project could potentially impact a TCR.

The Kizh Nation provided screenshots of the 1898 and 1900 maps with the intent of demonstrating the Project's close proximity to a railroad and suggested that railroad corridors were placed along optimal travel routes also used by prehistoric people. While this is an interesting concept and it is possible that portions of railroads fell along prehistoric routes of travel, no specific correlation is documented or otherwise substantiated between historical/modern and prehistoric travel routes in this region through the archaeological evidence. As previously discussed in Section 5.2, Review of Historical Map and Aerials Photographs Review, no railroads were identified within or in close proximity to the Project Site and the work as proposed would be limited to the boundaries of the developed site. As such, these maps do not provide material evidence that the Project could potentially impact a TCR.

The 1894 and 1938 maps provided by the Kizh Nation to show the hydrography and waterways that existed around the Project area, which provided for seasonal or permanent seasonal or permanent hamlets, trade depots, and ceremonial and religious sites. Further, the Tribe stated that these waterways are considered "cultural landscapes" and have the potential to encounter human remains during ground-disturbing activities. A review of the 1938 map indicates that the nearest waterways to the Project Site are more than 2 miles to the east and nearly 3 miles to the southwest; however, the map provided appears to be highly

generalized and, therefore, the distance of these waterways in relation to the Project Site may vary significantly. As previously noted, the CHRIS records search results did not identify isolated burials or cremations within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the Project Site. As such, these maps do not provide material evidence that the Project could potentially impact a TCR.

According to the Kizh Nation, the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map (which is also provided in this report as Figure 3) shows that the Project Site is located within the sacred village of Maawnga/Cahuenga. However, as previously discussed in Section 5.5, Ethnographic Research and Review of Academic Literature, the village of Cahuenga is documented through mission-era records near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass, less than 2 miles north and outside of the Project Site. Therefore, this map does not provide material evidence that the Project could potentially impact a TCR.

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

The Kizh Nation provided a series of literary excerpts, without actual references provided, detailing the generalized locations of Native American villages within the Los Angeles area. The excerpts describe the primary determining factor in village location selection to be proximity to a water source. Within the City of Los Angeles, rivers or springs served as the main water sources and therefore, common village locations were likely to be found nearby these natural resources. It is also detailed that the village sites commonly had 500 to 1500 huts within each cluster.

For these reasons, the maps and text submitted by the Kizh Nation do not appear to constitute substantial evidence that the Project could potentially cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of any TCRs.

As set forth in this report, no Native American resources have been identified within the Project Site or one-half mile of the Project Site in the records search conducted at the SCCIC. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search likewise did not indicate the presence of Native American resources on or in close proximity to the Project Site. Information pertaining to the level of past disturbance within and in the vicinity of the Project Site, as reflected by the records searches, suggest that subsurface soils are unlikely to support intact TCRs. In addition, no known TCRs (as defined by PRC Section 21074) have been identified within the Project Site through tribal consultation that would be impacted. Based on current information, the Project's

impact on TCRs would be less than significant. Consultation completed to date has represented a good faith and reasonable effort; consultation pursuant to AB 52 was concluded on March 24, 2022. Based on current information, 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 TCRs. Should TCRs 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 Project. If the City determines that a potential resource appears to be a TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074), the City would provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time to conduct a site visit and make recommendations regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered TCRs. 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

June 29, 2020

William Burns
Dudek

Via Email to: wburns@dudek.com

Re: The Sunset + Wilcox Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Burns:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

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

APPENDIX C (CONFIDENTIAL)*

Record of AB 52 Consultation

*Only publicly available information is included herein, including closure of consultation



GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION
Historically known as The Gabrielino Tribal Council - San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

September 1, 2020

Project Name: ENV-2020-1930 -EIR 6450,6460, AND 6462 w. Sunset Blvd 1420, 1424,1426,1428,1432,1432 1/2 , 143,1436,1438,1450,1452, and 1454 N. Wilcox Ave 1413, 1417,1419,1425,1427,1433,1439,1441,1445, and 1447 N. Cole Place and 6503 De Longpre Ave Los Angeles CA

Dear Bradley Furuya,

Thank you for your letter dated August 17,2020 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note:AB 52, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

admin@gabrielenoindians.org

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

*California **H**istorical **R**esources **I**nformation **S**ystem
Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties*

The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) provides archaeological archival research for our clients who have projects throughout the state of California. Clients who use our services need to know if their project may have an effect on these types of cultural resources. We assist in answering this question, at least in part, through the record search process.

When we report that no archaeological resources are recorded in a project area or within a specified radius around a project area; that does not mean that there is no possibility of archaeological sites being present. Surface or buried artifacts may be found during a survey of the property or ground-disturbing activities.

In some cases, the area has not yet been studied and no information that might be used to assess the archaeological sensitivity of a project area is on file in the CHRIS. Project areas that contain structures, hardscape or pavement might never have been studied prior to development and may in effect be capping or preserving a buried archaeological resource. Unfortunately, if resources aren't discovered until after ground disturbance begins, the cultural, historical, or investigative value of that resource may be irreparably damaged.

Depending on the type of project, if no relevant information is on file in the CHRIS, we may recommend that a qualified archaeological consultant be retained to survey the property or to monitor any ground-disturbing activities. This is done so that a qualified consultant can make a more reliable determination about the potential archaeological sensitivity of a property.

Other entities outside of the CHRIS have information about cultural resources that is not a part of the CHRIS Inventory. This information may indicate the presence of or sensitivity regarding places of cultural importance and / or cultural resources not represented in the CHRIS Inventory. Under both federal and state law, consultation with Native American tribes may be required for a given project. The [Native American Heritage Commission](#) (NAHC) maintains the official state list of tribal contracts. Even when it is not a legal requirement, we recommend contacting the NAHC for a list of Native American tribal contacts who may have knowledge of tribal cultural resources and areas of sensitivity in the vicinity of a project. The NAHC also maintains information regarding cultural resources and areas of tribal sensitivity, and can facilitate dialogue with Native American tribes and individuals regarding these places.

Please remember. Just because there is nothing recorded in the CHRIS Inventory for a given location, doesn't mean that nothing is there.

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING
COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

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CITY OF LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA



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MAYOR

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

March 24, 2022

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

RE: AB52 Completion of Consultation
Sunset Wilcox Project
6550-6462 W. Sunset Boulevard, 1420-1454 N. Wilcox Avenue, 1413-1447 N. Cole Place,
and 6503 De Longpre Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90028
Case Number ENV-2020-1239-EIR

Dear Chairman Salas:

The purpose of this correspondence is to briefly summarize our combined efforts to engage in a meaningful and good faith consultation regarding the above-named project's potential impacts to Tribal cultural resources and to document the conclusion of the tribal consultation process, pursuant to Public Resources Code, section 21080.3.2.

On March 10, 2022, a pre-conclusion letter was sent to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation (Tribe) summarizing the consultation between the City and Tribe thus far regarding the project located at 6550 W. Sunset Boulevard (Project). Additionally, a link to the project's administrative draft Tribal Cultural Report was sent to the Tribe for review. Comments were requested to be submitted to City Planning Staff by March 23, 2022. No comments were received prior to the issuance of this letter.

A review of the documents did not find substantial evidence of an existing Tribal cultural resource within the project site. No evidence was submitted that considers the specific location of the project site, and no criteria were provided to indicate why the project site should be considered sensitive enough such that mitigation measures for Tribal cultural resources would be required to avoid adverse impacts. Furthermore, the City has reviewed the suggested measures provided by the Tribe. The attached standard Inadvertent Discovery Condition of Approval would not provide less protection of any finds in the event of inadvertent discovery of a prospective resource.

Based upon the record, the City has determined that no substantial evidence exists to support a conclusion that this proposed project may cause a significant impact on tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the City has no basis under the California Environmental Quality Act to impose any related mitigation measures. However, as an additional protection, the City will implement the attached condition of approval under its police powers to protect the inadvertent discovery of tribal

cultural resources. The Condition of Approval has incorporated elements of the requested measures the Tribe had provided, including specific notification requirements for the Tribes which requested consultation.

The City is expecting to release its Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for this project which will commence a 45-day period during which interested parties and agencies, such as the Tribe, may submit written comments on the adequacy of the EIR. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to share any additional information, comments, or concerns.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Harris", written over a horizontal line.

Jim Harris
Department of City Planning
Major Projects

Tribal Cultural Resource Inadvertent Discovery. In the event that objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any ground disturbance activities (excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, clearing, driving posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity), all such activities shall temporarily cease on the project site until the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

- Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant shall immediately stop all ground disturbance activities and contact the following: (1) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project (including but not limited to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation); and (2) the Department of City Planning at (213) 473-9723.
- If the City determines, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be tribal cultural resource, the City shall provide any effected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant and the City regarding the monitoring of future ground disturbance activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources.
- The Applicant shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor, both retained by the City and paid for by the Applicant, reasonably concludes that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.
- The Applicant shall submit a tribal cultural resource monitoring plan to the City that includes all recommendations from the City and any effected tribes that have been reviewed and determined by the qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor to be reasonable and feasible. The Applicant shall not be allowed to recommence ground disturbance activities until this plan is approved by the City.
- If the Applicant does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable and feasible by the qualified archaeologist or by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor, the Applicant may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant and the City who has the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The Applicant shall pay any costs associated with the mediation.
- The Applicant may recommence ground disturbance activities outside of a specified radius of the discovery site, so long as this radius has been reviewed by the qualified archaeologist and by a culturally affiliated tribal monitor and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.
- Copies of any subsequent prehistoric archaeological study, tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of any significant tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of any significant tribal cultural resources shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton.

- Notwithstanding the above, any information determined to be confidential in nature, by the City Attorney's office, shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or the general public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California Public Resources Code, and shall comply with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

Appendix K.2

AB 52 Notification Letter and
Delivery Confirmations

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

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CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

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MAYOR

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR

VACANT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

August 17, 2020

CASE No.: ENV-2020-1930-EIR

Project Address: 6450, 6460, and 6462 W. Sunset Boulevard; 1420, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1432, 1432 ½, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1450, 1452, and 1454 N. Wilcox Avenue; 1413, 1417, 1419, 1425, 1427, 1433, 1435, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, and 1447 N. Cole Place; and 6503 De Longpre Avenue

Los Angeles, 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 proposes the demolition of three existing on-site commercial and office, use buildings and the construction of a 15-story, 445,158 square-foot commercial building comprising 433,175 square feet of office use; 12,141 square feet of retail and restaurant uses; and, 61,449 square feet of open space. The Project will include an on-site parking structure comprised of three subterranean levels and four above-grade levels. The Project would measure 271 feet above grade to the top of the parapet and result in an FAR of 6:1. Construction activities would require approximately 93,000 cubic yards of grading and excavation to a maximum depth of 52 feet. The 1.7-acre Project Site, located at 6450 W. Sunset Boulevard is bounded by Sunset Boulevard to the north, Cole Place to the east, De Longpre Avenue to the south, and Wilcox Avenue to the west.

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:

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Attn: Bradley Furuya
201 N. Figueroa St., Suite 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Email: Bradley.Furuya@lacity.org
Phone No.: (213) 847-3642

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Bertoni, AICP
Director of Planning

Bradley Furuya

Bradley Furuya
Major Projects

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING**

COMMISSION OFFICE
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LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

AB 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List

October 28, 2019

Note: The following list of Native American tribes have requested that the City of Los Angeles, as lead agency, provide, in writing, notification to the tribe of projects in the tribe's area of traditional and cultural affiliation. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (b)). This list is updated with current tribal contact information from the California State Native American Heritage Commission, as of 10/28/2019.

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
1019 Second Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340
Phone: (818) 837-0794
Email: rortega@tataviam-nsn.us

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation
Officer
1019 Second Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340
Phone: (818) 837-0794
Email: jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Phone: (626) 926-4131
Email: admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778
Phone: (626) 483-3564
Email: GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707
Phone: (562) 761-6417
Email: gtongva@gmail.com

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322
Phone: (503) 539-0933
Email: ddyocum@comcast.net

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone: (951) 654-2765
Email: jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas Torte, Chairperson
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274
Phone: (760) 397-0300
Email: tmchair@torresmartinez.org

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Tracking Number: 70190140000080518321

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Your item was delivered at 1:02 pm on September 4, 2020 in NEWHALL, CA 91321.

 **Delivered**

September 4, 2020 at 1:02 pm
Delivered
NEWHALL, CA 91321

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Tracking History



September 4, 2020, 1:02 pm

Delivered

NEWHALL, CA 91321

Your item was delivered at 1:02 pm on September 4, 2020 in NEWHALL, CA 91321.

September 1, 2020, 11:13 am

Available for Pickup

NEWHALL, CA 91322

August 31, 2020, 8:03 am

Arrived at Unit

NEWHALL, CA 91321

August 30, 2020, 8:50 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 30, 2020

In Transit to Next Facility

August 29, 2020, 11:21 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA CLARITA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 9:43 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 2:02 pm

USPS in possession of item

MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

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Product Information



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FAQs >

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Tracking Number: 70190140000080518383

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Your item was delivered at 10:52 am on September 3, 2020 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

 **Delivered**

September 3, 2020 at 10:52 am

Delivered

THERMAL, CA 92274

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Tracking History



September 3, 2020, 10:52 am

Delivered

THERMAL, CA 92274

Your item was delivered at 10:52 am on September 3, 2020 in THERMAL, CA 92274.

August 31, 2020, 2:39 pm

Available for Pickup

THERMAL, CA 92274

August 31, 2020, 2:34 pm

Arrived at Unit

THERMAL, CA 92274

August 31, 2020

In Transit to Next Facility

August 30, 2020, 3:26 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 7:07 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SAN BERNARDINO CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 12:29 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 27, 2020, 2:06 pm

USPS in possession of item

MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

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Your item was delivered at 9:06 am on September 10, 2020 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

Delivered

September 10, 2020 at 9:06 am
Delivered
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

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Tracking History



September 10, 2020, 9:06 am
Delivered
BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

Your item was delivered at 9:06 am on September 10, 2020 in BELLFLOWER, CA 90706.

Reminder to Schedule Redelivery of your item

September 2, 2020, 11:05 am
Available for Pickup
BELLFLOWER, CA 90707

September 2, 2020, 8:37 am

Arrived at Unit

BELLFLOWER, CA 90706

September 1, 2020

In Transit to Next Facility

August 30, 2020, 10:01 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 9:43 pm

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 2:02 pm

USPS in possession of item

MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

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FAQs

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Your item was delivered at 12:22 pm on August 31, 2020 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

 **Delivered**

August 31, 2020 at 12:22 pm
Delivered
SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

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Tracking History



Feedback

August 31, 2020, 12:22 pm

Delivered

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

Your item was delivered at 12:22 pm on August 31, 2020 in SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778.

August 29, 2020, 8:20 am

Available for Pickup

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

August 29, 2020, 4:19 am

Arrived at Unit

SAN GABRIEL, CA 91778

August 28, 2020, 8:35 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 11:07 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 12:29 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility

LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 27, 2020, 2:06 pm

USPS in possession of item

MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

Product Information



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Remove X

Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:17 am on August 31, 2020 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92581.

Delivered

August 31, 2020 at 10:17 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92581

Get Updates v

Feedback

Text & Email Updates



Tracking History



August 31, 2020, 10:17 am
Delivered, Individual Picked Up at Postal Facility
SAN JACINTO, CA 92581
Your item was picked up at a postal facility at 10:17 am on August 31, 2020 in SAN JACINTO, CA 92581.

August 29, 2020, 8:24 am
Available for Pickup
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

August 29, 2020, 7:43 am

Arrived at Unit
SAN JACINTO, CA 92583

August 28, 2020, 10:22 pm
Departed USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 4:35 pm
Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
MORENO VALLEY CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 12:29 am
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 27, 2020, 2:06 pm
USPS in possession of item
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

Feedback

Product Information



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[FAQs >](#)[Track Another Package +](#)**Tracking Number:** 70190140000080518420[Remove X](#)

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 8:34 am on August 29, 2020 in COVINA, CA 91723.

Delivered

August 29, 2020 at 8:34 am
Delivered, PO Box
COVINA, CA 91723

[Get Updates](#) [Feedback](#)

Text & Email Updates

Tracking History

August 29, 2020, 8:34 am

Delivered, PO Box

COVINA, CA 91723

Your item has been delivered and is available at a PO Box at 8:34 am on August 29, 2020 in COVINA, CA 91723.

August 28, 2020, 2:09 pm

Departed USPS Regional Facility

SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 11:07 am

Arrived at USPS Regional Facility
SANTA ANA CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 28, 2020, 12:29 am
Arrived at USPS Regional Origin Facility
LOS ANGELES CA DISTRIBUTION CENTER

August 27, 2020, 2:06 pm
USPS in possession of item
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266

Product Information



See Less ^

Feedback

Can't find what you're looking for?

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

FAQs



November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771379049586

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered To:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Signed for by:	J.JOSE	Delivery Location:	
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight		San Fernando, CA,
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday	Delivery date:	Aug 31, 2020 12:50

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771379049586	Ship Date:	Aug 28, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
San Fernando, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference Sunset and Wilcox

Thank you for choosing FedEx



November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771380612615

Delivery Information:

Status:	Delivered	Delivered To:	Receptionist/Front Desk
Signed for by:	J.JOSE	Delivery Location:	
Service type:	FedEx Standard Overnight		San Fernando, CA,
Special Handling:	Deliver Weekday	Delivery date:	Aug 31, 2020 12:50

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771380612615	Ship Date:	Aug 28, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
San Fernando, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference Sunset and Wilcox

Thank you for choosing FedEx



November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771380664093

Delivery Information:

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:	Aug 31, 2020 13:43

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771380664093	Ship Date:	Aug 28, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
Los Angeles, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference Sunset and Wilcox

Thank you for choosing FedEx



November 11, 2020

Dear Customer,

The following is the proof-of-delivery for tracking number: 771380725353

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:	Aug 31, 2020 15:34

Shipping Information:

Tracking number:	771380725353	Ship Date:	Aug 28, 2020
		Weight:	0.5 LB/0.23 KG
Recipient:		Shipper:	
West Hills, CA, US,		El Segundo, CA, US,	

Reference Sunset and Wilcox

Thank you for choosing FedEx