Appendix L

TCR Report

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE 1000 SEWARD STREET PROJECT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR:

PLUS DEVELOPMENT

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Plus Development retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the 1000 Seward Street Project (Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The 34,167-square-foot Project site is located at 1000 Seward Street, and is bounded by existing buildings to the north, North Hudson Avenue to the east, Romaine Street to the south, and Seward Street to the west. The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, of Section 15, located on the Hollywood, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle.

The present study documents the negative results of a 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 City of Los Angeles 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 SCCIC records search (completed August 18, 2020) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed June 17, 2020). Additionally, Dudek reviewed a geotechnical report that was prepared for the Project in April 2020 (Geocon West, Inc. 2020) that documents the subsurface exploratory investigations conducted within the northwest and southwest corners of the paved parking lot within the Project site (completed November 11, 2019). According to the report, artificial fills soils were encountered between 1 to 4 feet from the existing ground surface and is underlain by Quaternary age alluvium up to 60.5 feet below the existing ground surface. The report states that artificial fill soils encountered are likely a product of previous grading or construction activities at the site. 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, the Project site has not been subject to any previous cultural resource investigations.

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 of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) on November 12, 2020.

To date, the City has received one request for consultation from the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation). A response was also received from the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, deferring consultation to the Kizh Nation. The City and the Kizh Nation conducted consultation on February 10, 2022 and May 19, 2022. Following the initial consultation, the Kizh Nation sent an email to the City on February 18, 2022, 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. During the second round of consultation, the Kizh Nation provided three additional historic maps, documentation of tribal use of tar pits at Ranch La Brea and examples

of artifacts recovered from the area, and an excerpt from another literary source. While no TCR (as defined by PRC Section 21074) were specifically identified, this tribe has indicated they believe 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.

Given that no TCR has been identified that could be affected, no mitigation measures relating to TCRs are necessary. While no TCRs are anticipated to be affected by the project, implementation of the City's standard condition of approval would ensure avoidance of impacts to unanticipated resources. Should future information be provided that indicates the presence of a TCR that may be impacted by the Project, appropriate mitigation must be included in the environmental document. Based on current information, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Plus Development retained Dudek to conduct a Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) study for the 1000 Seward Street Project (Project) for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The present study documents the negative results of a South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (City) pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes a cultural context and in-depth review of archival, academic, and ethnographic information.

1.1 Project Personnel

Linda Kry, BA, co-authored the report and provided management oversight. Jennifer De Alba, BA, 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.

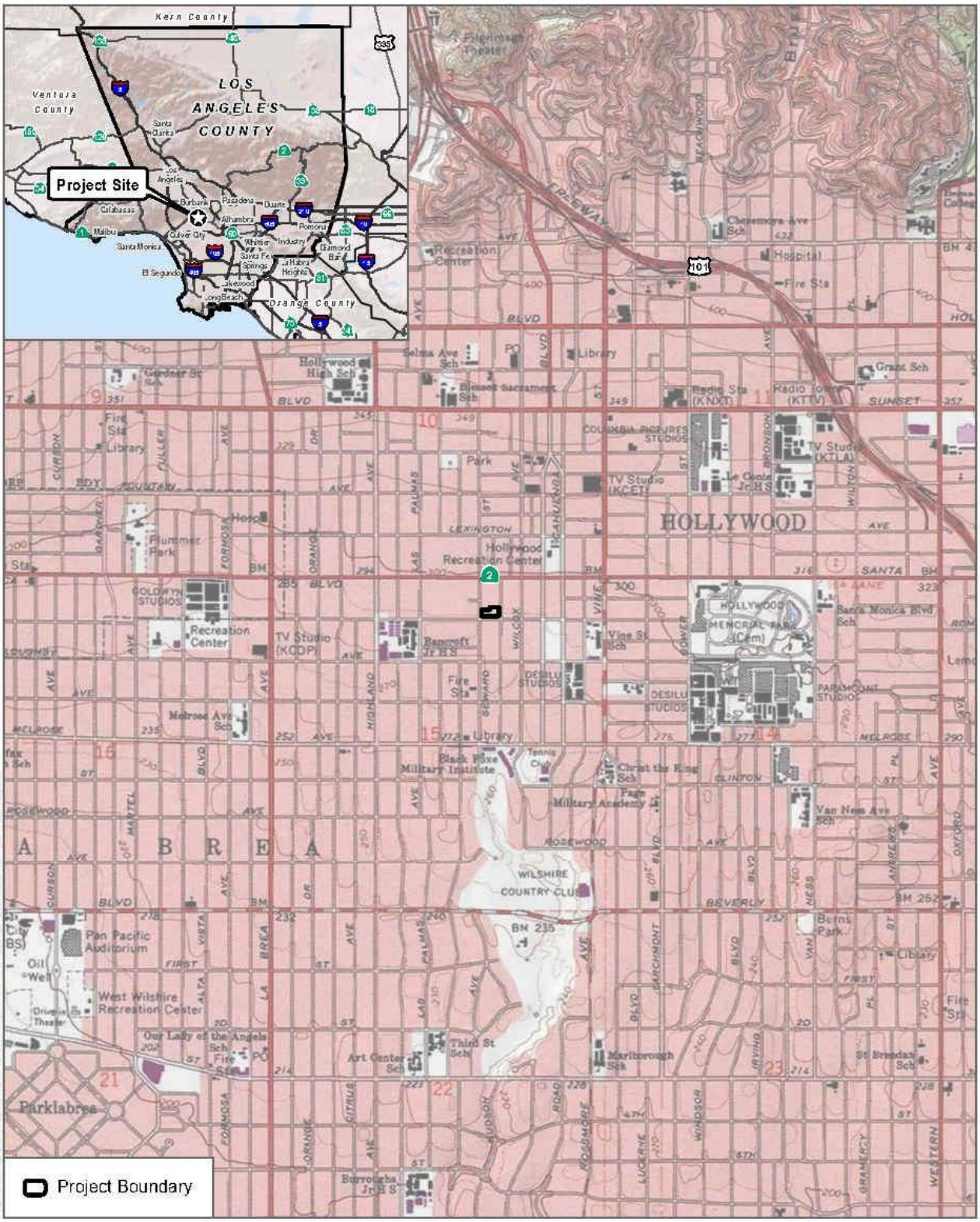
1.2 Project Location

The Project site is approximately 4.6 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles and approximately 11 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean within an urbanized setting located in the Hollywood Community Plan Area in the City of Los Angeles. The 34,167-square-foot Project site is located at 1000 Seward Street, Los Angeles, California 90038. The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 14 West, of Section 15, located on the Hollywood, CA 7.5-minute United States Geologic Survey (USGS) Quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project site comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 5533-012-011, -012, -013, and -025. The Project site is bounded by existing buildings to the north, North Hudson Avenue to the east, Romaine Street to the south, and Seward Street to the west (Figure 2).

1.3 Project Description

The Project would include the development of new office, restaurant, and retail uses totaling 150,600 square feet in one of two development options. The Project would develop 136,200 square feet of office uses, 12,200 square feet of restaurant uses (of which 6,100 square feet may be used for an entertainment use), and 2,200 square feet of retail uses. The proposed uses would be located within a single ten-story building with a maximum height of 133 feet to the top of the highest occupiable level and a maximum height of 155 feet to the top of the mechanical equipment level. The Project would also provide approximately 34,500 square feet of open space which would include terraces, seating, lounge areas, and landscaping. In accordance with the LAMC, the Project would provide a total of 310 vehicular parking spaces and 58 bicycle parking spaces (36 long-term and 22-short term) four three subterranean levels, one at-grade level, and four above grade parking levels. The three existing buildings on the Project Site totaling 10,993 square feet along with the surface

parking areas would be demolished to accommodate the Project. The Project would result in 150,600 square feet of floor area within the Project site with a floor to area ratio (FAR) of 4.4:1. Project construction is anticipated to be completed in 2025.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Hollywood Quadrangle

DUDEK 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1
Project Location
1000 Seward Street Project

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SOURCE: LARIAC 2018; Los Angeles County 2018

DUDEK

0 75 150 Feet
0 20 40 Meters
1:1,800

FIGURE 2
Project Area
1000 Seward Street Project

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2 REGULATORY SETTING

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

2.1 State

2.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

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

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

2.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2)).

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

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

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

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

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

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

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that TCRs must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 defines 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 initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Impacts to TCRs are addressed in Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52, which 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.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Environmental Setting and Current Conditions

The Project site is approximately 1 mile south of the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 5.2 miles north of Baldwin Hills, and approximately 12 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean. Existing development is underlain by Urban land-Grommet-Ballona complex, associated with discontinuous human-transported material over young alluvium derived from sedimentary rock (USDA 2017). Due the size and nature of past development associated with the Project site and vicinity, all native subsurface soils with potential to support the presence of cultural deposits have been substantially disturbed. Historical maps indicate the presence of a small drainage approximately 2.4 miles east of the Project site, and the Los Angeles River, prior to channelization, mapped approximately 6.7 miles to the east. Post channelization, the Los Angeles River is approximately 5.9 miles east of the Project site.

The Project site is currently developed with three one story buildings totaling 10,993 square feet and surface parking areas. Specifically, the existing uses on the Project site include a 2,551-square-foot restaurant (1006 Seward Street), an approximately 3,960 square-foot production space (1000 Seward Street), and an approximately 4,482 square-foot mastering studio (6565 Romaine Street). Vehicular access to the Project site is provided via driveways along Seward Street, Romaine Street, and Hudson Avenue. Pedestrian access to the Project site is located along Seward Street, Romaine Street, and Hudson Avenue. Existing landscaping within the Project site includes several trees and plants within small planted areas.

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4 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 Prehistoric Overview

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

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is limited. 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 Basin Stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the 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 ground stone 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 these 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, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories

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

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-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 American survivors of California. This is also a particularly important consideration for studies focused on TCRs; where concepts of "cultural resource" and the importance of traditional cultural places are intended to be interpreted based on the values expressed by present-day Native American representatives and may vary from archaeological values (Giacinto 2012).

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish 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, p. 80) A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth then a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino (alternately Gabrieleño), 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). Many modern Native Americans commonly referred to as Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994). This term is used here in reference to the pre-colonization inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. 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 documented by the Portola expedition in 1769. In 1771, Mission San Gabriel was established. Yanga provided a large number of individuals to this mission; however, following the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, opportunities for local paid work became increasingly common, which had the result of reducing the number of Native American neophytes from the immediately surrounding area (NEA and King 2004). Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleno inhabitants of Yanga were members of the San Gabriel Mission (King 2000:65; NEA and King 2004: 104). Based on this information, Yanga may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleno territory. Father Juan Crespi, a member of the Portola expedition, passed westward across the Los Angeles River near the village of Yanga on August 2-3, 1769. Another large habitation area, though less documented in the ethnographic record compared to Yanga, was the village of Cahuenga. This village was located just slightly closer to the present Project site, approximately 1.4 miles to the north near the mouth 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 near this 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 2001:341].

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 2001:663]

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).

At the time of Spanish colonization, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich religion, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, which was the primary religious act for this society.

He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925). 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 and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief 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 Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

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

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

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the 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.

4.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1846)

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

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

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

4.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

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

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

4.4 Project Site Historic Context

4.4.1 City of Los Angeles

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

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

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

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

5 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

On August 18, 2020, staff at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, provided the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (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 of search included 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

The SCCIC records indicate that 21 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 0.5-mile of the Project site between 1966 and 2016 (Table 1). Of these, none intersect or overlap the Project site. All 21 cultural resource investigations are summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1.
Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to the Project Site
LA-03525	Chartkoff, Kerry and Joe Chartkoff	1966	UCAS-092 Route 2 Freeway Los Angeles County West, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills	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
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-06467	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2002	Nextel Communications Site CA-7846a, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, 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

Table 1.
Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to the Project Site
LA-07354	Kyle, Carolyn E.	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sm183-01 City of Los Angeles Los Angeles County, California	Outside
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-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-09612	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah H. Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11570A (Santa Monica RT), 6161 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-09807	Christopher A. Joseph	2008	Draft Environmental Report- Hollywood Community Plan Area, 959 Seward St.	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-11005	Cogstone	2010	Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report	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	Outside
LA-11945	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Cultural Resources records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00247A (SM183 Public Storage), 6801 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12157	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11570A (Santa Monica RT) 6161 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12530	Bonner, Wayne	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00247A (SM183 Public Storage), 6801 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	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, Los Angeles County, California 90038, Caspr# 3551502170	Outside
LA-13181	Davis, Shannon	2016	Historic Resource Evaluation Letter for 836, 836½, and 838 N. McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that 34 previously recorded cultural resources were mapped within a 0.5-mile of the Project site. All but one of the resources within the record search area are historic-age built environment resources and/or districts (33 total) and one resource is the historic DeLongpre Park that was constructed in 1924. The site record for the historical resource DeLongpre Park, has the status code HP31, which is defined by the Office of Historic Preservation as an urban open space. None of these resources are within the Project site. Historic built environment resources or non-archeological resources fall outside of the scope of the present study and will not be addressed in this report. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile of the Project site.

5.2 Review of Historic Maps and Aerials

Dudek consulted historic topographic maps, aerial photographs, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Sanborn maps) to understand development of the Project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available for the years 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1921, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1955, 1963, 1968, 1975, 1982, 1995, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2020a). Historic aerials are available for the years 1948, 1952, 1954, 1964, 1972, 1980, 1989, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 (NETR 2020b). Sanborn maps were available for the year 1919 (Sanborn 1919; Appendix B).

The first USGS topographic map depicting the Project site dates to 1894 and shows roads and city blocks surrounding the Project site, however, no structures are represented within the Project site. The topographic maps from the following years show no change until 1921. The 1921 topographic map shows an increase in roads to the east and west of the Project site, as well structures within the Project site. The 1924 topographic map shows multiple structure within the Project site, both along Seward Street and North Hudson Avenue. The 1926 topographic map shows no change to the Project site. The 1932 topographic map shows a structure within the Project site along North Hudson Avenue; however, a structure is no longer depicted at the corner of Seward Street and Romaine Street. The 1955 topographic map does not depict any structures within the Project site or surrounding city blocks. The topographic maps from the following years show no change to the Project site, since the 1955 topographic map.

The first historic aerial of the Project site dates to 1948 and shows developed structures covering the majority of the Project site. The following historic aerials remain unchanged until 1964. The 1964 historic aerial shows the upper northeast quadrant of the Project site as a parking lot and is void of structures, however, structures were present within the western half and along the southern edge of the Project site. The following historic aerials show no significant change to the Project site until 1994. The 1994 historic aerial shows the eastern half of the Project site as a parking lot and void of structures; however, structures

remain within the western half of the Project site. The remaining historic aerials show no change to the Project site up through the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

The 1919 Sanborn map shows the Project site subdivided into three parcels from Seward Street to Hudson Street. Within the western parcel, located on the northeast corner of Seward Street and Romaine Street, there is a large structure, labeled "Radio Equipment Warehouse". Within the parcels on the eastern half of the Project site, where the current parking lot is located, there were five rectangular structures varying in size, though the maps do not provide information regarding their use. No additional years were available for review for the Project site.

5.3 Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Geotechnical Investigation - Proposed Mixed Use Development – 1000-1006 Seward Street, 6565 West Romaine Street, and 1003, 1007, & 1013 North Hudson Ave, Los Angeles, California* (Geocon West, Inc. 2020), was prepared for the Project in April 2020. The report details the results of two (2) subsurface exploratory borings by an 8-inch-in-diameter hollow-stem auger drilling machine. These subsurface exploratory investigations were placed at the northwest and southeast corners of the paved parking lot within the Project site, to a maximum depth of 60.5 feet below the existing ground surface to determine subsurface conditions. According to the report, both exploratory borings were completed on November 11, 2019. The soils encountered include: 1) Artificial Fill soils: characterized as dark clay that is moist and firm encountered between surface and 4 feet from the existing ground surface; 2) Native soils: characterized Quaternary age alluvium that consists of dark brown to brown and reddish-brown interbedded clay, silt and sand of varying composition that is slightly moist to very moist, firm to hard or medium dense to very dense and was encountered beneath the fills soils. The report states that the artificial fill encountered are likely a product of previous grading or construction activities at the site. The report further notes that deeper fill soils may exist in other portions of the Project site that were not investigated as part of the exploratory borings.

5.4 Native American Correspondence

5.4.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project, Dudek contacted the NAHC on June 5, 2020, to request a review of the SLF. The NAHC replied via email on June 19, 2020 stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results (completed June 17, 2020). Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting eight 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 C.

5.4.2 Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and requires the lead agency to notify any California groups (who have requested notification) of the Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Pursuant to AB 52, the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning sent project notification letters on November 12, 2020 to all NAHC-listed Native American tribal representatives on their AB 52 Contact List. The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. These 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 two responses to their notification letters. One request to defer consultation received from the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, deferring consultation to the Kizh Nation, and one request for consultation from the Kizh Nation. The Kizh Nation responded to initial outreach requesting consultation on November 18, 2020. The City and the Kizh Nation initiated consultation on February 10, 2022. During consultation, the Kizh Nation and lead agency representative discussed the potential for encountering resources in previously developed areas, with the Kizh Nation discussing examples of resources discovered at projects that had been determined to have a low chance of discovery for TCRs. Even when resources are discovered in disturbed contexts or as isolated finds, it is the Kizh Nation's position that the cultural significance of a TCR remains unchanged. The Kizh Nation also requested, and the City provided, information about previous removal of native soil from the site and its replacement with artificial soil. Following the consultation, the Kizh Nation sent an email to the City on February 18, 2022 that included screen shots of four historic map images along with a review of each map and screen shots of pages of text from numerous literary source, along with proposed mitigation measures for potential resources in the Project area. The Kizh Nation did not provide explanatory text for any of the literary sources, but the sources appear to be in reference to the presence, size, and relative distribution of rancherias and villages, though specificity on how this information relates to the Project was not provided. All documents relating to AB52 Consultation are provided in confidential Appendix C. Table 3, below, provides the Kizh Nation's summary for each respective map.

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.

On April 14, 2022 the City sent a letter to the Kizh Nation which included a brief summary of the tribal consultation that had occurred between the City and Kizh Nation thus far for the Project. As part of the letter, the City provided a copy of the administrative draft TCR Report for the Tribe's review. The City respectfully requested that the Tribe complete its review of the TCR Report and provide any comments by April 28, 2022. Additionally, the letter served to inform the Tribe of the City's intent to conclude consultation at the publication of the Draft EIR, in a subsequent notice to the Tribe. The City would then release the Draft EIR for the Project, thereby commencing the 45-day period during which interested parties, members of the public, and governmental agencies, such as the Tribe, may submit written comments on the adequacy of the Draft EIR. The Kizh Nation responded the same day to the City's letter noting that they disagreed with the City's conclusion, specifically that the City's inadvertent discovery condition of approval would protect the Kizh Nation's tribal cultural resources and that consultation could be concluded.[1] Further the Kizh Nation requested that consultation continue to discuss how the materials submitted thus far do not meet the substantial evidence threshold as required by AB 52.

On May 19, 2022, the City and the Kizh Nation met for consultation a second time. During this meeting, the Kizh Nation provided additional historical maps showing the project site in relation to Rancho La Brea, railroad lines, trade routes, villages, battle sites, oil wells, and local waterways. Summary of these maps is also included in Table 3 below. The Kizh Nation emphasized that railroads were laid upon existing trade routes , which combined with the presence of the tar and the water sources would have constituted an area of human activity and a cultural landscape. In addition to the historic maps, the tribe also provided documents with information about the prehistoric use of tar pits and examples of artifacts found at the Rancho La Brea, as well as an excerpt from "Sources of Rebellion: Indian Testimony and the Mission San Gabriel uprising of 1785" by Steven Hackel (2003). The Kizh Nation also reiterated their position that tribal cultural resources can be present in disturbed soils and that the disturbance does not necessarily alter the significance of the resource. The Kizh Nation discussed examples of locations were resources were discovered in disturbed soils.

[1] The City's letter did not conclude consultation or imply that consultation was being concluded through the letter.

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

Map Year	Map Source	Description of Resources in Maps/Tribal Documents
1881	Unknown Map	The map is provided to show the trade routes around the project area, which would have been heavily used for movement of trade items, visiting family, going to religious ceremonies, as well as accessing recreation and foraging areas. The Kizh Nation states that seasonal or permanent ramadas/trade depots and habitation sites were located within and around these sites. The Kizh Nation also states that the trade routes often contained isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail resulting in an increased concentration of burials in proximity to trade routes. The Kizh Nation also considers trade routes to be a cultural landscape.
1898	Unknown Map	The map is provided to show the trade routes around the project area, which would have been heavily used for movement of trade items, visiting family, going to religious ceremonies, as well as accessing recreation and foraging areas. The Kizh Nation states that seasonal or permanent ramadas/trade depots and habitation sites were located within and around these sites. The Kizh Nation also states that the trade routes often contained isolated burials and cremations of those who died along the trail resulting in an increased concentration of burials in proximity to trade routes. The Kizh Nation also considers trade routes to be a cultural landscape.
1898	Unknown Map	This map is provided to show the project area within Rancho La Brea and the presence of an east-west running railroad immediately to the north. The Kizh Nation states that railroads were often laid upon established trade routes, which would have constituted part of an activity area and contributed to the choice of tribal settlement decisions. The Kizh Nation states that these trade routes would have been a part of "cultural landscapes" indicating a higher than average potential to encounter TCRs.
1900	Unknown Map	This map is provided to show additional evidence of the east-west running railroad north of the project area, indicating increased potential for TCRs as outlined above.

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 waterways would have been attractive locations for human activity. The Kizh Nation states that seasonal or permanent hamlets and trade depots, ceremonial and religious sites, and burials and cremations occur along these watercourses. Additionally, the Kizh Nation states that these waterways are considered "cultural landscapes." These factors indicate a higher than average potential to encounter TCRs and human remains during ground-disturbing activities near larger bodies of water. The map also shows trade routes in the vicinity of the project site which would have been heavily used for a variety of activities and also have a high potential for TCRs.
1920	Unknown Map	This map is provided to show the proximity of the project area to numerous oil wells related to the La Brea tar pits. The Kizh Nation states that the tar pits would have been a source of tar used for maritime activities and in the production of several technologies including fish hooks, repair of broken steatite bowls, and for waterproofing baskets.
1938	Kirkman – Harriman pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860 A.D. – 1937 A.D.	This map was provided to show the Project location within the Villages of Yanga and Maungna. According to the Kizh Nation, 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. Additionally, the map shows the trade routes and the hydrography or waterways in the vicinity of the Project site which would be associated with higher than average potential for encountering TCRs for the reasons outlined above.

Based on the summary provided in Table 3, as well as the letter from ERA and the SCCIC and other documents, 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 Kizh Nation requested that additional consultation occur if the City is not in agreement with these recommended mitigation.

No additional record of consultation beyond these exchanges has been provided to date.

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 though consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map often referenced by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation (Figure 3). Based on this map, the Project site is south/southeast of two Native American Villages (the nearest mapped, the village of Cahuenga, approximately 1.4 miles away), approximately 0.8 miles east of the nearest of the tar pits associated with the La Brea Tar Pit area, approximately 0.9 miles west of Camino Road, and approximately 0.7 miles north of an August 27, 1770 "Indian Battle," within the La Brea Tar Pit area.

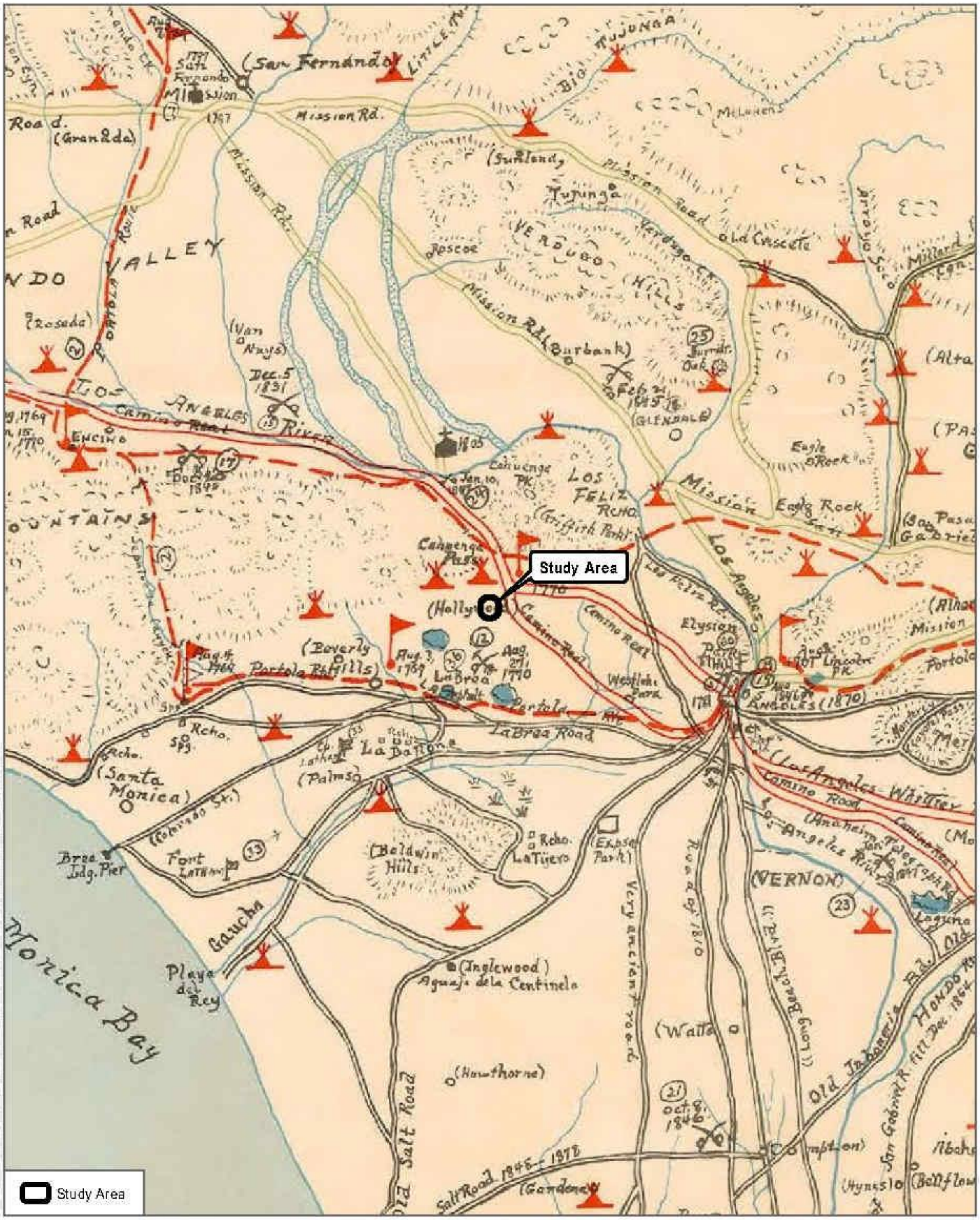
Based on this map, the Project site falls between two paths of Portola's first expedition in California. Based on Crespi's descriptions and diary entry date in relation to the location of the Project site on the Kirkman-Harriman map, the Portola party traveled just south of the Project site (approximately 2.4 miles) on August 2-3, 1769, moving westward from the Los Angeles River. The party stopped southwest of the tar pits on August 3, there continuing northward passing through Camino Real. The Project falls approximately 2 miles southwest of the Cahuenga Pass and less than 1 mile east of the nearest tar pit associated with the La Brea tar pits. Of the tar pits, Crespi noted in his diary entry for August 3, 1769, that "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 (Brown 2002:341). The area is known to have been a source of naturally occurring tar for prehistoric Native American people. A review of CHRIS records substantiates this; the remains of the La Brea Woman, believed to be 9,000 years old, were recovered within the boundaries of the La Brea Tar Pits (P-19-000159). Additionally, according to the Kirkman-Harriman map, the Portola party also traversed eastward towards the Los Angeles River, north of the Project site (approximately 1.7 miles northeast) on January 16, 1770. In his diary entry for that date, Crespi notes that they encountered two villages and the party made camp there by the Cahuenga Pass. 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 as the village of Cahuenga (Brown 2001:663). The initial documentation of these village locations was not necessarily intended to geographically precise, but rather to consolidate generalized historical information and visually represent broader relationships. Without corroboration by other sources of information, these mapped village locations are considered unconfirmed. Because the mapped villages are not documented in ethnographic or historical sources subsequent to this initial documentation, nor have the villages been confirmed archaeologically, standard practice dictates that the mapped locations of these villages should not be considered known cultural resources unless substantiated though future archaeological work. Furthermore, no information relating to the "Indian Battle" of August 27, 1770 was identified in the archival research through the available archaeological record.

The Kirkman-Harriman Map also indicates the presence of a trail to the east of the project area. While the specific routes would have varied throughout human prehistory based on changing topographic and environmental conditions, regional evidence from known archaeological sites clearly documents wide-spread patterns of exchange in goods and resources between neighboring tribes. Outside of areas with specific geographic or topographic constraints, prehistoric trails represented on this map should be interpreted as a cartographer's tool for describing these connections between known use areas, and not specific or known prehistoric routes of travel. Furthermore, while prehistoric trails and linear features often overlap with those of subsequent transportation methods because they follow the most efficient path between locations, this is not specifically reflective of prehistoric use of areas now used for modern transportation without substantiation from the archaeological record.

At the time of Portola's expedition, and through the subsequent mission period, the area surrounding the project site would have been occupied by Western Gabrieleno/Tongva inhabitants (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Use of Gabrielino as a language has not been documented since the 1930s (Golla 2011). One study made an effort to map the traditional Gabrieleno/Tongva cultural use area through documented family kinships included in mission records (NEA and King 2004). This process allowed for the identification of clusters of tribal villages (settlements) with greater relative frequencies of related or married individuals than surrounding areas (Figure 6). Traditional cultural use area boundaries, as informed by other ethnographic and archaeological evidence, were then drawn around these clusters. The relative size of these villages were also inferred from the relative counts of Native Americans in mission-period records. The nearest substantiated named village site to the Project was Cabuepet (or Cahuenga), located near the northern opening of the Cahuenga Pass approximately 1.4 miles to the north/northwest. This village was located near what is now Universal Studios. Mission records indicate that 123 Native American neophytes came from this village, second in number only to 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) was a known area of Native American use for hunting and the gathering of tar (Westec 1983). The largest substantiated village in the vicinity was likely Yabit (or Yanga), located approximately 6 miles to the southeast. Mission records indicate that 179 Gabrieleño inhabitants of Yanga were members of the San Gabriel Mission, indicating that it may have been the most populated village in the Western Gabrieleño territory (NEA and King 2004: 104). In general, the mapped position of both Yanga and Cahuenga have been substantiated through archaeological evidence, although the archaeological record has been substantially compromised by rapid and early urbanization throughout much of the region. No archaeological evidence of the two nearest villages on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records search results or review of other archaeological information for the Project site.

A review of pertinent academic and ethnographic information indicates that the Project falls within the boundaries of the Gabrieleño/Tongva traditional territory. In addition, the Project site is located relatively close to Native American villages, including that of Cabuepet (or Cahuenga) approximately 1.4 miles to the north/northwest and Yanga approximately 6 miles to the southeast. The Project site is also located near tar

pits, water sources, and routes that may have been utilized by Native Americans in both the prehistoric and protohistoric time period, however, no Native American TCRs have been previously documented in areas that may be impacted by the Project.



SOURCE: Kirkman - Harriman 1937 Pictorial and Historical Map of Los Angeles County: 1860-1937 AD

DUDEK

FIGURE 3

1860-1937 Historical Map

Figure 3

1938 Historical Map

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FIGURE 4
Takic Languages and Dialects
1000 Seward Street Project

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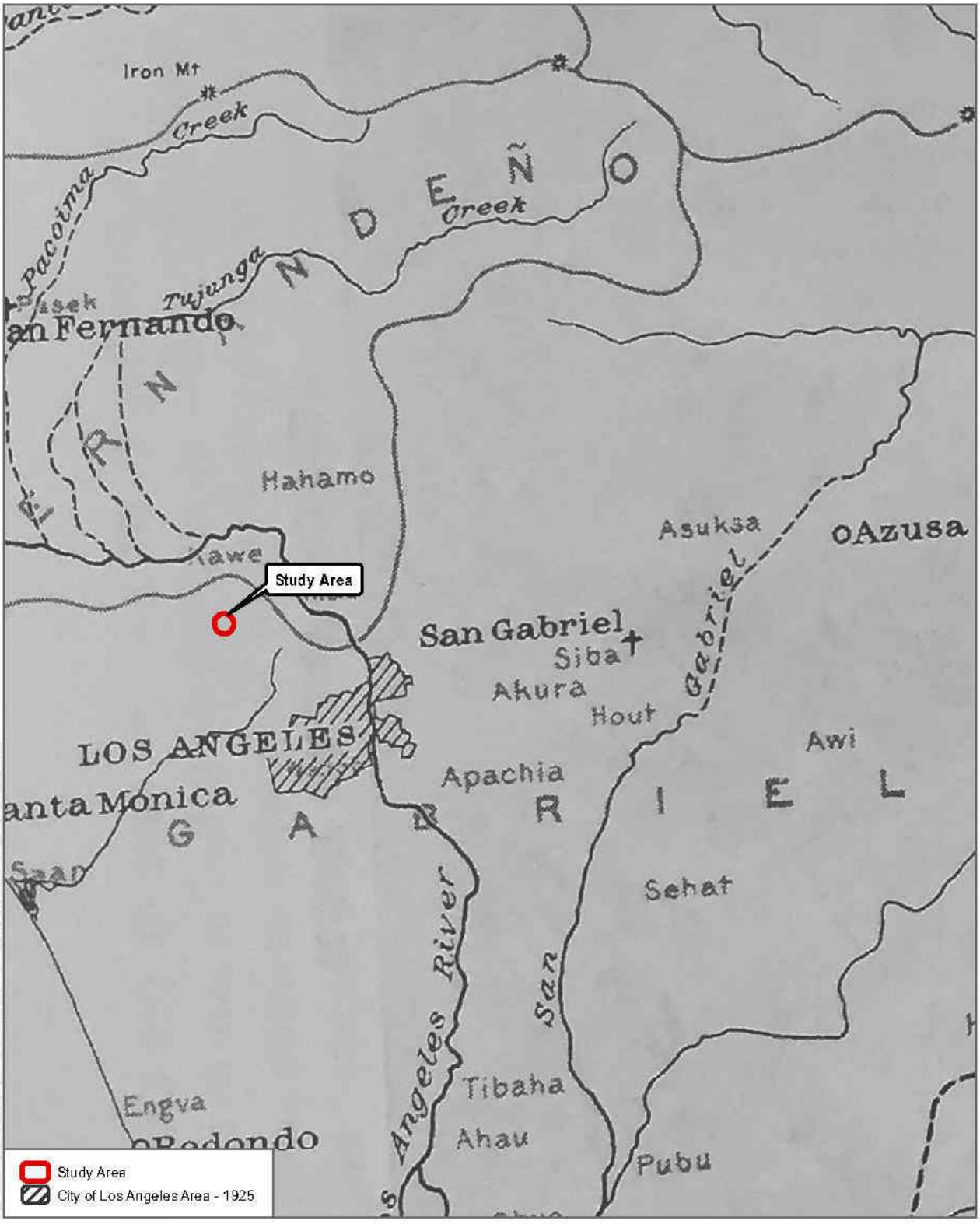

SOURCE: Kroeber, A.L. 1925 (1976) Handbook of Indians of California

DUDEK

0 2.5 5 Miles
0 4 8 Kilometers
1:275,000

FIGURE 5
Gabrielino Traditional Area
1000 Seward Street Project

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

DUDEK

0 4 8 Miles
0 5 10 Kilometers
1:500,000

FIGURE 6

Mission-Era Native American Villages

1000 Seward Street Project

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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 Native American resources have been identified within the Project site or the surrounding search radius through the records search at the SCCIC (completed April 3, 2018) or through a search of the NAHC SLF (completed June 17, 2020).

A review of ethnographic information for the general Project area identifies the area as being located near tar pits, water sources, and roads that may have provided important resources to prehistoric and protohistoric populations, but did not result in the identification of any known TCRs within the Project site. A review of the geotechnical report prepared for the Project (Geocon West, Inc. 2020), in Section 5.3 Geotechnical Report Review, stated that fill soils were found between 1 to 4 feet beneath the existing ground surface followed by native soils within the northwest and southeast corners of the paved parking lot of the Project site. Furthermore, the geotechnical report states that deeper fill may be encountered within the Project site that was not investigated. Current Project design, based on the geotechnical findings, anticipates the depth of excavation for the Project site to be a minimum of 12 inches or 2 feet below the existing ground surface for paving activities and a maximum depth of 45 feet below the existing ground surface for the construction of the proposed subterranean parking levels. In consideration of these factors, subsurface contexts within the Project are of low suitability to support the presence of TCRs. Additionally, no TCRs have been identified within the Project site through tribal consultation that would be impacted. Based on current information, there is no substantial evidence indicating that TCRs would be impacted by the Project and therefore, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant.

6.2 Recommendations

Government-to-government consultation initiated by the City, acting in good faith and after a reasonable effort, has not resulted in the identification of a TCR within or near the project area. Given that no TCR has been identified, no specific mitigation measures pertaining to known TCRs are necessary. However, during initial consultation on February 10, 2022, the Kizh Nation proposed mitigation measures for the Project, in the event that TCRs or archaeological resources and human remains are identified within the Project Site. The Kizh Nation requested that additional consultation occur if the City is not in agreement with these recommended mitigation. The City and the Kizh Nation conducted follow up consultation on May 19, 2022, at which time no additional specific information with regard to a TCR within or near the project area was provided. No additional record of consultation beyond these exchanges has been provided to date. Absent any additional information relating to TCRs or other resources of Native American origin and/or association, the City's standard condition of approval is typically applied to projects with similar contexts.

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 a potential TCR be inadvertently encountered, this condition of approval provides for temporarily halting construction activities near the encounter and notifying the City and Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. If the City determines that the 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 resume. 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)

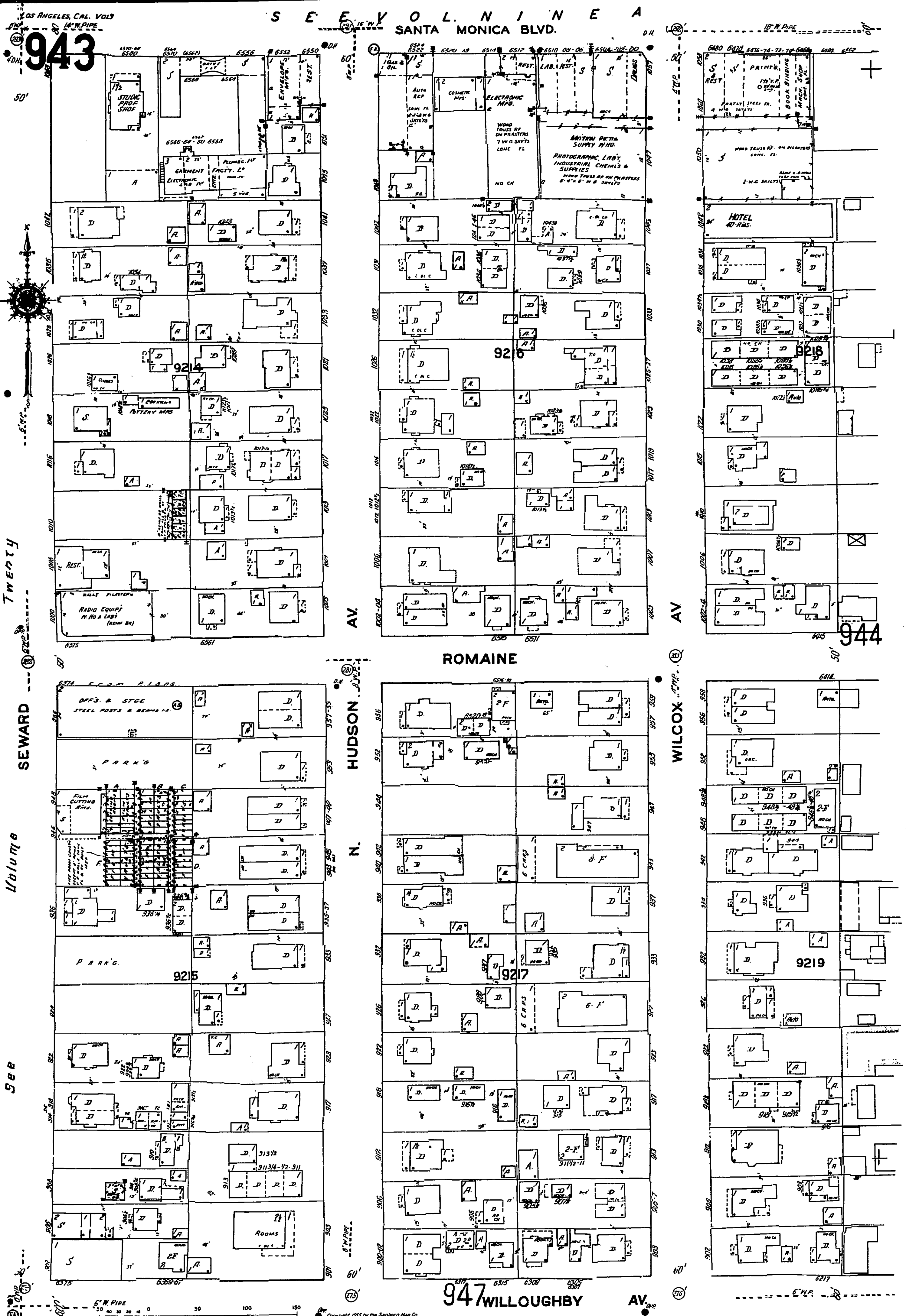
SCCIC Records Search Results

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:

On file with City.

APPENDIX B

Sanborn Maps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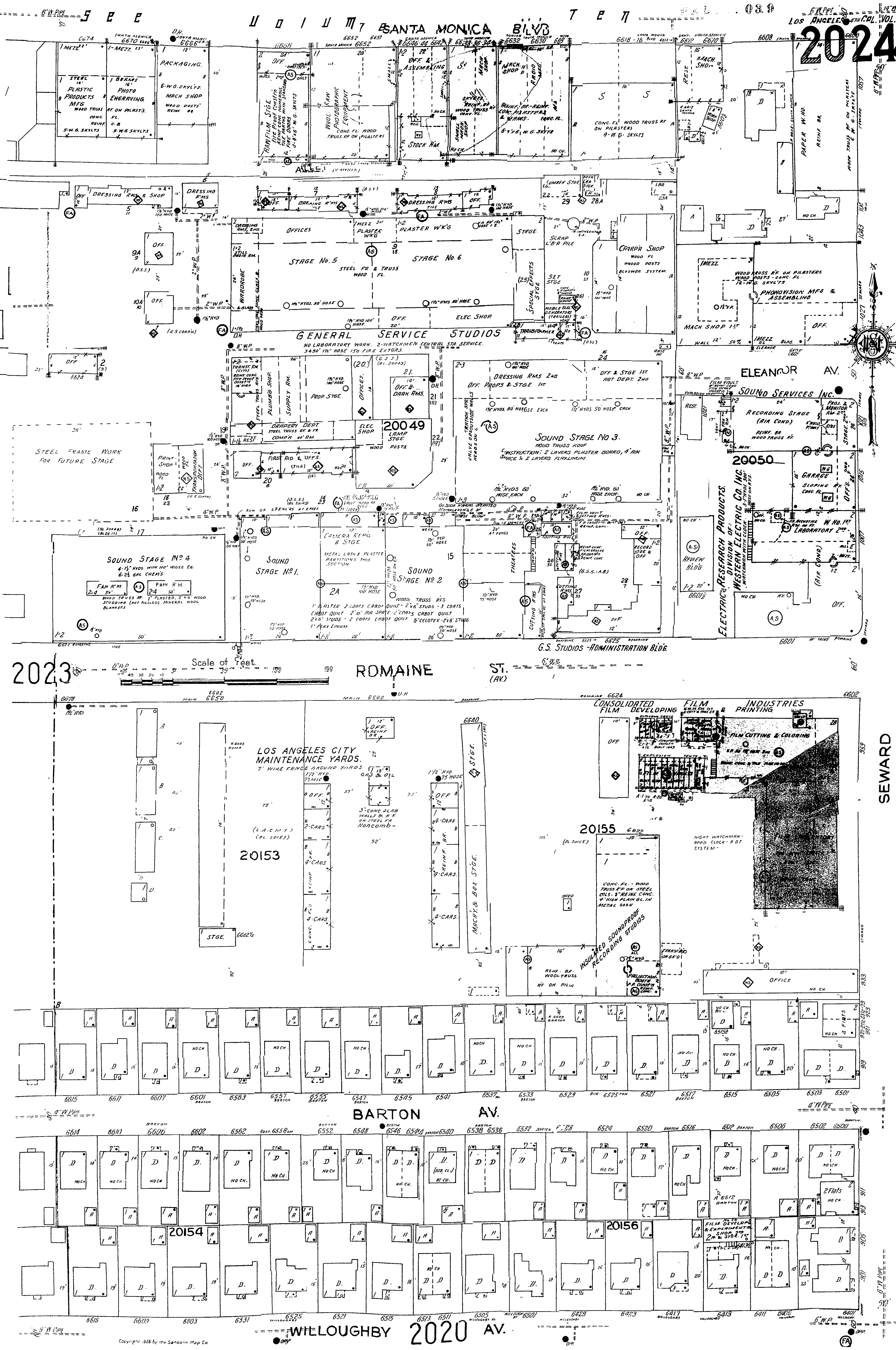

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PAPER W. HO.
ALLEY
DRESSING RMS & SHOP
DRESSING R'MS
OFFICES
PLASTER WK'G
STAGE No. 5
STAGE No. 6
WARDROBE
SPECIAL EFFECTS STGE
SCRAP L'B'R PILE
SET STGE
CARP'R SHOP
LUMBER STGE
MACH SHOP 1ST
PHONOVISION MFG & ASSEMBLING
ELEC. SHOP
MOBILE ELEC. GENERATORS (TRAILERS)
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NO LABORATORY WORK. 2-WATCHMEN CENTRAL STA. SERVICE. 3450' 1½" HOSE 150 FIRE EXTGRS.
TRANSF. RM. (CITY)
PLUMB'G SHOP
SUPPLY RM.
PROP STGE.
OFFICES
OFF. & DARK RMS.
DRAPERY DEPT
ELEC SHOP
20049
LAMP STGE.
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SOUND STAGE No 1.
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GAS & OIL
20153
STGE.
MACHY. & BOX STGE.
20155
INSULATED SOUNDPROOF RECORDING STUDIOS
PROJECTION BOOTH
NIGHT WATCHMAN- APPD CLOCK - A.D.T. SYSTEM -
OFFICE
SEWARD
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BARTON AV.
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FILM DEVELOP'G & EXPERIMENTAL SHOP
WILLOUGHBY 2020 AV.
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APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:

On file with City.

APPENDIX D (CONFIDENTIAL)

Record of AB 52 Consultation

Tribal Cultural Resources confidential information:

On file with City.